Britannica Curiosa:

OR,

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

ISLAND of GREAT BRITAIN.

Britannica Curiosa:

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE MOST REMARKABLE

CURIOSITIES,

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL,

OF THE

ISLAND

OF

GREAT BRITAIN,

IN THE SEVERAL

COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, &c.

THE

Principal SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY,

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PLACES of RESORT and ENTERTAINMENT, &c. &c.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

THE SECOND EDITION.

Illuſtrated with Fifty-nine COPPER PLATES.

VOL. V.

LONDON:

Printed for FIELDING and WALKER, No. 20, Paternoſter-Row.

MDCCLXXVII.



CURIOSITIES, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL, OF THE ISLAND OF GREAT BRITAIN.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

The County Palatine, or Biſhoprie of DURHAM.

IT was called *Deorham* by the Saxons, who included it in the diviſion of the Northumbers kingdom, ſouth of the Tine, then called the *Deira*; and the inhabitants were thence termed *Deiri*. In the days of Popery, St. Cuthbert, Biſhop of Laudisfarne, now Holy Iſland, was ſo much reſpected by our Kings and nobility, for his exemplary piety and virtue, that he was calendered for their titular Saint; and the lands belonging to the ſee of Durham, were by the monkiſh writers always called the Patrimony of St. Cuthbert, in the ſame ſenſe as the Romiſh eccleſiaſtical ſtate is to this day called the Patrimony of St. Peter; for the Biſhops were abſolute lords both in ſpirituals and temporals; princes as well as prelates; for which reaſon we find this county mentioned ſo often by the name of the Biſhopric of Durham; and ſo they called all the lands belonging to this church in other counties, as Creke in Yorkſhire, Bedlington, Northam, and

and Holy Iſland in Northumberland. The firſt of its lordly prelates whom we read of, was Walcher, a Lorrainer, who was made Biſhop of Durham by William the Conqueror. This prelate, having the things of this world much more at heart than the care of his flock, bought the Earldom of Northumberland of the King, as we are informed by *Godwin*; and then making himſelf a ſecular judge, took upon himſelf to ſit in the court, and to determine all cauſes at his pleaſure. This is ſuppoſed to be the origin of the temporal power of the Biſhops of Durham, and that it was erected into a county palatine upon the purchaſe of the ſaid earldom. Theſe Biſhops, as Counts Palatine, have borne in their ſeals a knight armed, ſitting upon a horſe, with trapping, brandiſhing a ſword with one hand, and in the other holding out the arms of the biſhopric. They have alſo had their royalties; the goods of outlaws were forfeited to them, and not to the King; nay, the common people of the county inſiſting upon their privileges, have refuſed to march into Scotland in the time of war, pretending, ſays the Hiſtory of Durham, that they were *Halworkmen*, bound to do nothing but holy works; that they held their lands to defend the body of St. Cuthbert, and that they were not to ſerve out of the confines of the biſhopric, or beyond the Tine or the Tees, either for the King, or their Biſhop. They had alſo power to create Barons, and to lay taxes, and to coin money. In King Edward the Sixth's time, this biſhopric was diſſolved; and the parliament gave all its revenues and immunities to the crown; but Queen Mary repealed their act, and reſtored the ſee to the ſtate in which King Henry had left it.

As this county was a ſort of principality diſtinct from the kingdom, it never ſent repreſenta-

tives

tives to parliament till the reign of King Charles the Second.

The Biſhopric of Durham, or Dureſme, has Yorkſhire on the ſouth, and is ſhaped like a triangle, the utmoſt angle of which lies to the weſt, and is formed by the joining of the north boundary, and the head of the Tees, by the courſe of which river it is bounded all along towards the ſouth. The other angle, which lies north, is at firſt marked out by a ſhort line from the ſouthern point, to the river Derwent, and thence by the Derwent itſelf, for it receives the little river Chepwell, and after that by the river Tine. The baſe of this triangle lies eaſt, and is formed by the ſea coaſt, which is waſhed by the German ocean. It is bounded by Yorkſhire on the ſouth, by Northumberland on the northweſt, and by Cumberland and Weſtmoreland on the weſt. It is thirty-nine miles in length, thirty-five in breadth, and an hundred and ſeven in circumference, containing an area of nine hundred and fifty-eight ſquare miles, in which are four wakes, one city, and eight market towns.

Here is a good ſharp air, and the ſoil in the eaſt, ſouth and north parts is fruitful, yet not ſo much as that in many other counties; for in the weſtern parts the fields are barren and naked, the woods thin, and the hills bald; but the iron mines make amends for the ſterility of the ſoil. The rich mines of coal, alſo, are of great advantage to them, which is exported from Tinmouth, Sunderland, and Hartlepool, to London and other places, all under the name of Newcaſtle coal. In ſome parts of this ſhire, the coal lies ſo near the ſurface of the earth, that the waggon and cart wheels often turn it up in the beaten road, and thereby the viens are diſcovered.

This county is very well ſupplied with rivers; the chief of which are, 1. The Tees, into which run

run the Leden, Hude, Lune, Bauder, and Skern, with ſeveral brooks riſing in the point of Cumberland, on that ſtony ground called Stanmore, and flows through rocks, out of which, at Eggleſtone, in Richmondſhire, they hew marble. 2. The Were is formed by the Kellop, the Wellop, and the Burdop, three little ſtreams that riſe in the weſt ſide of the county, and run acroſs it to Sunderland, near which it falls into the ocean, after having received the Gauntleſs at Biſhops Aukland, beſides ſeveral other anonymous rivers. Moſt of theſe abound with fiſh, particularly ſalmon, known at London by the cry of—Newcaſtle ſalmon. To theſe rivers belong ſeveral conſiderable ports, well frequented by colliers of the greateſt burden, and huge pinks built on purpoſe for the coal trade, of which one of four or five hundred tons ſhall be navigated with eight hands. Seamen are bred in this trade more than any other, and the royal navy is more furniſhed by it with ſailors than by any other, and the City of London itſelf could not ſubſiſt without it; for fuel, ſo neceſſary to life, would ſoon be wanting, and that metropolis of the Britiſh empire be ſtarved, but for the ſupplies it receives for firing, from this biſhopric, in which moſt of the coal mines lie.

This county ſends four members to parliament, viz. two knights for the ſhire, and two burgeſſes for the City of Durham.

We ſhall join the great Northern road, and enter this county at

Darlington, two hundred and thirty-eight miles from London. It was a thronged market town in *Camden*'s time, and is ſtill a large, conſiderable, and populous place, greatly reſorted to, and well ſupplied. The principal manufacture carried on here is in linen, and it is particularly famous for huckaback, which they make ten quarters wide, and

and they ſend up large quantities both of that and of other kinds of linen cloth. Here is a ſpacious market-place, and a good long ſtone bridge over the Skern, which has been rebuilt within theſe few years.

This town is remarkable for its beautiful church, and is one of the four ward towns in this county; the church was made collegiate, and thereby expoſed to be alienated in the time of King Edward VI. and a ſmall penſion only was reſerved out of it to the miniſter.

Near this town, at Oxenhall, are three great deep wells, called *Hell Kettles*; they are three great pits filled with water: they are ſuppoſed to have been pits ſunk by an earthquake; for it appears, ſays Camden, from the Chronicles of Tinmouth, that in the year 1179, on Chriſtmas day; the earth at this place raiſed itſelf up to a great height, and remained all the day as if it was fixed and immoveable till the evening, when it ſunk down again with a horrid noiſe, and the earth ſucked it in, and made a deep pit there. Many ſuch fabulous ſtories are told by the country people, and various conjectures are formed by the learned, though the moſt probable is, that they were formed by coal-mines, (though there is no appearance of any coals near them now) filled by the water of the Tees, through ſome ſubterraneous paſſage; yet the following ſtory to prove it is ſo romantic and incredible, that it is a little amazing that Mr. Camden paid any credit to it, viz. "That Biſhop Tonſtal having marked a gooſe, put it into one of theſe pits, and found him the next day in the Tees."

Theſe pits have been ſuppoſed to be unfathomable, but the author of the Addenda to Camden's Britannia, has proved the contrary, and having provided himſelf with lines of different lengths, found the deepeſt of the pits took but fifteen fathoms,

thoms, or thirty yards of one line. The water in theſe pits is cold, and not hot (as Mr. Camden was miſinformed) to the very brim, and almoſt the ſame level with the Tees, but the water in the Kettles is of a different kind from the river water, for it curdles milk, and will not bear ſoap.

Durham, two hundred and fifty-ſix miles from London, was called by the Saxons *Deniholme*, from its ſituation on a hill ſurrounded with a river; which renders it ſo pleaſant and healthy, that it is much frequented by the neighbouring gentry. Its riſe is ſaid to be owing to the tranſlation of the body of St. Cuthbert hither, in the year 995, when Biſhop Aldwin founded a cathedral here, for ſecular prieſts; who, in 1083, were removed and replaced with monks, by Biſhop Carilepho, who begun a new cathedral. King Henry VIII. eſtabliſhed the preſent endowment for a deanry here, with twelve prebendaries, minor canons, &c.

The cathedral is a large pile of buildings, ſtanding on a rocky hill on the ſouth part of the town, near where the river windeth itſelf back again; it is plain but ſtrong, adorned with an high tower, which riſes from the midſt of it, and two ſpires at the weſt end; the walls are exceſſive coarſe, and the pointings of lime, betwixt the jointings of the ſtones, very in-elegant. The cloyſter yet remaining is tolerable, with a number of handſome ſtone buildings, which belong to the Dean and Prebendaries. The church itſelf is four hundred and eleven feet long, and eighty broad, having in the middle a ſpacious croſs aiſle, one hundred and ſeventy feet long, and two ſmaller ones at each end. In that at the weſt end was the chapel of the Virgin Mary of Galilee, the outſide of which was adorned with two handſome leaden ſpire ſteeples. The lower croſs iſle is about one hundred feet in length, and that at the

eaſt

eaſt end one hundred and thirty-two feet, and the middle tower two hundred and twelve feet in height. The whole building is ſtrongly vaulted, and ſupported by large pillars, and has ſeveral curious windows. The wainſcot of the choir is well wrought, the organ large and good, the font of marble; and there is a handſome ſcreen at the entrance into the choir, which is one hundred and ſeventeen feet in length, and thirty three feet in breadth. The croſs aiſle beyond it is placed at the extremity of the church, in which reſpect it is not to be matched in any other cathedral. This part was formerly called the nine altars, becauſe in the front, facing the church, there were ſo many erected; that in the middle was, no doubt, the moſt beautiful of all, becauſe dedicated to the patron, St. Cuthbert, and becauſe of the nearneſs of his rich ſhrine to it. In the middle of this building was a moſt curious Catharine wheel, or St. Catharine's window, comprehending all the breadth of the choir, compoſed of twenty-four lights, and at the ſouth end, in another window, called St. Cuthbert's, his life and miracles were painted. Oppoſite to this on the north ſide was a third fair window, called Joſeph, from the hiſtory of his life being painted on it. The part called the Galilee was built by Biſhop Padſey and had ſixteen altars in it for women to hear divine ſervice in, they not being allowed to go farther up than the line of marble by the ſide of the font. The chapter houſe, in which ſixteen biſhops are interred, is a ſtately room, arched over with ſtone, ſeventy-five feet long, and thirty-three broad, and has a fine ſeat at the upper end for the inſtalment of the biſhops.

The ornaments and decorations of this church are very rich; they have excellent muſic; the old veſtments which the clergy wore before the reformation are ſtill uſed on ſundays and other ho-

lidays by the reſidents; they are ſo rich with embroidery and emboſſed work of ſilver, as makes them rather uneaſy for the wearers to ſuſtain. In this cathedral lies the body of the venerable Bede.

Beſides the cathedral, there are ſix other churches. The caſtle was built by William the Conqueror, and is now the Biſhop's palace, all that he hath in the town, and where the aſſizes are held. That part of the caſtle in which the Biſhop reſides has been repaired within theſe few years in the old gothic ſtyle. It is ſituate almoſt in the middle of the town, between two ſtone bridges, which conſiſt of many arches. Northward of this is St. Nicholas' Church and the Market-place. There is but one weekly market held at Durham, nevertheleſs there is plenty of proviſions and other neceſſaries for the conveniencies of life, all which are very cheap and good.

This city was formerly governed by bailiffs appointed by the biſhops, afterwards by an alderman and twelve burgeſſes; but Queen Elizabeth gave it a mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, and according to a charter, procured in 1684 by Biſhop Crew, it is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, common-council men, a recorder, and other inferior officers. The biſhop is abſolute lord of the town, and appoints all officers of juſtice, as Court Palatine.

The Biſhopric of Durham is eſteemed one of the beſt in England; and the Prebends, and other church livings in the gift of the Biſhop, are the richeſt in the kingdom. It is ſaid the Biſhop has thirteen livings in his gift from three hundred to eight hundred pounds *per annum*; and the living of the little town of Sedgefield, a few miles ſouth of this city, is ſaid to be worth ſeven hundred pounds a year, beſides the ſmall tythes, which maintain a curate, or might do ſo.

Near

Near this city the remains of the Roman military way are ſtill viſible; and at Nevil's Croſs, in its neighbourhood, that famous battle was fought in 1346, when the Scots army was deſtroyed, and their King David taken priſoner.

Biſhops Auckland, ſouth weſt of Durham, is a market-town, eſteemed one of the beſt in the county; it is pleaſantly ſeated upon a hill, in a very good air, and the houſes in general pretty well built. Biſhop Skirlaw, in the year 1400, built a ſtrong ſtone bridge here over the Were, which river ſurrounds one ſide of the town. The church here is a handſome edifice, but no longer collegiate.

This town derives its name not ſo much for its being a land of oaks, as the antient built palace of the Biſhops of that ſee, beautified with foreſts. It is far from a contemptible ſtructure, built by Walter Skirraw, A. D. 1400, ornamented with foreſts magnificently repaired by Anthony Bec; after which great part of it was pulled down by Sir Arthur Haſlerig, in the grand rebellion, who built himſelf a houſe with the materials. At the reſtoration, Dr. Coſens, Biſhop of Durham, pulled down the new houſe, and added a large apartment to the old one, joining the whole to a magnificent chapel of his own erecting, in which he lies buried. What remained unfiniſhed, has been carried on after his laudable example, by ſome of his ſucceſſors, as well for the ornament as convenience of the fabric. It is now a delightful retreat, finely ſituated, in a very pleaſant park, in which a neat Gothic building has been erected with cloiſters, for the deer to eat hay, under cover, in the winter ſeaſon.

From Durham a road turns off north-eaſt to Sunderland, two hundred and ſixty-nine miles from London. It is a well-built, thriving and populous town, inhabited by a number of rich merchants and tradeſmen, and conveniently ſituate on the ſouth banks

banks of the river Were. The port or haven is capable of containing many hundred ſail at one time, from which great numbers of ſhips are loaded with coals, ſalt, glaſs, and other merchandize, as well to many parts of this kingdom, as alſo to foreign parts; which trade makes a fine nurſery for ſeamen. But as this port was capable of great improvement, an act paſſed in the third year of the reign of his Majeſty King George I. entitled, "An act for the preſervation and improvement of the river Were, and the port and haven of Sunderland," which was to be in force for twenty-one years. This act was amended in the thirteenth of King George II. by virtue of which the commiſſioners erected on the ſouth ſide of the river, at a great charge, a pier and quay, at or near the mouth of the river, and made a great progreſs in the opening, cleanſing, ſcouring, and improving the haven. Theſe acts have been followed by ſeveral others, to ſtrengthen and amend the former ones, granting the commiſſioners greater power to carry on ſo uſeful a plan, ſo that there is now a very fine pier, as well as a ſhelter for the ſhips; it is ſaid to have coſt about nineteen thouſand pounds.

The houſes in Sunderland are chiefly of brick or ſtone. The principal ſtreet is of great length, as well as good breadth, parallel to which runs another, but narrower, beſides a great number of others. A bathing-houſe has been erected here. The church is a fine ſtructure; and its late rector, the reverend and worthy Mr. Daniel Newcome, was the principal architect in the building of it. This gentleman ſpent the greateſt part of his income in beautifying and adorning of it. He began by building a dome, adjoining to the eaſt end, into which he removed the altar, placing it under a canopy of inlaid work, ſupported in front by two fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with proper capitals.

pitals. His beneficence and charity were equally extenſive to all who were proper objects of them, and he delighted in doing good. This worthy man, however, lived not to ſee his new works to the church quite completed; for he died very much lamented on June 5, 1738.

Higher up at the mouth of the Tyne, is *South Shields*, or *Sheales*, ſo named to diſtinguiſh it from *North Shields*, in Northumberland, it is noted for its ſalt-works, there being great quantities of ſalt made here. It is likewiſe of note for being the ſtation of the ſea-coal fleets. Here has been ſome marks of Roman antiquity diſcovered, not many years ſince.

Not many years ago, a very fair large Roman altar was diſcovered, on the bank of the river Tine, of which the curious have a draught in *Camden*'s Britannia, from the figures of its four ſides, delivered to the Royal Society by the learned Dr. *Liſter*. It was one entire coarſe rag-ſtone, the ſame with that of the pyramids at Burrow-briggs, and four feet high. The front had this inſcription:

DIS DEABUSQUE MATRIBUS PRO SALUTE
M: AURELII ANTONINI AUGUSTI IMPERATVUS.

On the back ſide was engraven a flower-pot, in bas relief. On one ſide was alſo engraven in bas relief, a Roman axe, and the cutting knife uſed in ſacrifices; and on the other ſide was alſo engraven in the ſame manner, an ewer and a ladle. Dr. *Liſter* ſuppoſes it to have been erected upon Caracula's return from his expedition againſt the Scots.

Not far from here, and about five miles eaſt of Newcaſtle, are the remains of the monaſtery of *Jarrow*, or *Gyrwi*, founded in the year 684, by Abbot

Abbot Benedict Biſcop, born of noble Engliſh parents; a ſoldier in the early part of his life, afterwards miniſter to King Oſwy; and ſaid to be the firſt who brought the art of making glaſs into England, as moſt writers agree. The venerable Bede was born in this neighbourhood, and educated at this monaſtery. Groſſe deſcribes it as follows.

"Its bounds do not ſeem to have been very extenſive; neither was the place judiciouſly choſen with reſpect to healthfulneſs, there being a large marſhy ſpot bordering it on the ſouth; and when the tide is out, ſcarce any thing but ſtinking ouſe remains in the bed of the creek, that runs cloſe under it; over which is a bridge.

"The remains conſiſt of a chapel, now converted into a pariſh church, and ſeveral walls and fragments of the offices of the abbey. In ſome are circular arches, but the greateſt number are pointed. Some cottages have been patched up here, partly with the ſtanding walls of the old building, and partly with the materials pulled down Several pieces of ſhort columns with Saxon capitals lie ſcattered amongſt the rubbiſh.

"The church, which ſeems to have been lately repaired, has now only one aiſle; but the marks of other buildings are very apparent on its north wall. The weſt door has a plain circular arch; and on its north jaumb is an ancient croſs, ornamented in the Saxon ſtile.

"Within the church, on the north wall, on a ſtone that goes quite through it, is the following inſcription, which has been clumſily blacked when the church was laſt white-waſhed. In the ſpace between the third and fourth line there is a roughneſs on the ſurface of the ſtone, ſeemingly as if a line had been eraſed.

DEDI-

DEDICATOBASILICAE
SCIPAVLIVIIIIKLMAI
ANNOXVFCFRIDIREC
- - - - - - - - -
CEOLFRIDIABBEIVSDEMQ
Q. ECCLESDOAVCTORE
CONDITORIS. ANNO IIII.

" Here likewiſe are two very ancient carved oaken reading deſks, having each ſeats for four perſons. But what is eſteemed the greateſt curioſity, and as ſuch is carefully kept under lock and key in the veſtry, is the chair of venerable Bede, a great two-armed chair, ſaid to have been depoſited here ever ſince the diſſolution of the monaſtery. It is of oak, and appears to have been hewn out with an axe, except that at the top of the back, the croſs piece is mortiſed to the ſtandards or upright parts, which ſerve both for legs and its ſupport: theſe, with the ſeat and ſides are very ancient; but the back, according to the perſon who ſhews it, has been ſince added.

" Various are the ſuperſtitions and ridiculous ſtories told of this place, among which are theſe: " That it was never dark in Jarrow church; and that the windows were of horn inſtead of glaſs." The latter, perhaps, relates to ſome almoſt forgotten tradition concerning the introduction of glaſs by Benedict."

At the mouth of the river Were, near Sunderland, is *Monks Weremouth Friery*, which, as well as Gyrwy, became cells to Durham, after the year 1083, when Kerileſo, the Biſhop, tranſlated the monks to that city, to attend the body of St. Cuthbert, on its tranſlation thither from Landisfarne.

A little to the ſouth-weſt, upon the ſame river, ſtands

Gate-ſide,

Gate-ſide, Goat's-head, Capræ Caput, as it was anciently called, the receptacle of the coal-pit-men, it is ſituate over againſt Newcaſtle, to which it is a kind of ſuburb, and was annexed to it by Edward VI. when he diſſolved the biſhopric; but Queen Mary ſoon reſtored it to its former ſee. It is ſuppoſed to be more ancient than Newcaſtle; and *Camden* is of opinion, that they were both one town, only divided by the river, over which there is a ſtately bridge, with a gate in the middle, which ſerves as a boundary between the biſhopric and Northumberland. Here was a monaſtery formerly dedicated to St. Edmund; by whom founded is not known.

Cheſter le Street, in the great road from Durham to Cheſter, is an old thoroughfare town, but none of the remains of its former greatneſs, (of which antiquarians ſpeak of) is now remaining. Here is a ſtone bridge, though the water at times is ſo ſhallow, that perſons may travel under the arches, without being over the horſes hoofs, though at others it is unpaſſable. The church here has a fine octagon ſpire. On the other ſide of the road is

Lumley Caſtle, belonging to the Earl of Scarborough; it is pleaſantly ſituated in a fine park, near the eaſt bank of the river Were. The building is large, and of a ſquare form, with two towers at each corner, having a large court-yard in the middle. It contains a number of ſpacious antique, as well as modern, built rooms, adorned with many valuable and curious paintings; ſeveral of which portraits of the anceſtors of that noble family are in the habits of the times.

We read of a good jeſt of James I. when he lodged in this caſtle, at his entrance into England, to take poſſeſſion of the throne: the King ſeeing a fine picture of the ancient pedigree of the family, which carried it very far beyond what he thought credible

credible, ſmartly replied to the Biſhop of Durham, who ſhewed it him, " That indeed he did not know before that *Adam*'s name was *Lumley*."

Neſham, a village on the Tees, is noted for a ford over the river from the ſouth, where the Biſhop is met by the county gentlemen at his firſt coming to take poſſeſſion; when the Lord of the Manor of Stockborn, whoſe ſeat is a little below on the river, advances into the middle of the ſtream, and preſents the Biſhop with a falchion, as an emblem of his temporal power; which he returns to him again, and is then conducted along with great acclamations.

Hanwick, which ſtands on the other ſide of the Were, is noted for its wells, both ſweet and ſulphureous.

A little below Branſpeth there are many huge ſtones in the channel of the Were, which are never covered but when the river overflows. If water be poured on them, and it mixes a little with the ſtone, it becomes brackiſh. And at Butterſby, when the river is ſhallow in the ſummer, and ſunk below theſe ſtones, a reddiſh ſalt water burſts out of them, which grows ſo white and hard, that they who live thereabouts uſe it for ſalt. On the other ſide of the Were there is alſo a medicinal ſpring of ſtrong ſulphur; and above it towards Durham, is a mineral water; upon which Dr. *Wilſon* wrote his *Spadacrene Dunelmenſis*.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS ſhire was formerly of greater latitude and extent, (as its name imports) for it included all thoſe counties which lay beyond, or on the north ſide of the Humber, viz. Yorkſhire, Durham, Lancaſhire, Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, and this ſhire.

It is at preſent bounded by Durham on the ſouth, Scotland on the north and weſt, and Cumberland alſo ſtretching along the weſt ſide of it for above twenty miles, and on the eaſt ſide it is waſhed by the German ocean.

This county, which extends the fartheſt north of any part in England, and borders on Scotland beyond any other north county, is a triangle, but not equilateral. Mr. *Templeman*, who gives it an area of one thouſand ſeven hundred and two ſquare miles, makes it ſixty-ſix in length and forty-five in breadth, but it is generally reckoned fifty miles, where longeſt from north to ſouth, about forty from eaſt to weſt, and an hundred and fifty miles in circumference.

The air here is as pleaſant as can be imagined in ſuch a mountainous country, and the longevity of the inhabitants is a proof of its being more healthy than might be expected in a county ſituate between

between the two ſeas, viz. the German and the Iriſh, in the narroweſt part of England.

As for the ſoil, it is various: that on the ſea coaſt is very fruitful, if well manured and cultivated, bearing good wheat and moſt ſorts of other grain, and on both ſides of the Tine are very large meadows. The weſt parts indeed are very mountainous, but afford good paſture for ſheep; and though theſe northern parts are generally bleak in the winter with nipping froſts, yet the ſhepherds here being defended by the mountains, dwell in their huts, called *Sheals*, during the winter ſeaſon, and attend their flocks alſo all the ſummer ſeaſon in the open fields. In the tops of ſome of their mountains, eſpecially North Tindale and Reaſdale, are ſome bogs that cannot be paſſed without the help of horſes, which the inhabitants train up for the purpoſe, and are therefore called *Bog-trotters*. From one of the mountains called *Read Squire*, iſſues a large river called Read, which after falling down like a cataract, ſeveral yards becomes a large torrent; and having run many miles, and received many rivulets, falls into the North Tine, near Bellingham, at a hamlet, called from thence Readſmouth.

It abounds more with coal, eſpecially about Newcaſtle, than any other county in England. This coal, though dug out of the ground, is called *Sea-coal*, from its being brought by ſea to all parts of England, and other countries.

The greateſt rivers that water it are the Tine and the Tweed: the firſt of which, together with the Derwent, parts this county from Durham, and the laſt, with the Cheviot-hills, divides it from Scotland; this river abounds ſo with ſalmon, that the fiſhermen tell you they often take great numbers of them at one draught.

Part

Part of the ancient boundary of the Roman juriſdiction in Britain, called by them *Vellum Barbaricum*, and by the Engliſh the *Picts wall*. It was drawn through Northumberland and Cumberland, from the German-ocean to Solway frith, in that called the Iriſh-ocean, above eighty miles in extent. It was firſt begun by the Emperor Adrian, in the faſhion of a rural hedge, with large ſtakes drove deep into the ground, and wreathed together with wattles, ſtrengthened with huge heaps of turf and earth and a deep ditch. It was afterwards, in the year 123, ſtrengthened with ſtone fortreſſes and turrets, near enough to give alarm from one to another, by the ſound of a trumpet.

Beſides the Roman fortifications above mentioned, here are a great number of little forts, which the inhabitants generally call Mile-caſtles, as built at every miles end. Strong watches were alſo ſet to prevent the inroads of the Scots, who, inſtigated by the French, broke through all alliance, religious and civil; and the cattle, that were turned out into the common paſtures, were ſo often ſtole by the free-booters, on both ſides, that it occaſioned a proverb, "If they come, they come not; and if they come not, they come;" meaning, that if their cattle were intercepted by thoſe free-booters, they did not come home, as uſual, at night; but if they came not thither, the cattle ſurely returned.

Camden has a paſſage from *Æneas Sylvius*, which he has quoted to prove the roughneſs of the inhabitants, in theſe parts.

Æneas ſays, "That at the firſt village he lay at, ſupping with the curate, there was plenty of pottage, hens, and geeſe, but no bread, nor wine; and that the people of the place, who flocked to *ſtare at him*, had never ſeen neither, till he had procured both from a neighbouring monaſtery; and that

that he was afraid to ſtir out of his bed-chamber, which was only a ſtable, leſt he ſhould be robbed by the firſt man he met." However rude they might be in thoſe dark times of ignorance, yet we muſt coincide with the author of the additions to *Camden*, " That the inhabitants now are a quite different ſort of people, and are as ſociable, hoſpitable, witty, and ingenious as in moſt parts of the kingdom; nor do they now want for hens, or geeſe, but are plentifully ſtocked with poultry, and the cellars of the better ſort of people, well ſtored with wine and other liquors.

This county is entirely in the dioceſe of Durham, and ſends eight members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two each for the boroughs of Newcaſtle, Morpeth, and Berwick upon Tweed.

Joining the great Northern road, we ſhall enter this county at

Newcaſtle, two hundred and ſeventy miles and an half from London. It is a very ancient town, exceedingly large and populous, and is called *Newcaſtle-upon-Tine*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Newcaſtle-under Line*, in Staffordſhire. In the time of the Saxons it was called *Moncaſter*, or *Monkcheſter*, from the monks, who all fled when it was depopulated by the Danes; and afterwards *Newcaſtle*, from a caſtle built here by William the Conqueror's eldeſt ſon, Robert, to defend the country againſt the Scots, whoſe Kings had this town in their poſſeſſion before the Norman Conqueſt, and ſometimes reſided here. Soon after the building of this caſtle, ſeveral monaſteries and hoſpitals were built here; and it was mightily enlarged and enriched by a good trade on the coaſts of Germany, and by the ſale of its coal to different parts of England; for which, and for other merchandize, it is become the great Emporium of the north parts of England, and of a good part of Scotland, and

is

is the faireſt and largeſt town of the north, next to York. In the reign of Edward I. a very rich burgher being carried off priſoner by the Scots, ranſomed himſelf for a round ſum of money, and began the firſt fortifications of this place, which the townſmen finiſhed and encompaſſed with ſtrong walls, wherein are ſeven gates, and a great many turrets; but they would be of little ſignification in caſe of a ſiege, for want of outworks. It is a borough at leaſt as ancient as King Richard II. who granted that a ſword ſhould be carried before the mayor; and King Henry VI. made it a town and county incorporate of itſelf, independant of Northumberland. It is at preſent under the government of a mayor, nineteen aldermen, a recorder, ſheriff, a town-clerk, a clerk of the chamber, two coroners, and other officers.

This town may be ſaid to be ſituated both in this county and the Biſhopric of Durham, ſo that part of it, which is in the latter, called *Gateſide*, is rather a ſuburb to the town than part of it. They are both joined together by a bridge of nine arches, as large, at leaſt, as thoſe of London-bridge, and ſupports a ſtreet of houſes, as that formerly did.

The ſituation of this town is very uneven and unpleaſant, eſpecially that part which is moſt conſiderable for buſineſs, and which lies upon the river, for it is built upon the declivity of a ſteep hill, which renders it very unſafe to ride down on horſeback. The houſes are cloſe, and built moſtly of ſtone; though ſome are of timber, the reſt of brick.

The upper, or north part of the town, where the politer part of the inhabitants live, is much more pleaſant than that next the river, and has three ſtreets, which are level, well built, and ſpacious. Pilgrims, which is the principal ſtreet, has fine houſes and gardens. Upon the bridge is a large

a large iron gate, which is the extent of the liberty of the town; the arms of the Biſhop of Durham is carved on the eaſt ſide; and the arms of thoſe of Newcaſtle on the weſt ſide. This gate was of great ſervice ſome years ago, by ſtopping a terrible fire, which otherwiſe might have conſumed the houſes upon the bridge, as it did thoſe beyond it.

The exchange is a noble and magnificent building, and the wall of the town runs parallel with it from the river, having a ſpacious piece of ground before it, between the water and the wall; which being well wharfed up, and faced with free-ſtone, makes the largeſt and longeſt quay for landing and lading goods, that is to be ſeen in England, except that at Yarmouth in Norfolk, it being much longer than that at Briſtol.

Ships of any reaſonable burden lay their broadſides to this quay; but the colliers generally take in their lading below, between the town, or at Shields, the coals being carried down to them in large lighters, called keels, and the men that are employed in them are called *Keel-men*. They are very numerous, and have built a large hoſpital by contribution among themſelves, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; but this charity, had it not met with diſcouragement, might have been a noble proviſion for the poor of ſo numerous a ſet of people.

The mayor has a houſe here to reſide in, during his mayoralty, with all neceſſary offices and attendants, at the town's expence, with an annual allowance of ſix hundred pounds. Here is likewiſe a hall for the ſurgeons to meet in, who have ſome anatomical rarities.

A library, conſiſting of upwards of ſix thouſand valuable books, was given to this corporation in the year 1714, by Dr. Robert Thomlin, Rector of Wickham in the county of Durham, and Prebendary

dary of St. Paul's: he alſo ſettled a rent charge of five pounds a year for ever, for buying new ones. And Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. one of their repreſentatives in parliament, has built a handſome repoſitory for the reception of thoſe books, and ſettled a rent charge of twenty-five pounds a year for ever, for a librarian. It adjoins to St. Nicholas's church.

The ſame worthy gentleman, having, in October 1753, informed the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of the intention of Thomas Davidſon, Eſq. of Ferry-hill, and his ſiſters, to found an hoſpital for maintaining ſix poor maiden women, the expence of which would be twelve hundred pounds, and at the ſame time that he himſelf would contribute the like ſum for the maintaining ſix poor men; the corporation came to a reſolution, to be at the charge of building, and to apply the intereſt of the above ſums for the maintenance of the twelve poor perſons above mentioned.

The town is defended by an exceeding ſtrong wall, wherein are ſeven gates, and as many turrets, and divers caſements, bomb proof. The caſtle, though old and ruinous, over looks the whole town. The haven here is ſo ſecure, that ſhips or veſſels are in no danger either from ſtorms or ſhallows, when they have paſſed Tinmouth-bar, and are in it.

Beſides the coal, glaſs, and ſalt trade, which ſo greatly enriches this town, there are a number of conſiderable merchants in it, who trade to divers parts of the world, eſpecially to Holland, Hamburgh, Norway, and the Baltic. One thing is remarked by travellers, that come to this town, who expect to find as great plenty of ſalmon and cheap as at Newcaſtle, but they are ſurprized to find it rather ſcarce here, and what is generally called Newcaſtle-ſalmon, is taken as far off as the Tweed, about fifty miles farther, and is brought by land on horſes to

Shields, where it is cured, pickled, and ſent to London, and other parts of the kingdom; ſo that it properly ought to be called *Berwick* ſalmon.

St. Nicholas's church is the only parochial church in Newcaſtle, it ſtands on the top of an high hill, and was built by David King of Scotland; it is a very large and handſome ſtructure; with a fine ſteeple which terminates in an uncommon manner. The four corner pinnacles are in reality ſmall octagon turrets; and between them, on the ſides, are four ſmaller of like conſtruction. Two arches ſpring from oppoſite corners of the tower, and upon the crown of them both, (where they croſs each other) riſes a ſquare open turret, with a ſmall ſpire and vane; as all the other turrets alſo have. There is a great deſcent from it, and a ſtream of water runs down from a noble conduit, which ſtands far up the town; and is of great uſe to the inhabitants. But though there is but this one parochial church, there are ſeveral chapels as large as churches; beſides meeting houſes, and a great many well endowed charity ſchools.

The *Firth*, ſituate on the weſt, without the walls, was formerly a bowling-green, but now uſed as a place for gentlemen and ladies to walk in. Near it is the *Public Infirmary*, a large handſome building, in a very airy ſituation, proper for ſuch a purpoſe. In another part of the town is a new hoſpital for lunatics; called *St. Luke's Hoſpital*; and in the ſuburb, called Sandgate, is a handſome chapel, with a ſpire ſteeple, lately erected.

In the year 1641, this town was taken and plundered by the Scots, who, to their eternal infamy, be it remembered, perfidiouſly ſold their King for two thouſand pounds in hand, and ſecurity for the payment of two thouſand pounds more. This act muſt appear more atrocious and perfidious, as the King placed a ſtrict reliance on them, and intruſted his

his life in the hands of treacherous friends, who had promiſed to protect him.

From Newcaſtle, a road parts off to the ſouth-eaſt, to

Tynmouth, or *Tynemouth Caſtle*, two hundred and ſeventy-nine miles and an half from London, a mile farther than the road to it through Sunderland and Shields. It is worthy of notice for its venerable caſtle and priory, now in ruins. The ſhore here is dangerous to ſhips, as there is a ſand-bar, on which there is not above two fathoms at low water, and three and an half at high. Here are alſo dangerous rocks, called the *Black Midlins*; but for the protection of ſhips, the Trinity-houſe of Newcaſtle maintains two light-houſes, which are of great ſervice, and the ſeamen being very expert, little damage enſues.

It is ſaid, there was a caſtle, or fortified place here, in the time of the Saxons, however, it is certain, that there was one as early as the reign of William the Conqueror. In the time of *Camden*, it appears to have been in good repair, his words are, "It is now called Tinemouth Caſtle, and glories in a ſtately and ſtrong caſtle."

During the civil wars it was again converted into a fortreſs, and beſieged and taken by the Scots in the year 1644, after which the parliament ordered five thouſand pounds to put it in repair, and the works of Newcaſtle, the town wall, bridge and garriſon.

At preſent the gate is remaining, after paſſing through which, there is a ſmall building of brick, on the right hand, ſeemingly a great houſe, or magazine, and which appears to be of later date than the reſt of the building.

The exact æra of the foundation of the priory cannot properly be aſcertained; *Leland* ſays, that Edwin, King of Deira, built a chapel of wood at Tinemouth,

Tinemouth, about the year 627. Others aſcribe its foundation to Egfred; however, that it is of great antiquity is proved, from the words of *Tanner*, who ſays, that St. Herebald was Abbot here in the beginning of the eighth century.

This priory ſuffered greatly by the incurſions of the Danes, who ſeveral times plundered it, and thrice burnt the church to the ground. After the expulſion of theſe invaders, Torti, Earl of Northumberland, reſtored it in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and dedicated it to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Oſwin, the remains of that Saint having been found among the ruins.

This monaſtery is ſituated on a high rocky point, on the north ſide of the entrance into the river Tine, about a mile and an half below North Shields. It is built with reddiſh ſtones, and ſeems to be the works of different periods; many of the arches being circular, and ſome of them pointed, the whole appears to have been highly finiſhed, and very magnificent. The chief remains are thoſe of the church, at the eaſt end of which is a ſmall, but extremely elegant chapel and oratory, its height and breadth each meaſuring nine feet; its length eighteen. It is adorned with interſecting arches, and the cieling ornamented with figures in relief, repreſenting Chriſt and his twelve Apoſtles. Theſe are incloſed in roundels, or circles, having an inſcription under each of them in the old text hand: both theſe and the figures are as fair and as perfect as when firſt executed. This chapel is lighted by a round window. On each ſide of the door are two heads, in a ſtile much ſuperior to that of the age in which they were done; and over the ſame door, on the inſide, are two eſcutcheons, charged with ſome of the quarters uſually borne by the Piercies; ſome of whom, perhaps, erected this

this oratory, and were poſſibly conſiderable benefactors to the monaſtery.

The church once ſerved as the pariſh church; but being much decayed, and the pariſhioners in the civil wars being debarred the liberty of a free reſort to it, another was begun in the year 1659; which was afterwards finiſhed and conſecrated by Biſhop Couſins, in the year 1668. Many families continue to bury in the cemetry here, although there is a burial place at the new church.

The gate-way, which is ſtill ſtanding, is ſtrong, and of a ſquare form, having ſmall turrets, like guerites, at each angle. It was formerly fenced by a ditch, over which there was a draw-bridge; but theſe have long been demoliſhed. There are ſtairs leading to the top of the building, from whence there is an extenſive proſpect of Durham abbey, viſible in a fine day.

Near the point is the light-houſe, for the erection of which, together with the barracks, and other buildings, Mr. Villars pulled down great part of this priory, and ſtripped off the lead, which, till then had covered the church.

About two miles north-weſt of Tinemouth ſtood the antient obeliſk, called the Monks-ſtone. It has been lately thrown down and broken; two pieces are now remaining, one of which, meaſuring three feet and an half, has been ſet up, the other is about three feet. Beſides theſe, there is a ſquare ſtone with a cavity, which is the pedeſtal on which the obeliſk was fixed. On the pedeſtal is the following inſcription, the characters, however, (ſays *Groſſe*) appear to be more modern than the obeliſk:

O Horror, to kill a man! for a pigges head.

The following traditionary ſtory of its foundation is handed down to us, though there is no great credit

credit to be given to it; however, that we may not be defective, to gather every material circumſtance that may render our work complete, we ſhall inſert it.

" The monks of Tinmouth priory, although poſſeſſed of a vaſt revenue, did not fail to lay hold of every opportunity of increaſing it, as an inſtance of which, a monk of this monaſtery ſtrolling abroad, came to the houſe of Mr. Delaval, an anceſtor of the ancient family of that name; that gentleman was then abſent on a hunting party, but was expected back to dinner. Among the many diſhes preparing in the kitchen was a pig, ordered purpoſely for Mr. Delaval's own eating. This alone ſuiting the liquoriſh palate of the monk, and tho' admoniſhed and informed for whom it was intended, he cut off the head, reckoned by epicures the moſt delicious part of the animal, and putting it into a bag, made the beſt of his way towards the monaſtery. Delaval, at his return, being informed of the tranſaction, which he looked upon as a perſonal inſult, and being young and fiery, remounted his horſe, and ſet out in ſearch of the offender; when overtaking him about a mile eaſt of Preſton, he ſo belaboured him with his ſtaff, called a hunting gad, that he was hardly able to crawl to his cell. This monk dying within a year and a day, although, as the ſtory goes, the beating was not the cauſe of his death, his brethren made it a handle to charge Delaval with the murther; who, before he could get abſolved, was obliged to make over to the monaſtery, as an expiation of this deed, the manor of Elſig, in the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle, with ſeveral other valuable eſtates; and by way of Amende Honourable, to ſet up an obeliſk on the ſpot where he ſo properly corrected the monk; on the pedeſtal of which is engraven the inſcription before mentioned."

North

North Shields, about a mile below Tinemouth, is ſo named to diſtinguiſh it from *South Shields*, on the other ſide of the river Tine. This is reckoned the moſt populous town of the two, chiefly inhabited by ſailors and maſters of veſſels, as ſuch port towns generally are. The ſtreets, which lie along the ſhore, juſt as Wapping does by the Thames, are narrow, old, and have but a mean appearance, though the inhabitants are eſteemed wealthy, and generally live well. The river forms a little bay here, which is a deep ſafe road for laden colliers to lie in when they want a wind to go over the bar.

At a ſmall diſtance from Tinemouth, northward, is

Cullicoats; a place otherwiſe of no great diſtinction, but worthy remembrance in this reſpect, that it is a very commodious little port, of artificial conſtruction, or as the common people ſtile it, an harbour made by hand. It is dry at low water mark, and difficult at the entrance; but it ſerves only for coals and ſalt belonging to the works of particular perſons, at whoſe expence it was conſtructed. Seaton Sluice was originally of the ſame kind. Sir Ralph Delaval, an able Admiral of the laſt age, was continually contriving new improvements, in the exerciſe of which he never heſitated at expence; and, amongſt the reſt, made this port on his own plan, and intirely at his own charge, for the benefit of his tenants and ſelf immediately, but without excluding others who choſe to uſe it. In the conſtruction of this ſmall harbour, he found enough to exerciſe his ſkill and patience; the ſtone pier, which covered it from the north-eaſt wind being carried away by the ſea more than once; and when he had overcome this difficulty by uſing timber as well as ſtone, he felt a new inconvenience, by his port's filling up with mud and ſand, though a pretty ſharp rill ran through it, which had ſo hollowed

hollowed the rock, as to produce that very baſon which Sir Ralph would convert into an haven. In order to remove this miſchief, he placed a new ſtrong ſluice with flood-gates upon his brook; and theſe being ſhut by the coming-in of the tide, the back water collected itſelf into a body, and forcing a paſſage at the ebb, carried all before it, and twice in twenty-four hours ſcoured the bed of the haven clean. King Charles II. who had a great turn to matters of this kind, made him collector and ſurveyor of his own port, and it ſtill bears his name, being ſometimes called Seaton Sluice, but commonly, Seaton Delaval; though ſtrictly that is the name of the town to which this little port belongs, and is a gate to Newcaſtle. It admits ſmall veſſels, yet larger veſſels may lie ſafe and receive their lading in the road, which renders it very commodious.

Blith Nook lies about a league north from Seaton Delaval, at the mouth of a ſmall river; here is a quay and ſome other conveniencies, though at low water the ſea, at the opening of the creek, may be ſafely paſſed on horſeback. This, as well as thoſe before deſcribed, derives its origin from the coal trade, having ſome advantage from its ſituation, which brought it firſt to be regarded, and has ſtill kept it in eſteem. It is looked upon as a creek to the port of Newcaſtle.

Morpeth, about ſixteen miles north of Newcaſtle, is a pretty neat and long market town, ſeated on the northern bank of the river Wenſbeck: here is plenty of fiſh to be had, and on our right we have a conſtant proſpect of the ſea. The pariſh church ſtands about half a mile ſouth of the town, but there is a chapel in the town near the bridge; where ſervice is performed in the forenoon, and at the latter in the afternoon, on Sundays. There is a ring

ring of ſix good bells, to give notice to the inhabitants, and a clock in the tower near the market-place; under which is the town goal. The county goal, a good building, is alſo in this town. The town-hall is a handſome ſtone building, ſaſhed, and has iron gates in the front. The market-croſs has a flat roof, ſupported by pillars, and makes a good appearance.

About a quarter of a mile ſouth, and overlooking the town, ſtands the caſtle. The part now remaining ſeems to have been the gate-houſe. On it are parts of two watch turrets. It is built of ſquare ſtone. In it are ſtairs aſcending to the top, from whence there is a moſt delightful proſpect. North-weſt of this gate, at about a hundred yards diſtance, is an artificial mount of no mean height. From the extent of the bounding walls ſtill left ſtanding, and the traces of former buildings, this caſtle ſeems, when entire, to have been a conſiderable edifice, both for ſtrength and extent; and by the finiſhing of the workmanſhip appears to have well deſerved the epithet of *Fayre*, given it by *Leland*.

It is ſaid to have been the ancient Baronial caſtle of the lords of the manor and town of Morpeth, built, as appears from the eſcharts of the 33d of Ed. III. by William Lord Greyſtock the 32d of Ed. III. anno 1358. It is at preſent the property of the Right Hon. Frederick Earl of Carliſle.

About four miles from Morpeth, is Cocklepark-tower; one of the fortifications before mentioned to defend this part of the country from the inroads and depredations of the Moſs-troopers, who uſed to ſteal their cattle, and ſometimes men, women, and children, from whom they exacted large ſums of money for their ranſom.

It was the manſion or manor of the Bertrams, in the time of King Edward I. It has machicolations

on the outſide like moſt of the ſame kind of buildings; beſides which many of them have openings in the cieling over the loweſt ſtory, through which they could throw down ſtones or ſcalding water on any who ſhould enter to ſteal their cattle, &c.

The manſion is now converted into a farm houſe, and is the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland, the arms on the front of the building are wholly obliterated; the ſupporters are now antelopes collared and chained.

" *Bothal Caſtle*, about three miles eaſt of Morpeth, is moſt delightfully ſituated on an eminence, now the North bank of the river Wanſbeck. Its preſent remains conſiſt of the great gateway, flank'd on the North ſide by two Polygonal turrets, fifty three feet high; and on the South-weſt angle by a ſquare turret whoſe height reaches ſixty feet. Adjoining to this gate are ſome outer walls, encloſing an area of an irregular figure, meaſuring about a quarter of an acre, within which are ſome ſcattered fragments of the inner appartments. Over the centre of the gate, on the North ſide, is an eſcutcheon of the arms of England, with ſix others, three on each ſide; and on the north-eaſt face of the weſternmoſt tower are four more, all ſuppoſed to be thoſe of the antient barons, its former proprietors. On the eaſternmoſt tower is only one flank eſcutcheon. North-weſt of this building was formerly another tower, pulled down in the memory of perſons now living; part of its walls now ſupport a cottage; much of this venerable pile has been demoliſhed for the ſake of its materials. The ſouth front of this gate is beautifully mantled with ivy.

" In one of the towers is a ſtair-caſe, leading to the different ſtories into which this building is divided. On the firſt, an elder tree has taken root in the rubbiſh, between the ribs of the gate, and has there grown to a conſiderable ſize. On the top of the

the weſternmoſt tower, there is alſo a ſmall aſh-tree, which grows from between the chaſms in the wall: here, overlooking the battlements, are two figures, one over the gate, the other on the north-weſt tower; but ſo defaced by time and weather, as to render it impoſſible to diſtinguiſh what they were intended to repreſent. The groove for the port-cullis is ſtill viſible. In a corner under the gate was ſome ſheet lead, which once covered this edifice. Some of it has been uſed in repairs of other buildings."*

Near the caſtle is the parochial church. It has three handſome aiſles; the pulpit well placed againſt the north pillar; on entering the chancel, the lights meet, and part of them are adorned with paintings, and the walls very ſolemn, with ſcripture ſentences, in neat black frames; the pews but indifferent. The roof is covered with lead. The ſteeple, which is ſmall, has three bells in it, one of them cracked; and hard by is the veſtry. At the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle is a handſome tomb, of alabaſter, within iron rails, over one of the Barons of Ogle and Bothall, and his lady recumbent; their hands and eyes are elevated. His lordſhip's head and feet reſt upon the ſupporters of his coat of arms; a lion under his feet, a chain of many links round his neck, with a pendant croſs. Under her ladyſhip's head is a cuſhion, and another under her feet, with two cherubs, like babes, lying by her, one on each ſide, at the ends of the cuſhion near her face, each holding in his hand a taſſel of the cuſhion; the head of one broken off. A dog at her feet, with a chain about his neck; the emblem of watchfulneſs.

On the ſouth ſide of the chancel is the mural geneoligical table (in the old black character) of the Ogles, Barons of Ogle and Bothall.

In

* Groſſe

In a ſhady ſolitude, on the north bank of the Wanſbeck, about three quarters of a mile from Bothall, are the remains of a ſmall chapel or oratory, called Our Lady's Chapel. The ſpot in which it is ſituated, is admirably calculated for meditation. It was probably (ſays *Groſſe*) built by one of the Barons of Ogle, as their coat armorial, cut on a ſtone eſcutcheon, is fixed againſt the outſide of the ſouth wall. The eſcutcheon is at preſent reverſed, owing to the ignorance of the maſon who replaced it, it having fallen down. The whole is built of well wrought free-ſtone, and meaſures eight yards in length and four in breadth. The roof, which was alſo of ſtone, is now deſtroyed; but the place thereof is ſupplied by trees, which grew out of its very foundations.

Alnwick, three hundred and four miles and an half from London, is the county town of Northumberland. It is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, near the river Aln, from which it takes its name. It has been frequently taken and retaken by the Engliſh and Scots, and is famous for the victory wherein our anceſtors took William King of Scots, and preſented him a priſoner to King Henry II. Here is a good old caſtle, which had gone much to decay, but was repaired in 1768; it was beſieged by Malcolm King of Scots, and was on the very point of ſurrendering to him, when he was ſtabbed by a ſoldier, who tendered him the keys of it at the point of his ſword; and his ſon Edward, in an attempt to revenge his death, was alſo killed.

The town is populous, and in general well built. The town-houſe is large, where the quarter ſeſſions and county-courts are held, and members of parliament elected: the aſſizes, probably for the convenience of the judges, are held at Newcaſtle. That it has been a fortified town, appears from the veſtiges ſtill to be ſeen, eſpecially three old gates. Over that through which you enter for Morpeth,

is

is a lion carved in high relief, but greatly defaced by time. Within theſe few years handſome ſhambles have been built, with piazzas in the front and at one end. The town-hall has a tower like that of a church, with a clock. It is governed by four chamberlains, who are choſen once in two years out of a common-council, conſiſting of twenty-four. The inhabitants of this town are *greatly* indebted to King John for a particular ceremony he favoured them with, when they were admitted freemen; by being obliged, it is ſaid, according to a charter, to jump into a bog, where they ſometimes ſink up to their chin. King John, as he was travelling this way, happened it ſeems to ſtick faſt in this very hole, and therefore inflicted this puniſhment on the town for not mending the road.

This was formerly a Barony of the Percies, and by marriage fell into the hands of Euſtace Fitz John, who founded an abbey of Premonſtratenſian canons here, in the year 1147, and dedicated it to the Bleſſed Virgin. The ſite of it was granted the 4th of King Edward the VIth. to Ralph Sadler and Lawrence Winnington. It was afterwards ſold, with the demeſnes about it, to Sir Francis Brandling, Knt. of whoſe family it was purchaſed, with the ſame lands, by Mr. Doubleday the father of Thomas Doubleday, Eſq. the preſent proprietor, whoſe ſeat is built out of the ruins which ſtood in the orchard ſouth of his pleaſure garden. "The abbey is pleaſantly ſituated, at a ſmall diſtance from the caſtle, in a view from the church, and under a hill, on the extreme point of a peninſula, by the eaſtern margin of the river Aln, croſſed by a bridge of two arches, whoſe winding trout ſtream, in pleaſant murmurs glides paſt it, ſhaded on the oppoſite ſide with a bank of wood, and here and there a broken rock, viſible through it, variegated with ivy and woodbine."

The

The ſtrong latticed gate of this monaſtery is ſtill remaining. The grand entrance, which fronted the north, had a canopy and niche for the Virgin Mary over it. The tower appears to have been decorated with elegant carving, and ſeveral eſcutcheons of the noble family of the Percies. Another gate opened to the eaſt; ornamented on each ſide with the figures of angels ſupporting armorial ſhields. On this front was alſo a canopy, and niche for a ſtatue; and over the entrance here, as alſo on the north ſide, were machicolations.

On the right of the road to Alnwick, is a pleaſant village called

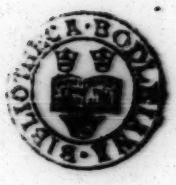
Warkworth, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the river Coquet, over which there is alſo a ſtone bridge. At the ſouth end of this village is Warkworth-caſtle, a fine monument of ancient grandeur, which heretofore belonged to the ancient family of the Percies, and from thence deſcended to the preſent Duke and Ducheſs of Northumberland. Being ſituate on an eminence, it overlooks the river Coquet, where it diſcharges its water into the ſea, and waſhes an iſland of the ſame name; upon which is a little antique tower, the remains of a ſmall monaſtic edifice, which has a fine effect from every part of the coaſt.

About half a mile from hence, up the river, is the *Hermitage*; it contains three apartments, cut out of the ſolid rock, finely ſhaded with venerable trees, which hang their heads over the calm and ſmoothly gliding river.

Theſe three apartments are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Chapel, the Sacriſty and Antichapel. The chapel ſtill remains intire, and perfect, but the two others are damaged by the falling down of the rock at the eaſt end. By this accident, a beautiful pillar, which formerly ſtood between theſe



The Hermitage near Warkworth in Northumberland.


BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA

theſe two apartments, and gave an elegant finiſhing to this end of the ſacred vault, was deſtroyed.

" The chapel is not more than eighteen feet long, nor more than ſeven and an half in width and height; but is modelled and executed in a very beautiful ſtile of Gothic architecture. The ſides are ornamented with octagon pillars, all cut in the ſolid rock; which branch off into the cieling, and forming little pointed arches, terminate in groins. At the eaſt end is a handſome plain altar, to which the prieſt aſcended by two ſteps; theſe in the courſe of ages have been much worn away, thro' the ſoft yielding nature of the ſtone. Behind the altar is a little niche, which probably received the crucifix, or pix. Over this niche is ſtill ſeen the faint outlines of a glory.

" On the north ſide of the altar is a very beautiful Gothic window, executed like all the reſt, in the living rock. This window tranſmitted light from the chapel to the ſacriſty; or what elſe ſhall we call it, being a plain oblong room, which ran parallel with the chapel, ſomewhat longer than it, but not ſo wide. At the eaſt end of this apartment are ſtill ſeen the remains of an altar, at which maſs was occaſionally ſung, as well as in the chapel. Between it and the chapel is a ſquare perforation, with ſome appearance of bars, or a lattice, through which the hermit might attend confeſſion, or behold the elevation of the hoſt without entering the chapel. Near this perforation is a neat door-caſe opening into the chapel out of this ſide room, or ſacriſty, which contains a benching cut in the rock, whence is ſeen a moſt beautiful view up the river, finely over hung with woods. Over the door-caſe, within the chapel, is carved a ſmall neat eſcutcheon, with all the emblems of the paſſion, &c. the croſs, the crown of thorns, the nails, the ſpear, and the ſpunge.

" On

"On the ſouth ſide of the altar is another window, and below it a neat cenotaph, or tomb ornamented with three human figures, elegantly cut in the rock. The principal figure repreſents a lady lying along, ſtill very intire and perfect: over her breaſt hovers, what probably was an angel, but much defaced; at her feet is a warrior erect, and perhaps originally in a praying poſture; but he is likewiſe mutilated by time. At her feet is alſo a rude ſculpture of a bull's or ox's head; which the editor of the Ballad not unreaſonable conjectures to have been the lady's creſt. This was, as he obſerves, the creſt of the Widdrington family, whoſe caſtle is but five miles from this hermitage. It was alſo the antient creſt of the Nevilles, and of one or two other families in the north.

"On the ſame ſide is another door-caſe, and near it an excavation to contain the holy water. Over both the door-caſes are ſtill ſeen the traces of letters, veſtiges of two antient inſcriptions; but ſo much defaced, as to be at preſent illegible. We muſt refer the reader to the Poem for a further account of them.*

"This door opens into a little veſtibule, containing two ſquare niches, in which the hermit ſat to contemplate; and his view from hence was well calculated to inſpire meditation.

"Over the inner door, within the veſtibule, hangs another eſcutcheon, with ſome ſculpture, which we took for the repreſentation of a gauntlet; perhaps it was the founder's arms or creſt. On the outward face of the rock, near the ſmall veſtibule above-mentioned, is a winding ſtair-caſe, cut alſo in the living ſtone, and leading through a neat arched door-caſe, in the ſame, up to the top of the cliff which joins the level of the ancient park; and here was planted the hermit's orchard. This

* The Hermit of Warkworth.

This has long ſince been deſtroyed; but cherry-trees propagated from his plantations are ſtill ſcattered over the neighbouring thicket. His garden was below at the foot of the hill.

" As all the apartments above deſcribed ſeem to have been appropriated to ſacred uſes, it is natural to enquire, where was the dwelling of the hermit, or at leaſt of his ſucceſſors? This was a ſmall ſquare building, erected at the foot of the cliff that contains the chapel. It conſiſted of one ſingle dwelling-room, with a bed-chamber over it; and a ſmall kitchen adjoining, which is now fallen in, and covered with earth; but the ruins of the oven ſtill mark its ſituation, and ſhew that ſome of the inhabitants of this hermitage did not always diſlike good chear.

This little building, erected below the chapel, being compoſed of materials brought together by human hands, has long ſince gone to ruin: whereas the walls of the chapel itſelf, being as old as the world, will, if not purpoſely deſtroyed, probably laſt as long as it, and continue to amuſe the lateſt poſterity. The preſent noble proprietors have thought this curioſity not unworthy their attention, and have therefore beſtowed a proper care to have it kept clean and neat; have cleared the hermit's path, which was choaked up, by the river's ſide; have reſtored his well, (a ſmall bubbling fountain of clear water which iſſues from the adjoining rock); and have renewed the wood by new plantations at the top of the cliff, where the trees had been thinned or deſtroyed by time.

" The moſt received tradition, we have of the founder of this hermitage, is that he was one of the Bertram family; probaby the ſame Bertram, who having built Brinkburn-abbey and Brinkſhaugh-chapel, higher up the river, retired to end his life in this ſequeſtered valley. But the editor of that

beautiful poem, *The Hermit of Warkworth*, has given reaſons why he thinks the hermitage was founded at a later period than thoſe buildings, by another of the ſame name and family. It is alſo the univerſal tradition, that he impoſed his penance upon himſelf to expiate the murder of his brother."*

About two miles and an half north of Warkworth, ſtands

Alemouth, a ſea-port, whence great quantities of corn are annually ſhipped; and about three miles north-weſt, on the banks of the Aln, is *Hull-abbey*, which was alſo lately purchaſed by the Duke of Northumberland. The remains of ſeveral chapels, and a ſquare tower of neat workmanſhip are ſtill to be ſeen.

Eſhington, the ſeat of Lord Ravenſworth, is about ten ſtatute miles weſt from Alnwick; and about four miles weſt from it, is

Howick, the ſeat of Henry Grey, Bart. The houſe is ſituated in an extremely pleaſant ſituation, with a fine proſpect of the ſea to the eaſt, and of the country to the ſouth, and well ſheltered to the north by nature and art.

About two miles north of Howick, are the ruins of *Dunſtanbrough-caſtle*, formerly the ſeat of Edmund Earl of Lancaſter, a younger ſon of King Henry III. It is now the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville. Mr. *Wallis*, in his Hiſtory of Northumberland, deſcribes it in the following words: "It ſtands on an eminence of ſeveral acres, ſloping gently towards the ſea, and edged to the north and north-weſt with precipices, in the form of a creſcent; by the weſtern termination of which are three natural ſtone pyramids, of a conſiderable height, and by the eaſtern one an opening in the rocks, made by the ſea, and a frightful

* Groſſe.

frightful precipice, called *Rumble Churn*, from the breaking of the waves in tempeſtuous weather in high ſeas. Above this is the main entrance, and by it the ruins of a chapel: at the ſouth-weſt corner is the draw-well, partly filled up. It is built with whin and rag-ſtones."

Chillingham-caſtle, another ſeat belonging to Lord Tankerville, is a quadrangular building, to which belongs a large park, where is great plenty of deer; and a kind of wild cattle, which are all white, except their ears and the tips of their horns, which are brown, and their mouths, which are black; they are extremely fierce, and will ſcarce ſuffer any thing to approach them, except in hard winters, when they are ſubdued by hunger, and then they will ſuffer the keeper of the park to feed them. As ſoon as they can procure their own food, they become as furious as before; ſo that when any of them are to be killed, the keeper is obliged to ſhoot them; and the fleſh is ſaid to be excellent beef.

Bamborough-caſtle, is ſituated north-eaſt from Chillingham, upon an almoſt perpendicular rock, cloſe to the ſea, and acceſſible only to the ſouth-eaſt ſide; where, according to the Monkiſh hiſtorians, there ſtood the caſtle or palace of the Kings of Northumberland; built, as it is ſaid, by King Ida, who began his reign about 559. Part of the preſent ruins are ſuppoſed to be the remains of King Ida's work; and others carry the antiquity ſtill higher. The ancient name, it is ſaid, was *Bebbanborough*, which *Bede* imagines borrowed from Queen Bebba. It is thus deſcribed by *Hoveden* in the year 1192: "Bebba is a very ſtrong city, but not exceeding large, containing not more than two acres of ground. It has but one hollow entrance into it, which is admirably raiſed by ſteps.

On

On the top of the hill ſtands the church; and in the weſtern point is a well, curiouſly adorned, and of ſweet clean water."

This caſtle was beſieged in the year 642, by Penda, the Pagan King of the Mercians, who, as the ſtory goes, attempted to burn it; for which purpoſe he laid vaſt quantities of wood under the walls, and ſet fire to it as ſoon as the wind was favourable, but no ſooner was it kindled, than by the prayer of St. Adian, the wind changed, and carried the flames into his camp, ſo that he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. For further hiſtorical tranſactions relating to this caſtle, we refer to *Groſſe*, who has treated of it very fully, and for which the limits of our work will not permit us to dwell upon, we ſhall therefore content ourſelves with taking the following extract of the form and materials of the building, from that accurate author.

"The ſtones with which the keep or great tower is built, are (ſome lintels excepted) remarkably ſmall, and were taken from a quarry at Sunderland ſea, three miles diſtant. From their ſmallneſs, it has been conjectured, they were brought hither on the backs of men, or horſes. On crumbling the old lime, fragments of ſhells, and ſmall pieces of charcoal, are found among it: from the latter it ſhould ſeem as if it was burned before the uſe of coal, or at a time when here was wood in great plenty; and that this was once the caſe, ſeems probable from ſome large horns, ſuppoſed to be thoſe of red deer, found near this place in cleaning an old drain, which renders it likely here was once a foreſt, or chace.

"The walls to the front are eleven feet thick; but the other three ſides are only nine. They appear to have been built with regular ſcaffolding to the firſt ſtory; and ſo high, the fillings on the inſide are mixed with whin ſtone, which was probably what

what came off the rock in levelling the foundations; but there are no whin ſtone fillings higher up, the walls above having been carried up without ſcaffolding, in a manner called by the maſons overhand work; the conſequence of which is, that they all over-hang a little, each ſide of the tower being a few inches broader at the top than at the bottom.

"The original roof was placed no higher than the top of the ſecond ſtory. The reaſon for the ſide walls being carried ſo much higher than the roof, might be for the ſake of defence, or to command a more extenſive look-out both towards the ſea and land. The tower was, however, afterwards covered at the very top. Here were no chimnies. The only fire-place in it was a grate in the middle of a large room, ſuppoſed to have been the guard-room, where ſome ſtones in the middle of the floor are burnt red. The floor was all of ſtone, ſupported by arches. This room had a window in it, near the top, three feet ſquare, probably intended to let out the ſmoke: all the other rooms were lighted only by ſlits or chinks in the wall, ſix inches broad, except in the gables of the roof; each of which had a window one foot broad. The rock on which this tower ſtands, riſes about an hundred and fifty feet above low-water-mark.

"The out-works are built of a very different ſtone from that of the keep, being a coarſe free-ſtone of an inferior quality, ill abiding the injuries of weather. This ſtone was taken out of the rock itſelf; a large ſeam of it lying immediately under the whin ſtone.

"In all the principal rooms of the out-works there are large chimnies; particulary in the kitchen, which meaſures forty feet by thirty; where there are three very large ones, and four windows: over each window is a ſtone funnel, like a chimney, open

open at the top; intended, as is ſuppoſed, to carry off the ſteam.

" In a narrow paſſage, near the top of the keep, was found upwards of fifty iron heads of arrows ruſted together into one maſs; the longeſt of them about ſeven inches and an half. It is likely they were originally all of the ſame length. There was likewiſe found ſome painted glaſs, ſuppoſed to have formerly belonged to the windows of the chapel. It was not ſtained, but had the colours coarſely laid upon it.

" In December 1770, in ſinking the floor of the cellar, a curious draw-well was accidentally found. Its depth is an hundred and forty-five feet, all cut through the ſolid rock; of which an hundred and twenty-five feet is a hard whin ſtone.

" In the ſummer of the year 1773, on throwing over the bank a prodigious quantity of ſand, the remains of the chapel was diſcovered; its length an hundred feet. The chancel is now quite cleared. It is thirty-ſix feet long and twenty broad: the eaſt end, according to the Saxon faſhion, ſemicircular. The altar, which has been likewiſe found, did not ſtand cloſe to the eaſt end, but in the centre of the ſemicircle, with a walk about it, three feet broad, left for the prieſt to carry the hoſt in proceſſion. The font, richly carved, is alſo remaining.

" Among the ruins here, the following coins have been picked up. Three Roman Denarii; one of them a Veſpaſian. Alſo two braſs pieces: one, about the ſize of a farthing, or rather leſs, having on one ſide a rude head, full faced, ſurrounded with a border of pellets; on the reverſe a large key, alſo ſurrounded with a like border: the other, of the ſame metal and ſize, but rather thinner; on the anterior ſide, a lion rampant; reverſe, a croſs fleury, with two pellets in each quarter; both ſides ſurrounded

ſurrounded with pellets: they were both in good preſervation; but no trace of any inſcription was diſcoverable. Likewiſe a blank of copper, the breadth of a halfpenny, but thin, on which there had never been any inſcription. It is ſuppoſed to have been ſtruck in the time of a ſiege. Beſides theſe, ſome Scots and Norman, or old French, coins have been found; but of theſe only a few.

"In the year 1757, the truſtees for Lord Crew's charity began the repairs of this tower, under the direction of Dr. Sharpe, when it was fitted up for the reception of the poor. The upper parts were formed into granaries, whence, in times of ſcarcity, corn is ſold to the indigent, without any diſtinction, at four ſhillings per buſhel. A hall, and ſome ſmall apartments are reſerved by the Doctor, who frequently reſides here to ſee that his noble plan is properly executed.

"Among the variety of diſtreſſed which find alleviation by the judicious diſpoſition of this charity, are the mariners navigating this dangerous coaſt, for whoſe benefit a conſtant watch is kept at the top of the tower; from whence ſignals are given to the fiſhermen of Holy Iſland when any ſhip is diſcovered in diſtreſs; theſe fiſhermen, by their ſituation, being able to put off their boats, when none from the main land can get over the breakers. The ſignals are ſo regulated as to point out the particular place where the diſtreſſed veſſel lies. Beſides which, in every great ſtorm, two men on horſeback patrole the adjacent coaſt from ſunſet to ſun-riſe, who, in caſe of any ſhip-wreck, are to give immediate notice at the caſtle. Premiums are likewiſe paid for the earlieſt information of any ſuch misfortune. Be theſe means the lives of many ſeamen have been, and will be preſerved, who would otherwiſe have periſhed for want of timely aſſiſtance.

"Nor

"Nor does this benevolent arrangement ſtop here. The ſhipwrecked mariner finds an hoſpitable reception in this caſtle; and is here maintained for a week, or longer, as circumſtances may require. Here, likewiſe are ſtore-houſes for depoſiting the goods which may be ſaved; inſtruments and tackle for weighing and raiſing the ſunken and ſtranded veſſels; and, to complete the whole, at the expence of this fund, the laſt offices are decently performed to the bodies of ſuch drowned ſailors as are caſt on ſhore."

Holy Iſland, is ſo called from the monks that once lived in it. It is the ancient *Lindisfarn*, and was the ſee of a Biſhop, till it was removed to Durham. The ſea encompaſſes it on all ſides, but at low water, the country people ride over the ſand to it. It produces ſome corn and rabbits, and fiſh abound on the coaſt. This iſland was ſurprized and taken in the late rebellion, (in October 1715) by one Errington, a bold man of a good family in this county, aſſiſted by his nephew and others, for the ſervice of Mr. Forſter, who commanded the Pretender's forces, while the Lord Derwentwater, Forſter, and the reſt, had taken their rout towards Preſton. But a party of the King's troops arriving from Berwick, they were obliged to retreat over the walls of the caſtle, among the rocks, hoping to conceal themſelves under the ſea-weeds, till it was dark, and then by ſwimming to the main land, to make their eſcape. But the tide riſing, they were obliged to ſwim, when the ſoldiers firing at Errington, as he was climbing up a rock, wounded him in the thigh. Thus diſabled, he and his nephew were conveyed to Berwick-goal, where they continued till his wound was cured. During this time they had digged a burrow quite under the foundation of the priſon, depoſiting the earth taken out in

in an old oven. Through this burrow he and his nephews, with divers other priſoners eſcaped; but moſt of the latter were ſoon after retaken, but the two Erringtons found means to get to the river, and finding a cuſtom-houſe boat, they rowed themſelves over, and purſued their journey to Bamborough Caſtle, near which they were concealed nine days in a pea ſtack. From hence they travelled by night, till they came to Sunderland, where they procured a paſſage to France. After the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion, they returned to England, and took the benefit of the general pardon. The uncle returned to Newcaſtle, where he died about the year 1746.

At what time, or by whom, the caſtle was built, is not aſcertained. It is ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland, on the top of a conical rock, which riſes ſuddenly out of the marſh by which it is ſurrounded. It is at preſent garriſoned by a detachment of invalids from Berwick.

Fairn Iſlands, ſouth-eaſt from Holy Iſland, are a knot of rocks, ſurrounded by the ſea. On the largeſt is ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of an old building, but there is no ſort of light-houſe, nor inhabitants. The proprietors of this iſland let it out to people who live in a place called Monks-houſe, on the oppoſite coaſt. They ſubſiſt chiefly by the trade they carry on in the eggs and feathers of the different ſea-fowls, which frequent it. There is ſuch a great variety of theſe birds, that it would fill a volume to give a particular deſcription of each. The eggs of ſome are found on the naked rock, and others in holes like rabbit burroughs.

Berwick, three hundred and thirty-four miles and an half from London, is the moſt northern town in South Britain. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the north ſide of the river Tweed, and tho' on the Scotch coaſt, is included in this county. Both its language and laws are a mixture of

Scotch and Engliſh. Several etymologies have been aſſigned to its name, but the moſt ſuitable is that aſſigned by Mr. Tate, in a M. S. expoſition of the difficult words in the Domeſday-book, viz. *Berewica*, i. e. a corn-farm, as this agrees with the plenty of grain in its juriſdiction.

This town being ſeated between the two kingdoms, it has always been the firſt place that both nations in their wars have had an eye upon, inſomuch that ever ſince Edward I. took it from the Scots, the Engliſh have as often retaken it as the Scots have taken it. The oldeſt account we find of it, is, that William, King of Scots, being taken priſoner by the Engliſh, regained his liberty, by paying fifty thouſand pounds down, and pledged Berwick, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, &c. to King Henry II. as a ſecurity for the payment of as much more within a limited time. King Richard reſtored it on the payment of the money. In 1297, when Baliol, King of Scotland had broke his oath, King Edward I. reduced it, and cauſed it to be ſtrengthened with a ditch eighty feet in breadth, and the like in depth, into which he admitted the ſea. It was ſoon after abandoned to them again. It has been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh ever ſince the reign of Edward the Fourth, when Thomas Stanley reduced it to obedience, ſince which it has been fortified with new works by our monarchs, particularly by Queen Elizabeth, who drew it into a leſs compaſs than before, and ſurrounded it with a high ſtone wall of firm aſhler work, beſides a deep ditch, baſtion and counterſcarp.

The town was incorporated by King James I. though it had ſeveral charters long before, ſome as ancient as Henry V. It is at preſent governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and four bailiffs. There is a fair once a year, and a market every Saturday, which is plentifully ſupplied.

The

The chief trade of Berwick is in ſalmon, which they take in large quantities in the Tweed. They alſo take other fiſh in great abundance, particularly trouts, which are ſent to London alive, in veſſels called ſmacks, which are built for that purpoſe, having a well in the middle bored full of holes, for the free paſſage of the ſea-water, in which the fiſh are conveyed without injury. Salmon is very cheap here during the months of June and July, when it may be bought for a penny a-pound, though at other times it bears a conſiderable price.

The bridge was built by Queen Elizabeth, and is not inelegant. It conſiſts of ſixteen arches, and leads to a ſuburb called the Tweed-mouth.

The houſes in general are well built, and the town-houſe is an handſome edifice, with a lofty turret, in which is a ring of eight bells, one of which (on Sundays) calls the inhabitants to their reſpective places of worſhip, whether church or meetings, of which latter they have ſeveral (of different denominations) and a fine clock, that repeats the quarters, and has four dials, one on each ſide the ſquare.

The entrance to the town-houſe is up a flight of ſteps, under a handſome portico and pediment (on the latter of which the arms of the town are well cut) ſupported by pillars. To the lower end of this building, another was added (1760) all upon pillars; under which is, that they call, the Exchange. The uppermoſt ſtory of the town-houſe is uſed as a goal, and is very ſafe and airy.

The church, built by the Protector Cromwell, is a neat building, but has neither tower, ſpire, nor bells. The bridge is nine hundred and forty-ſeven feet long, conſiſting of fifteen arches, and not inelegantly built.

The barracks form a large regular ſquare, and will contain two regiments of foot with great convenience.

venience. Behind them is a powder magazine, ſurrounded by a high wall, lately built. A flag-ſtaff is erected on the battery at the entrance of the harbour, which is narrow, and, at low water, ſhallow; ſo that ſhips come in with the flood tide only. The mouth of the river is commanded by a twenty-two gun battery, built of ſtone; as the other fortifications on that ſide are.

At the upper end of the barracks is the ſtore-houſe, and in the middle of the court is a conduit for water. Between the barracks and the church-yard, is a very ſpacious parade, for the ſoldiers. The ramparts or walls of Berwick afford the pleaſanteſt walks imaginable, and are accordingly much frequented.

We ſhall now return to the north-weſt part of Alnwick, where is that famous range of mountains known by the name of *Cheviot-hills*; they are very high, but there is one a great deal higher than the reſt, and appears to the traveller to taper in a point; but on aſcending to the top, he finds a ſmooth and pleaſant plain, about half a mile in diameter, with a large pond in the middle of it.

Theſe hills take their name from a little village, which was famous heretofore for the free chace, much uſed by the Engliſh and Scotch gentry for their recreation; and for a fierce battle fought between the Engliſh and Scots, commanded by their generals, Percy and Douglas, which is celebrated in that well-known old ballad, called Chevy Chace, the delight of Sir Philip Sidney, and ſo highly extolled by Mr. Addiſon. The ſpots which the two Earls are ſaid to have fallen, in the engagement, are diſcovered by two ſtones to this day. The fight the Scots called the battle of Otterburn, and make a very famous ſtory of it to the honour of their nation.

About

About ſeven miles north of theſe hills, is

Floddan, or *Flodden*, a village on the river Till, memorable for another field of battle, betwixt the two nations, wherein King James IV. of Scotland, who invaded England with a great army, while King Henry VIII. beſieged Tournay in Flanders, was totally defeated and killed, with the prime of his nobility, and eighteen thouſand private men.

Hexham, weſt of Newcaſtle, and two hundred and eighty-five miles and an half from London, is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Tine. It is the ancient Axelodunum of the Romans. It is ſaid to have been formerly a very large magnificent place, and was called *Hextoldeſham*, from a rivulet which ſuddenly overflows it. In the year 675, Etheldreda, wife to King Egfrid, aſſigned it for an epiſcopal ſee to Wilfrid, who built a church here, which the prior of it ſays, ſurpaſſed all the monaſteries on this ſide of the Alps, for the curiouſneſs and beauty of the fabric.

It is remarkable for a very bloody battle fought here, in the reign of Edward IV. between the houſes of York and Lancaſter: and near it the firſt blood was drawn in the civil war, when an Engliſh detachment, though advantageouſly poſted, was ſcandalouſly defeated by a party of the Scots, who fought their way through the river, and killed about four hundred men, the reſt baſely running away; which was ſoon followed by the tame ſurrender of Newcaſtle.

We ſhall cloſe our account of this county with a deſcription of

Coquet Iſland, which lies to the ſouth-eaſt on a river of that name. It had formerly a caſtle and a monaſtery. Great quantities of eggs are laid by the different wild fowl who harbour here, of which the fiſhermen make great advantage, as well as of the fiſh they catch in this river in great abundance.

abundance. The ſoil is barren, but there is great plenty of ſea-coal, and the diggers have no other habitations but huts to dwell in. Its air is reckoned unhealthy, by reaſon of the frequent fogs, and the iſland is often attacked by tempeſts.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

CUMBERLAND.

WHETHER this county derives its name from the old Britons, called *Cimbric*, or *Cumbri*, as ſome authors think; or as *Somner*, in his Gloſſary, from our word Cumber, becauſe it is ſo encumbered with lakes and mountains, which make it very difficult to travellers, we ſhall not determine; though the former objection has this advantage, that ſome of the Britons poſted themſelves for a long time in theſe parts, when the Saxon Conqueror drove them to the out-ſkirts of the iſland, and made them ſeek ſhelter among the hills and mountains. Alſo the remains of Britiſh names hereabouts, concur to the eſtabliſhment of this opinion.

It is bounded on the eaſt with Northumberland and Durham; on the ſouth-eaſt with Weſtmoreland; on the ſouth with a ſmall part of Lancaſhire; has the Iriſh ſea on the weſt and ſouth-weſt; and Scotland on the north and north-weſt.

According to Mr. *Templeman*'s calculation, its length is ſixty-four, and the breadth forty, and he gives it an area of twelve hundred and ninety-two ſquare miles.

The

Though the air in the north part is piercing and ſharp, yet the hills towards Scotland, by which it is ſheltered, make it agreeable; beſides affording good paſture to great flocks of ſheep, whoſe fleſh is particularly ſweet and good, and a delightful proſpect of the verdant plains, and large lakes betwixt them. The former of theſe abound with corn, and the latter with wild fowl and fiſh; at the ſame time the ocean affords a great plenty alſo of the beſt fiſh, ſeems, as Mr. *Camden* expreſſes it, to upbraid the inhabitants for their idleneſs, in not applying themſelves more cloſely to the fiſhing trade; for they follow this very little, becauſe the land ſupplies them ſo well with all ſorts of food.

This county abounds with rivers and thoſe bodies of water, which the inhabitants call *Meres*. The chief of its rivers are, the Derwent, which riſes in Borrodale, a vale ſurrounded with crooked hills, creeping among the mountains called Derwent-fells, and forming a ſpacious lake, in which are three little iſlands, runs through the middle of the county, and after paſſing by Cockermouth, falls into the Iriſh ſea near Workington, and is famous for the ſalmon fiſhing. 2. The Eden, (the Ituna of Ptolemy) which takes its riſe from Ulleswater, (famous for Char, a ſmall delicious fiſh peculiar to it, and Winandermere in Weſtmoreland) and after running about thirty miles to the north, turns to the weſt, and paſſing by Carliſle, falls into Solway Frith. Beſides theſe rivers, here are the Elm, the Eſk, the Leven, the Tithing, the South Tine, Peterel, and abundance of other leſſer rivers and brooks, which alſo ſupply the inhabitants with plenty of fiſh.

At the mouth of the Irt, on the coaſt near Ravenglaſs, are pearl muſcles, for the fiſhing of which, ſome years ago, ſome perſons obtained a patent.

patent. They are generally of the ſort called ſand-pearl, which though not ſo bright and ſhining as others, are as uſeful in phyſic as the beſt, but they are at preſent greatly diſuſed by the faculty, for the faſhion of medicine varies nearly as often as the faſhion of dreſs.

Some of the mountains are remarkable for their height, as 1. That called *Wry Noſe*, on the top of which, near the highway, are three ſhire ſtones, ſo called, becauſe they are within a foot of one another, and yet in three ſhires, viz. Cumberland, Weſtmoreland and Lancaſter. 2. Skiddaw, which riſes up with two mighty heads, like Parnaſſus, and from whence there is a view of Scroffel-hill, in the ſhire of Anandale, in Scotland, where the people prognoſticate change of weather by the miſts that riſe or fall upon the head of this mountain, according to this proverbial rhime:

If *Skiddaw* have a cap
Scroffel wats fall well of that.

3. Lauwellin; and 4. Caſtinand; concerning which they have alſo this other proverb, viz.

Skiddaw, *Lauwellin*, and *Caſtinand*,
Are the higheſt hills in all *England*.

The other mountains in this county are big with metals and minerals. The ſouth part of the county, which is called Copeland, becauſe it rears up its heads with the up-mountains, called by the Britons *Copa*, abounds with rich veins of copper; and therefore ſome think the true name of it to be *Copper-Land*. Hood-knott, from the foot of which the river Eſk riſes, is a ſteep rugged mountain, on the top of which were formerly dug up huge ſtones, and the foundations of a caſtle.

That large tract of mountains on the eaſt ſide, which is a hungry, poor deſolate country, was anciently called *Fiends-fell*, or *Devils-fells*, but afterwards, *Croſs fells*, from croſſes formerly erected there, as well as on other higher mountains of Derwent-falls, ſome rich veins of copper, not without a mixture of gold and ſilver, were diſcovered in former ages. Here is alſo found abundance of black-lead, which the people hereabouts call Wadd, which ſeems to be almoſt peculiar to this county, and not ſo much a metal, or mineral, as earth ſtrongly impregnated with the ſteams of lead. As much may be dug out of it here in one year as will ſerve all Europe for ſeveral years. There are alſo in this county mines of coal, lapis-calaminaris, and lead; of which laſt the King has the advantage.

Though this county had been cruelly harraſſed by the Scots and Picts, on the decay of the Roman power, yet it kept its original inhabitants, the Britons, the longeſt of any, and fell late under the power of the Saxons. When the Danes had almoſt broke the power of the laſt, this county had its petty Kings of its own chuſing, till the year 946, when Edmund, brother to King Athelſtan, with the help of Leoline, King of South Wales, having conquered the county, and put out the eyes of its King's two ſons, ſubjected it to Malcolm, King of Scotland, on condition that he ſhould defend the northern parts of England againſt all invaders; whereupon the eldeſt ſons of the Kings of Scotland, as well under the Saxons as Danes, were ſtiled Governors of Cumberland. When the Conqueror came, he gave the government of it to Ralph de Meſchines; but the county was ſo impoveriſhed, that the King ſpared it in all his taxations; which is the reaſon we do not find it

rated

rated in Domeſday-book, as other counties are. We read that Ralph's ſon, becoming Earl of Cheſter, by right of his mother, reſigned the government of Cumberland to King Stephen, who, to ingratiate himſelf with the Scots, reſtored it to Malcolm, King of Scots, to hold it of him and his ſucceſſors, the Kings of England. But King Henry II. demanded and obtained this county, and thoſe alſo of Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, at his reſtoring Huntingdonſhire, to which it is ſaid the Scotch King had an ancient right. Cumberland had no Earls till Henry VIII. created Henry Clifford Earl of Cumberland, whoſe deſcendants enjoyed that title till 1643, when it became extinct by the death of Henry Lord Clifford, without iſſue male; and then King Charles I. created his nephew, Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland, who, dying unmarried, the ſame title was conferred ſeven years after on Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England. It now gives title to his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry, brother to his preſent Majeſty.

This county has two keepers as well as Northumberland, who by a county tax receive two hundred pounds a year to prevent ſtealing cattle, and to pay for thoſe that are ſtolen. It ſends ſix members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for the city of Carliſle, and two for Cockermouth.

It lies partly in the dioceſe of Carliſle and partly in that of Cheſter, whoſe Biſhop claims juriſdiction over the lower part of the county, from Cockermouth to the ſea ſide, and ſo to Lancaſhire, in which compaſs are included near twenty pariſhes, being about a third part of the county.

The great road to Carliſle enters this county at *Penrith*, or *Perith*, two hundred and eighty-two miles and an half from London. Its name ſignifies

in

in Britiſh a *Red Hill* or *Head*, the ground hereabouts, and the ſtone of which it is built, being both reddiſh. It ſtands on a hill called Periſh-fell, not far from the conflux of the Egmot and Loder, (at which is the round trench called King Arthur's Table) and was fortified on the weſt with a royal Caſtle, which in the reign of Henry VI. was repaired out of the ruins of Mayburg, a Daniſh temple near this ſpot.

The town is large, populous, and well built, and reckoned the ſecond in the county for wealth and trade. In the reign of King Henry VIII. it was honoured with the title of a Suffragan Biſhop. In the market-place is a large building of timber, made uſe of for a market-houſe, on many parts of which is the device of the Earls of Warwick, viz. a bear climbing up a ragged ſtaff. In the church-yard are two pyramidical pillars, fourteen or fifteen feet aſunder, and the loweſt of them twelve feet high, though they ſeem equal. They are ſaid ſaid to be ſet up in memory of Sir Owen Cæſar, who was a man of great ſtrength and gigantic ſtature, ſo that the people report, he was as tall as one of theſe columns, and he could touch both pillars with his hands at the ſame time. The figures of boars erected on each ſide his grave, are in remembrance of his great exploits in deſtroying the wild boars in the foreſt of Englewood, and his clearing this part of the county of robbers.

On the north ſide of the veſtry of this church, is erected in the wall an ancient ſquare ſtone, with a memorial, intimating that there was a plague in theſe parts in the year 1598, of which there died in Kendal two thouſand five hundred perſons; in Penrith two thouſand two hundred and ſixty-ſix; in Richmond two thouſand two hundred; in Carliſle eleven hundred and ninety-ſix.

In

In the year 1715, this town was poſſeſſed by a party of Scots Highland rebels, when they made their deſperate puſh into England, which ended at Preſton. In the moor or heath, on the north part of this town, the militia of the county making a brave appearance, and greatly outnumbering the highlanders were drawn up; yet with their *uſual* bravery they ran away as ſoon as the Scots began to advance to charge them, and never fired a gun, leaving the town to their mercy. However, it muſt be ſaid, in juſtice to the rebels, that they offered no injury to the town, only quartered in it one night, took what arms and ammunition they could find, and advanced towards Kendal.

The church is handſome and ſpacious, the roof is ſupported by a number of pillars, the ſhafts of whoſe columns are of one entire ſtone of a reddiſh colour, hewn out of a quarry at the entrance of the town.

Carliſle, three hundred and one miles from London; ſituated in the foreſt of Englewood, and was a flouriſhing city, formerly one of the ſtations of the Romans. It is of great antiquity, being at firſt built by an ancient Britiſh prince, named *Luel*, and from him called *Caer Luel*, i. e. *Luel's Town*, from whence the preſent name is derived. After the Romans departure, it was ruined by the Scots, but rebuilt and walled round by Egfrid. It has ſuffered the fate of moſt frontier towns, having been often taken and retaken by the Scots, Danes, and Norwegians, and once lay in ruins for near two hundred years, till William Rufus rebuilt it, ordered the walls and caſtle to be repaired, and ſent a colony of Southern Engliſhmen to it, to which colony the firſt tillage ever known thereabouts, is by all the records aſcribed. Henry I. dignified it with an epiſcopal ſee, and fortified it as a barrier againſt

againſt the Scots. In 1192 it was burned down, with the cathedral and ſuburbs, to the number of thirteen hundred houſes.

This city is ſituated exceedingly pleaſant, by the Picts wall, between the conflux of three fine rivers, viz. the Eden on the north, the Peterell on the eaſt, and the Caude or Cauda on the weſt. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-council, a ſheriff, two bailiffs, a recorder, chamberlain, and other officers.

Carliſle is the key of England on the weſt ſea, as Berwick upon Tweed is on the eaſt ſea. It has a bridge over the river Eden, which is but a little way from Scotland, the ſouth part of which indents into England on this ſide, at leaſt fifty miles farther than it does at Berwick. The city is well fortified, and the fortification, which received ſome damage in the rebellion in 1745, is now quite completed. On the north-weſt is a garriſon. The walls which ſurround this city are ſo thick, that three men may walk a-breaſt on them: in the walls are three gates.

The cathedral church is a venerable old pile, but ſeems to have been built at two different times, or, as it were, rebuilt; the upper part being much more modern than the lower: and ſaid to be built by King Henry VIII. A great part of it was built by St. David, King of Scotland, who held this county, together with Weſtmoreland and Northumberland, in vaſſalage from the crown of England. He and his ſucceſſors were great benefactors to it, and nominated ſeveral of the Biſhops; but almoſt the old nave, or weſt part of it, was demoliſhed by the Scots in the civil wars.

In the month of October, 1752, the workmen employed in making the military road to Carliſle, found a great number of curious Roman coins and medals





medals, in an old wall near Haddon. They were depoſited in little boxes, which were almoſt decayed; yet ſeveral of the medals were as freſh and fair as if but newly ſtruck. Some of them are of ſilver, but the moſt part of copper, and a mixture of coarſe metal. They are thought to have been as valuable a collection as has been diſcovered for ſome centuries paſt.

Burgh upon the Sands, a little diſtance weſt from Carliſle, is noted for the monument of our victorious Prince Edward I. who having ſo far ſubdued the Scots, as to bring away the ſacred ſtone chair, whereon their Kings uſed to be crowned, died here in his camp, on his march againſt them, like a true ſoldier, guarding his frontiers with his lateſt breath. In memory of him, there was afterwards erected a fair ſquare pillar, nineteen feet and an half high, with the following inſcriptions on the three ſides:

On the weſt ſide:

Memoriae Æternæ EDWARDI I. Regis Angliæ longe clariſſimi qui in
Belli apparatu, contra SCOTOS occupatus, hic in Caſtris abiit 7 Julii, A. D. 1307.

To the immortal memory of Edward I. the far moſt illuſtrious King of England; who, being ſurprized in his preparation for war againſt the Scots, died here in the field the 7th of July, in the year 1307.

On the ſouth ſide:

Nobiliſſimus Princepo HENRICUS HOWARD, Dux NORFOLCIÆ,
Comes Mareſchali, Angliæ, Comes Arundel, &c. ab EDWARDO I. Rege Angliæ oriundus.

The

The moſt noble Prince HENRY HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk,
Earl Marſhal of England, Earl of Arundel, &c. deſcended from Edward I. King of England.

On the north ſide:

JOHANNES AGLIONBY, J. C. E.

Beneath:

THOMAS LANGSTONE fecit, 1685.

Beampton, ten miles north eaſt of Carliſle, and three hundred and eleven from London, is a market town, but of no conſiderable note. It is ſituated on the river Irthing, about a mile below the Picts wall. Here is an hoſpital for ſix poor men and as many women, founded and endowed by the Lady Carliſle, grand-mother to the preſent Earl. From a high mote here, ditched round at the top, is a moſt extenſive proſpect over the country round. Several Roman monuments are ſtill viſible in the neighbourhood of this town.

We ſhall now return to Penrith, to take notice of a druidical monument, at no great diſtance from the town. It is ſtill large and perfect, and called by the country people, *Long Meg and her Daughters*. This monument ſtands on the ſummit of an hill near Little Salkeld. The ſtones which now remain ſtanding are ſixty-ſeven in number, forming a circle of three hundred paces in circumference; they are of various qualities, rough and unhewn, as dug from the quarry. Some are of blue and grey lime-ſtone, ſome of granite, and ſome of flint, many of them meaſure from twelve to fifteen feet in girth, and ten feet in height. At the ſouth ſide from

from this circle, at the diſtance of ſeventeen paces from its neareſt member, is placed an upright ſtone naturally of a ſquare form, being a red free-ſtone, with which the country about Penrith abounds. The ſtone, placed with one of its angles towards the circle, is near fifteen feet in girth, and eighteen in height, each angle of its ſquare anſwering to a cardinal point. In the moſt contiguous part of the circle, four large ſtones are placed in a ſquare form, as if they had conſtructed or ſupported the altar: and towards the eaſt, weſt and north, two large ſtones are placed, a greater diſtance from each other than any of the reſt, as if they had formed the entrances into this myſtic round. But what creates the greateſt aſtoniſhment in the ſpectator, is how ſuch vaſt bodies could be raiſed, eſpecially at an age when mechanical powers were little known, and what is ſtill more wonderful, is, that there are no ſuch ſtones, or any quarry or bed of ſtones to be found within a great diſtance of this place.

Camden, who is miſtaken in his account of the number of theſe ſtones, alſo tells us, that they are heaps of ſtones, which covered the bodies of thoſe ſlain in fight. There is not the leaſt appearance of any ſuch thing; and no doubt but this is a druidical monument, from its ſimilarity to others of the ſame kind.

Near to great Salkeld is a placed called *Forcehill*, where are ſome ſeats cut under the ſhelves of a rock, commanding a romantic view of the river Eden: but no otherwiſe remarkable. Alſo near to a place called *Ninechurches*, are two caves; the one hollowed in a rock of a circular form, with ſeats cut in its ſides; the roof being ſupported in the midſt by a rude pillar of maſon work: this is called the *Giants Cave*. The other cave is alſo circular, with a ſtone table in the midſt. As there is

no particular account of the antiquity of theſe caves, we can only conjecture them to be formed by ſome religious for the ſake of retirement.

From Penrith is a good turn-pike road to *Keſwick*, but the direct and neareſt road from London to that town, parts off at Kendal in Weſtmoreland. In the way to Keſwick, the traveller meets with nothing very remarkable during the courſe of eighteen miles; except mountains of various figures and heights.

As he advances near to Keſwick, he meets with the *Vale of St. John's*, a very narrow dell, hemmed in by mountains, through which a ſmall brook meanders, waſhing little incloſures of graſs ground, which ſtretch up the riſing of the hills. In the wideſt part of the dale, the appearance of an ancient ruined caſtle ſtrikes the eye, which ſeems to ſtand upon the ſummit of a little mount, the mountains around forming an amphitheatre. This maſſy bulwark ſhews a front of various towers, and makes an a awful, rude and Gothic appearance, with its lofty turrets and ragged battlements. But this antique ſtructure is ſtripped of all its beauties, by a nearer approach, and proves no other than a ſhaken maſſive pile of rocks, which ſtand in the middle of this little vale, diſunited from the adjoining mountains; and have ſo much the real form and reſemblance of a caſtle, that they bear the name of *The Caſtle Rocks of St. John's*.

Keſwick, two hundred and eighty-ſix miles and a quarter from London, is but a mean village, without any apparent trade; the houſes are homely and dirty. The town-houſe in the market-place is an uncouth piece of architecture, ſaid to be raiſed out of the ruins of Lord Derwentwater's manſion. Was it not for the natural curioſities round Keſwick, few perſons would chuſe to ſleep a night in it,

it, for the people are low, and the accommodations very indifferent.

The town of Keſwick, lying in a deep valley, is not to be ſeen by the traveller till he is almoſt upon it. In deſcending the hill, you have a fine proſpect on each ſide. Keſwick-lake affords ſo many wonderful and delightful ſcenes, as fills the traveller with aſtoniſhment. The water, though embodied in ſo great a lake, is ſtill called *Derwent-water*. It is ſaid to be ten miles in circumference, and quite tranſparent: on its ſurface are five iſlands, and on all ſides are rocks and cliffs of ſtupendous height. Noble groves of oak, and rich and beautiful landſcapes of cultivated fields. Were we to give a minute deſcription of every beauty in this lake, it would exceed our limits; and to paſs over it haſtily would be unpardonable, we ſhall therefore endeavour to be as conciſe, yet as clear as poſſible, in our account of this wonderful and inchanting ſcene.

Vicar's Iſland, contains about ſix acres of arable land, with a few ſycamores on the eaſtern ſide, forming a little grove. In coaſting round this iſland, the ear is ſtruck with an agreeable ſolemnity ariſing from the falls pouring from the ſummits of the rocks, tumbling in vaſt ſheets in rude and terrible magnificence. On the right, a rich plain extends to the north-weſt, three or four miles in breadth, pleaſingly intermixed with ſtrips of corn and little groves; while the appearance of Skiddaw overlooking Saddleback and Cauſey-pike, together with a chain of mountains ſtretching away towards the north weſt, is at once grand and noble,

St. Herbert's Iſland, ſo called from its being formerly the reſidence of St. Herbert, a prieſt and confeſſor, who retired hither for the purpoſes of devotion. He was a cotemporary of St. Cuthbert, and as the legends of that time ſay, by the prayers

of

of that Saint, obtained a joint and cotemporary death with him, in the year of our Lord 688.

This place is admirably adapted for the gloomy ideas of a recluſe, it contains about five acres of land, and is now covered with young trees. The remains of St. Herbert's hermitage is ſtill to be ſeen here; it is a building of ſtone, formed into two apartments, the outward one about twenty feet long, the other of narrower dimenſions.

From hence, purſuing the courſe of the lake, we come to

Brandelow Parke, which ariſes from the edge of the water, to a conſiderable height, on the ſide of a mountain, fringed with ſome ſmall ſtrips of corn, which grow under its ſkirts, whilſt all above are the ponderous hills and rocks. Farther on is *Maniſtow Meadow*, a flat of a few acres, at the foot of the mountains: here is a moſt extraordinary ſcence of oaken groves, lofty mountains, and ſtupendous rocks, reflected in a ſmooth and tranſparent mirror of water.

After paſſing *Bank Park*, a rocky and barren promontory, we enter a fine bay, where the mountains riſe immediately out of the lake, the whole forming a ſtupendous circus of rocks, piled perpendicular heap on heap, in the moſt confuſed and horrible manner.

In the cliffs in this part of the lake eagles build their neſts; and on the ſhore is a ſalt-ſpring of a very ſalubrious quality, but neglected. A little farther on is a phenomenon of a moſt extraordinary nature, an iſland of about forty yards in length and thirty in breadth, grown over with ruſhes, reeds, graſs, and ſome willows. The landing here is rather hazardous, the water being above forty fathoms deep. This iſland is ſaid to have floated upon the water, but has remained in its preſent poſition for above three years. It is frequently

ſeen

ſeen to riſe and ſubſide from the ſurface of the water. This change of floating and ſinking has not yet been properly accounted for, nor is it circumſtantially known, whether it is bound to, and connected with, the bottom of the lake, by the roots of any aquatic plants which appear upon its ſurface.

In the river which feeds the lake is a little, but pleaſant, habitation, called *Lockdore*, or *Lodore*, a retired ſpot, from whence is a moſt noble view of the objects which preſent themſelves on the lake. The river here pours its whole ſtream through two ſtupendous precipices, covered with wood to the tops, forming a grand caſcade, near two hundred perpendicular feet in height. As the channel is rugged the water makes a ſheet of foam, and roars amongſt the caverns and the cliffs, ſo that you are deprived of hearing any thing but its tumult. Reaching the wood, where the deſcent is leſs precipitate, it winds among the trees, ſometimes ſhewing itſelf, and at others totally concealed, whilſt it ſerpentines towards the lake. The ſpray, which is daſhed around the rocks, and carried upon the breeze wherever it meets the rays of the ſun, through the openings of the cliffs, takes the colours of the rainbow.

In returning from hence towards Keſwick is ſeen a cliff, which projects over the lake, it is called *Eve's Crag*, from its bearing ſome ſimilitude to a female coloſſian ſtature: and *Wallow Crag*, in which is a large opening, found in the parting of the rocks, bearing the name of *Lady's Rake*, from the eſcape which Lady Derwentwater made there, by climbing theſe horrid and ſtupendous heights, with ſuch jewels and valuables as ſhe could ſecure, when her unfortunate Lord was apprehended for a traitor.

Lord's Iſland, contains ſome few acres covered with wood, where are the remains of a manſion of the Derwentwater family. Formerly this was only a peninſula, but when the place was made the reſidence of the Ratcliffs and Derwentwaters, it was ſevered from the main land by a ditch, over which was thrown a draw-bridge.

The view of this lake, and a walk by moonlight, (at which time the waterfalls are heard in all their variety of ſounds) among theſe inchanting dales, affords a ſcene of ſuch delicate beauty, repoſe and ſolemnity, as exceeds all deſcription. The fiſh caught in this lake are trouts, pike, eels, and perch.

Within about two miles of Keſwick, is another druidical monument; it is placed upon a plain, formed on the ſummit of a hill, around which, the adjoining mountains make a ſolemn circle; it is compoſed of ſtones of various forms, natural and unhewn, moſt of which appear to be granite. Theſe ſtones are fifty in number, and are ſet in a form not exactly circular, the diameter being thirty paces from eaſt to weſt, and thirty-two from north to ſouth; at the eaſt end a ſmall incloſure is formed within a circle of ten ſtones, making an oblong ſquare, in conjunction with the ſtones of that ſide of the circle, and three in width within. In this place it is conjectured the altar was erected. At the oppoſite ſide, a ſingle ſquare ſtone is laid at the diſtance of three paces from the circle. This was poſſibly to bind the victim to. The ſtones here are of various ſizes, ſome of the largeſt of thoſe which are ſtanding being near eight feet high, and fifty feet in circumference.

On the eaſt of Keſwick, is *Ulleſwater-Lake*, which though not ſo beautifully varied as Keſwick, has many wonders to attract the attention of the traveller. The mountains, rocks, and promontories

tories are bold and noble; the hills, which are covered with yellow fields of corn, have a pleaſing effect, while the diſtant waterfalls ſtrike the ear with a pleaſing concord. Here is a remarkable echo, for on the diſcharge of a gun, or cannon, the report reverberates ſeven times diſtinctly, from ſide to ſide, and ſeems to roll from cliff to cliff, and return through every cave and valley, till it gradually dies away upon the ear. But this is but a momentary ſtillneſs, for the hills behind return the echo with redoubled force, and then again it gradually declines, till it is once more caught by the diſtant mountain, and rolls over every part of this wonderful chain of rocks, till it entirely ceaſes.

The water here, unleſs ruffled by the winds, is exceedingly tranſparent.

Within ſome little diſtance from the ſhore, near Starbury Crag, is a ſulphurine ſpring, which, like that at Keſwick, remains neglected; though it is ſaid to poſſeſs many medicinal qualities by thoſe who have uſed it. Here are vaſt quantities of fiſh, particularly perch, trout, and ſkelley, (which laſt is a kind of freſh-water herring) all of which are of excellent flavour. Trouts are ſometimes taken here of thirty pounds weight, and upwards, and eels of eight or nine pounds weight.

In the way from Penrith to the Lake, is the village of

Clifton, memorable for the ſkirmiſh on the 18th of December, 1745, between the Duke of Cumberland's forces and the rebels, to the eaſt the land deſcends to ſome ſwamps, with ſmall incloſures, at the foot of which is a narrow dark lane, paſſable for no more than one horſeman at a time. Near this place General Honeywood received thoſe marks of ſavage barbarity, which had nearly coſt him his life. A little detached from the village ſtands a cottage, where the rebel Captain Hamilton,

and

and ſome others, had concealed themſelves. This being diſcovered, one of the Duke's huſſars, with great dexterity, attacked the houſe, and riding ſeveral times round it, fired ſeveral ſhot in at the windows, which did ſome execution, and obliged Hamilton to ſhew himſelf, when there began a ſingle combat between two equally expert in horſemanſhip and the uſe of arms; in which Hamilton was taken priſoner, after giving and receiving many wounds.

Upwards of a mile north of Penrith is a ſteep hill, on which a beacon is placed: the aſcent to this is difficult, but the labour is amply repaid by the proſpect from it. The beacon-houſe is a ſquare building of ſtone, and is happily ſituated for alarming the country in times of public danger, as it commands a very extenſive vale.

The north window affords a proſpect of Crop-Fell, with the Pikes of Dufton, together with a chain of mountains extending from eaſt to weſt of near thirty miles; which on the weſtern point ſink in the ſpacious plain where the city of Carliſle lies. The utmoſt bounds of this view are formed by a ridge of Scotch mountains. The ſcite of Carliſle is marked to the eye by ſome faint appearance of St. Mary's church.

The eaſtern window preſents a fine view of the country, bounded by the hills of Stanmore, and the lofty promontory of Wilbore-fell, with its neighbouring mountains.

The ſouth window opens a view of Brougham-caſtle, with its plains and paſture ground, the ſpreading woods of Lowther, intermixed with rich cultivated lands form the riſing grounds. Some part of the lake of Ulleſwater is ſeen, while the mighty rocks and mountains which hem in the lake, lift up their heads and crown the ſcene.

The

The weſtern window affords a new and not leſs pleaſing proſpect. The town of Penrith lies before it, and here and there the river Yeoman ſhews its meandrous courſe through the woods. The hill which riſes above the town, is crowned with the awful remains of a royal fortreſs. Beyond theſe objects, amongſt a range of mountains, at the diſtance of eight miles, Skiddaw is ſeen, with his majeſtic front, ſurmounting all the highlands that terminate the view; in ſhort, the whole proſpect from the beacon hills, as you turn every way, preſents a vaſt theatre upwards of a hundred miles in circumference, circled with ſtupendous mountains.

We muſt not omit taking notice of a very uſeful plan inſtituted in theſe parts, by Sir James Lowther; to employ a number of hands in the linen manufactory; to theſe works Sir James has given the name of the village; the building is of ſtone, handſomely faſhed, and covered with ſlate. The eaſtern end is in the form of a creſcent, behind which, the other buildings are thrown in ſquares. No great diſtance from theſe uſeful works, is a place called the College, for its having been formerly the reſidence of the Lowther family. A carpet manufactory is here carried on, much in the manner of the Gobelines, at the ſole expence of Sir James. The ſpinning for this work is done by the children from the Foundling-hoſpital; and what ſtill heightens the merit of this worthy, charitable and uſeful undertaking, is, that it is ſaid to be carried on merely on a benevolent plan, by which Sir James reaps no other emolument from the ſale of the manufactory, but what ariſes from the heart-felt ſatisfaction, of ſaving numbers from the hands of deſtruction and vice, by rendering them induſtrious and uſeful members of ſociety.

Cockermouth, fourteen miles and a half from Keſwick, and three hundred and an half from London, is ſituated at the conflux of the Derwent and the Cocker, from the laſt of which it derives its name. The town is populous, well built, and drives on a good trade; it ſtands between two hills, and has a caſtle on one, and a fair church on the other, on the gates of which are the arms of the Miltons, and Humfrevilles, Lucies and Percies. The town is divided by the Cocker into two parts, which have a communication by two ſtone bridges.

The church, which was anciently a chapel of eaſe to Bridgeham, a village about a mile off, tho' now diſtinct from it with two ſmall chapels of its own, was firſt built in the reign of King Edward III. and rebuilt entirely from the ground, all but the tower, in the year 1711, by virtue of a brief. About two miles diſtance, the ruins of Pap-caſtle may be diſcovered, which appears to have been poſſeſſed by the Romans. A large open veſſel of green ſtone, like a font, was found here curiouſly engraven with images, particularly of a prieſt dipping a child in the water, which was the primitive mode of baptiſm, and a Daniſh inſcription on it in ruſtic characters, ſignifying that Ekard, one of their great men, was baptized here, whoſe example was followed by the reſt.

The town ſtands about twelve miles from the ſea, and veſſels of good burden may ſafely come up to it; though ſome affirm that no veſſel can get above Workington. It has no corporation; the chief magiſtrate is a bailiff, who is choſe yearly by a jury of ſixteen burghers, at the Duke of Somerſet's courts; but it ſent members to parliament once in the reign of Edward I. and once in Edward III. but not afterwards till 1640, ſince which it has ſent two.

Parting

Parting from the great road to Carliſle, at Burton in Weſtmoreland, we enter this county at the ſouth-weſt part of it, and come to

Ravenglaſs, two hundred and eighty two miles and an half from London. It takes its name from the Iriſh words, *Ravigh* and *Glaſs*, which ſignify a brakey green, on which it ſtands between the Eſk, Ert and Mute, which ſurround three parts of the town: the two latter, which here fall into the ſea, forms a good harbour for ſhips, which occaſions it to have a conſiderable ſhare of trade. It is a market town, and tolerably well built. Northward of this town is

Egremont, which lies at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, and has an harbour for boats. It had formerly a caſtle, and was a borough before King Edward I. when it ſent two members to parliament, but has loſt that privilege. It has two bridges over the river Broadwater.

St. Bees, a little weſt of Egremont, is a ſmall but noted promontory, on the ſhore. It derives its name from St. *Bega*, an Iriſh Saint, and had formerly a priory. Here is a good free-ſchool, founded by Archbiſhop Grindul, who was born here. It was very well endowed by him, and the charity much encreaſed by Dr. Lamplugh, Archbiſhop of York, Dr. Smith of Carliſle, Sir John Lowther, and others.

The library belonging to it is very valuable, and ſtill encreaſing by gifts daily adding to it. The pariſh is very large, but the vicarage very poorly endowed. The ſhore from hence to the north-weſt draws in by little and little, and appears by the ruins to have been fortified by the Romans, in all places convenient for landing, for this was the utmoſt bound of the Roman empire; and the Scots, when they came in a deluge from Ireland, here met with the greateſt oppoſition.

Whitehaven,

Whitehaven, three hundred and three miles from London, derives its name from the white cliffs near it, which ſhelter the houſes from tempeſts. This town is greatly indebted for its preſent thriving condition to the Lowther family, it being grown from a ſmall place to a very conſiderable town, by the coal trade, which is ſo much increaſed of late, that it is now the moſt eminent port in England for it, next to Newcaſtle; for the city of Dublin, and all the towns of Ireland upon the coaſt, and ſome part of Scotland, and the Iſle of Man, are principally ſupplied from hence. The late Sir John Lowther was at a great expence to make the harbour more commodious, and to beautify the town. It is cuſtomary in time of war, in croſs winds, to ſee two hundred ſail of ſhips at a time go from hence to Dublin, laden with coals. And the late Sir James Lowther is ſaid to have ſent from hence as many coals as brought him in near twenty thouſand pounds a year.

This place was of ſo little note in *Camden*'s time, as not to deſerve his notice; for he does not even mention it, and his continuator ſays but little about it; however, its great increaſe of ſhipping has led the people ſo much into merchandize, that it is now a flouriſhing town, and many of the inhabitants very wealthy. The repairs of the piers and harbours too, at different times, have been of great ſervice to raiſe it to its preſent height, for veſſels that were liable before to be driven on rocks and ſhoals of this coaſt, are now by theſe proviſions ſecured from the violence of the ſea. The act paſſed in 1739-40, likewiſe provides for the repair of the roads about Whitehaven, which were become ruinous and bad by the great uſe made of them ſince the improvement

ment of the harbour; for before that time they were very narrow, and ſeldom made uſe of by carts and wheel carriages. All theſe advantages, and increaſe of trade, have occaſioned a new church to be built.

A continual ſcene of unaffected induſtry is carried on by the inhabitants, without hurry or confuſion; moſt of them being engaged in profitable employments; their market, which is commodious, is plentifully ſupplied by, and ſupplying neceſſaries and conveniences to a very extenſive neighbourhood.

The country round about, and eſpecially towards St. Bees, is admirably cultivated, and ſtrewed with neat and pleaſant houſes. In regard to the port, which has a cuſtom-houſe, and a proper appointment of officers, it is now, in conſequence of the acts before mentioned, well ſecured by numerous and coſtly works, and has every convenience that its ſituation will permit. Large ſhips lie tolerably ſafe in the road; and in bad weather can either run into the port at half-flood, or ſhelter themſelves under the promontory of St. Bees, which is at two leagues diſtance.

The coal in the mines near this place has ſeveral times been ſet on fire by the fulminating damps, and has continued burning for many months, until large ſtreams of water were conducted into the mines, and ſuffered to fill thoſe parts where the coal was on fire. By ſuch fires many collieries have been entirely deſtroyed, and in ſome the fire has continued burning for ages; but more mines have been ruined by inundations. Great care and art is uſed to keep thoſe deep and extenſive works continually ventilated with freſh air, which afford a conſtant ſupply of the vital

vital fluid, and expel damps and other noxous exhalations.

In order to deſcribe theſe wonders of nature, the reader may ſuppoſe that he has entered the mines at an opening at the bottom of an hill, and has already paſſed through a long adit hewn in the rock, and arched over with brick, which is the principal road into them for men and horſes; and which, by a ſteep deſcent, leads down to the loweſt vein of coal. Being arrived at the coal, he may ſuppoſe himſelf ſtill to deſcend, by ways leſs ſteep, till, after a journey of a mile and an half, he arrives at the profoundeſt part of the mine. The greateſt part of this deſcent is thro' ſpacious galleries, which continually interſect other galleries, all the coal being cut away, except large pillars, which in deep parts of the mine are three yards high, and about twelve yards ſquare at the baſe; ſuch great ſtrength being there required to ſupport the ponderous roof.

Thoſe who deſcend into theſe mines find them moſt cloſe and ſultry in the middle parts, that are moſt remote from the pits and adits, and perceive them to grow cooler, the nearer they approach to thoſe pits and adits that are ſunk to the deepeſt parts of the mines; down which pits large ſtreams of freſh air are made to deſcend, and up which the water is drawn out, by means of fire engines.

Theſe mines are ſunk to the depth of an hundred and thirty fathoms, and are extended under the ſea to places where there is above them ſufficient depth of water for ſhips of large burthen. Theſe are the deepeſt coal-mines that have hitherto been wrought, and perhaps the miners have not in any other part of the globe penetrated to ſo great a depth below the ſurface of the ſea; the very

very mines in Hungary, Peru, &c. being ſituated in mountainous countries, where the ſurface of the earth is elevated to a great height above the level of the ocean.

They were firſt wrought for foreign conſumption by Sir John Lowther, who, by the encouragement he gave to tradeſmen and artificers to come and ſettle at Whitehaven, may be eſteemed the ſecond founder of that town. It is computed that this gentleman and his ſon, Sir James Lowther, who purſued the ſame plan, expended in one of theſe mines only, in the compaſs of a century, upwards of half a million ſterling.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

WESTMORELAND.

THIS is an inland county, which has Lancaſhire on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt; Cumberland on the weſt and north-weſt; and Yorkſhire and the Biſhopric of Durham on the eaſt and north-eaſt. Mr. *Templeman* makes it thirty-ſix miles in length, and thirty-four in breadth, and gives it an area of ſix hundred and thirty-three ſquare miles.

It is divided into the barony of Weſtmoreland, which is a large, open champaign country, belonging to the dioceſe of Carliſle, twenty miles long and fourteen broad; and the Barony of Kendal, which is full of mountains, and belongs to the dioceſe of Cheſter. Both theſe are ſubdivided into two wards, each of which contains thirty-two pariſhes and eight market-towns, one of which is a parliamentary borough. The gentlemen's houſes in this county are large and ſtrong, and generally built caſtle-wiſe, for defence of themſelves, their tenants, and their goods, againſt the Scots incurſions, which before the time of King James I. were very common.

The Barony, or Bottom, (as it is alſo called, from its low ſituation) of Weſtmoreland, which is the northern part, affords plenty of arable land,

which bears good ſtore of corn. The Barony of *Kendals*, or *Candalia*, which is the ſouthern part of the county, and ſo called from the river *Can*, which runs along the valley, is pent up for ſome ſpace in a narrow compaſs, between the river Lone on the eaſt, and Winandermere on the weſt, and has ſome rocks as well as mountains, but is pretty fruitful in the vallies, eſpecially in the meadows near the rivers; and its mountains have good paſture for ſheep, with copper ore in ſome parts.

Its air is ſweet, healthful and pleaſant, but ſomewhat ſharp in the mountainous parts.

The moſt noble river in this county is the Eden, or Ituna of Ptolemy, which we mentioned in Cumberland. It riſes at a place called Hugh Seat Morville, or Hugh Morvilles Hill, out of which, two other rivers, the Eure and Swale, run into Yorkſhire. In its long courſe it receives twelve rivers and brooks, ſome of which are conſiderable ſtreams; ſo that before it joins the Eimot, it is a very large river. Tradition ſays, that *Uter Pendragon*, made great efforts to bring this river from its old channel, but to no purpoſe, which gave occaſion to the ryhme,

Let *Uter Pendragon* do what he can,
The river *Eden* will run as it ran.

The river *Can*, *Ken*, or *Kent*, riſes in Kentmere, and being joined by two large rivers before it comes to Kendal, they render it a large ſtream, with which it paſſeth through a ſtony channel, abounding with fiſh, into Solway-frith. The greateſt river in the ſouth parts is the *Lone* or *Lune*, which riſing near Mallerſtrand-foreſt, not far from Riſſendale, gives name to the track called *Lonſdale*, i. e. a Vale upon the Lone. After receiving ſome rivulets, and the two rivers Birkbeck and Burrow, near Orton,

Orton, it grows a large ſtream, and waters the middle part of the county, and near half the borders of Yorkſhire, and then paſſes into Lancaſhire. The *Loder* or *Lowther river*, is a very clear ſtream, without mud, which riſes in the Broadwater-lake, near Thornthwait-foreſt, and after a long courſe, falls into the Eimot, near Hornby. The Lowther's family take their name from it, and have a ſeat on the banks of it.

Among the mountains, in the ſouth part of the county, on the borders of Cumberland, lies *Winandermere*, ſaid to be the greateſt lake in England, and called ſo by the Saxons, from its winding banks; of which more hereafter. This county alſo lays claim to *Ulleſwater-lake*, it being ſituate between Cumberland and Weſtmoreland.

Beſides pit-coal, this county abounds with other fuel, there being plenty of wood upon the mountains in the barony of Kendal; and there are divers foreſts in the Barony of Weſtmoreland, as Whinfield-foreſt, in the Peninſula, between the rivers Eimot and Eden; Martendale-foreſt, which extends almoſt the whole length of Ulleſwater; Thornthwaite-foreſt; Matterſtang, Milborn and Melden Foreſt; beſides divers parks, which are well ſtocked with wood, in both Baronies.

This county ſends only four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for Appleby. The manufacture in which the people are chiefly employed, are principally woollen cloths, eſpecially at Kirkly, Lonſdale, and Kendal.

We ſhall join the Carliſle road, which enters the county at Burton, and paſſes on to

Kendal, two hundred and fifty-ſix miles and an half from London; it is alſo called *Kirkby Candale*, i. e. a church in the valley upon the river Can. A great trade is carried on here in woollen cloth, cottons, druggets, ſerges, hats and ſtockings. The woollen

woollen manufacture was in vogue in this town as early as Richard II. and Henry IV. when ſpecial laws were enacted on purpoſe for regulating Kendal cloth. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, by the name of aldermen and burgeſſes, and King James raiſed the corporation to a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgeſſes and two attornies.

There are ſeven trading companies belonging to this town, viz. mercers, ſheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylors, and pewterers, who have each a diſtinct hall.

It is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, facing to the eaſt; and at the diſtance of about half a mile from the town is Kendal-caſtle, ſeated on the crown of a fine eminence, and ſeparated from the town by the river Ken, over which two ſtone bridges are thrown. The caſtle is now totally in decay, and ſcarce gives any idea by its preſent appearance of its ancient ſtrength and grandeur. On the front, oppoſite to the town, the remains of baſtions are ſeen, at the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt corners, whilſt all behind conſiſts of confuſed and ragged walls. The whole has formed a ſquare, defended by a ditch.

Above the town, immediately oppoſite to the caſtle, is a mole of a very ſingular form, called by the inhabitants *Caſtle Law Hill.* Above the town ſome rocks ſhew themſelves, at the height of ſeven fathoms, or near it, on which a mount has been thrown up of gravel and earth, of an exact circular form, ariſing from the plain on the top of the rock, near thirty feet; at the front, adjoining to the tower, is a ſpacious level, on part of which a bowling-green is now made. The mole is defended by a deep ditch, which extends itſelf from the banks of the rocks, and on the right and left, the place, is fortified by an inferior mole or mount.

The

The crown of the great mole is flat, and defended by a breaſt-work of earth, and a narrow ditch; and from eaſt to weſt a ditch is ſtruck through the centre. The whole circumference of the crown is ſixty-one paces. The inhabitants ſay, this place was caſt up for battering the caſtle; but this is only a vague conjecture, as it is much above the level of the caſtle, oppoſite to which many natural eminences might ſerve for that end.

Kendal conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, neatly paved; one of which is very long, and has a bridge in the middle. The market is well ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions, and woollen yarn, which the girls bring in great bundles, under their arms, to ſell. The church is fair and ſpacious, and there are two chapels of eaſe to it. Near the church-yard ſtands a fair public ſchool, whence a certain number of ſcholars are elected to Queen's College, Oxon.

Kirkby Kendal, two hundred and fifty-three miles from London, is ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Kendal. It is a large town, and carries on a conſiderable trade in cloth. It has the appellation of Kirkby, from the Biſhop of Carliſle of that name, who routed the Scots, and is ſaid, was a native of this place. The church is a fair ſtructure, and has a fine church-yard; from which, and from its walls on the banks of the river, is a very fine proſpect of the mountains at a vaſt diſtance, and of the beautiful courſe of the river Lone, in a valley far beneath us. Here is a good ſtone bridge over the river Lone.

Proviſions in this part of the country being very cheap, have induced many families to ſettle here; the meadows which extend from Kirkby Lonſdale to Lancaſter, being fertile, and filled with cattle, &c. beſides which, the river is well ſtocked with ſalmon trout, and many other kinds of fiſh.

At

At the market-houſe in Kirkby Lonſdale, the Pretender, in the year 1715, was firſt proclaimed.

From Kendal a road parts off to the north-weſt, and leads to

Ambleſide, two hundred and ſeventy miles from London. It is a market town, ſituate on the ſwift decline of a hill, over which many high mountains riſe towards the north. This town is ſaid to be of great antiquity, no traces of which are now to be found, the inhabitants not having preſerved any of the Roman monuments which were formerly diſcovered here.

Not far from Ambleſide is the lake of *Winandermere*. The margin of the water is regular, and indented, and every where compoſed of cultivated lands, woods, paſtures, which deſcend with an eaſy fall into the lake, forming a multitude of bogs and promontories, and giving it the appearance of a large river; in the narroweſt part, not unlike the Thames below Richmond. On that part where Furneſs-fell forms the ſhore, the ſcene is more rude and romantic. The weſtern ſide of this lake is in Lancaſhire, the eaſtern in Weſtmoreland. Its length is about twelve computed miles, and not a mile in width in the broadeſt part.

The hills of Furneſs-fell conſiſt chiefly of rocks, which though not rugged and deformed, have their peculiar beauty, being ſcatteted over with trees and ſhrubs, each of which grow ſeparate and diſtinct. The brow of this rock overlooks a pretty peninſula, on which the ferry-boat-houſe ſtands, concealing its white front in a grove of ſycamores. To the left is a ſmall iſland, of a circular form, covered with a thicket of aſh and birch wood, beyond which the hills ariſe in gentle aſcents to the right, covered with rich herbage, and irregular groves. On the weſt ſide of the lake are incloſures

ſures of meadow, bounded by a vaſt tract of wood, and overtopped with hills of mooriſh ground, and heath.

The lake of Winandermere differs very much from thoſe of Ulleſwater and Keſwick. Here almoſt every object in view, on the whole lake, confeſſes cultivation; the iſlands are numerous, but ſmall and woody, and rather bear a reſemblance to the artificial circles made in gentlemen's ponds for river ſwans. The great iſland is little better than a bank of ſand. The innumerable promontories are compoſed of fine meadow ground, and ranges of trees. The hills, except Furneſs-fell, and thoſe above Ambleſide are tame; and on every ſide a vaſt expanſe of wood-land is ſtretched upon the river.

The greateſt depth of the lake is ſaid to be no more than forty fathoms; the water abounds in pike, trout, eels, and perch. The curious traveller cannot but admire the beautiful cragg of Furneſs-fell, over which trees are diſperſed in an agreeable wildeneſs, forming the front ground on the left, and by their projection cover the hills, which are further advanced towards the head of the lake, which makes a curve bearing from the eye; three ſmall woody iſlands, of a fine circular figure, and ſwelling to a crown in their centres, ariſe from out of the lake: while, on the right, wood-lands and meadows, in many little peninſulas and promontories, deſcend with eaſy ſlopes to the brink of the lake, with Bownas church and its colleges ariſing above the trees; beyond which, the ſeat of Fletcher Fleming, Eſq. ſituate on the brink of the lake, appears to view: in the front is Ambleſide, and at the opening of the deep vale of Rydale, the houſe of Sir Michael Fleming is ſeen, ſhielded on either ſide by a wing of hanging foreſts, climbing up the ſteeps of the mountains. The neareſt back ground, to the right, is compoſed of an eminence called

called *Orreſt-head*, riſing gradually to a point, and cultivated to its crown, which ſweet mount is contraſted by the vicinage of the crags of *Biſcot-Hoe*, which overtop the extenſive woodlands of Mr. Fleming. *Troutbeck Parks* are ſeen to ariſe where the hills begin to encreaſe in magnitude, and form the range of mountains, which are extended to Keſwick, diverſified with paſturage, dells and cliffs; looking over which, *Langdon Pikes*, three mountains riſing in perfect cones, extend their heads, ſurmounted only by the rocky and barren brow of *Kirkſtone Fell*, where cliffs overlook the whole.

Bownas, is a ſmall village on the ſhore of the lake of Winandermere. The ſide of the road from Ambleſide to this village, is ornamented with woods, meadows, and paſture-ground. In the church of Bownas is a window of painted glaſs, which was preſerved at the diſſolution of Furneſs abbey, and brought hither; the preſent remains ſhew, that in its former ſtate, the arms of France and England quartered, are well preſerved at the top of the window. The deſign is a crucifixion, in figures as large as life; by the hands and feet remaining, it ſeems to have been of ſingular beauty. On the dexter ſide of the crucifixion, is St. George ſlaying the dragon; on the ſiniſter, the Virgin Mary, an uncouth aſſemblage. Beneath are the figures of a knight and his lady kneeling, before whom are a group of kneeling monks; over whoſe heads are wrote W. HARTLEY, THO. HENSON, and other names, by the breaking of the glaſs rendered not legible.

Furneſs abbey was dedicated to St. Mary, to whom alſo Bownas is inſcribed.

Kirkby Stephen, two hundred and fifty-one miles from London, ſtands in the eaſtern part of this county, on the weſt bank of the river Eden. The whole

whole town conſiſts of only one ſingle ſtreet, indifferently built, which lies nearly north and ſouth, opening on Helbec mountains at one extremity, and Wildbore at the other. There was once a fine market-place, ſeventy yards wide, and near one hundred long, but by ſome ſtrange inattention to public utility, houſes have been ſuffered to be built upon it, and others afterwards to be built before them. The market is on Mondays, and as the ſtocking manufacture ſupplies the principal trade, this traffick is the firſt at the market; it generally begins about ſix, and is over about eight in the morning. The market is more conſiderable than might be imagined, from its ſituation under bleak and barren mountains; the communication it has with many of its own dales, and with Yorkſhire, along the river head, is a great advantage to the market: an advantage which Brough, near Stanmore, has now loſt for want of ſuch connection.

Near it are the ruins of *Pendragon-Caſtle*, of which the remains of a ſquare tower only are left, and that moſt probably of a modern date; for this place was repaired after it had laid in ruins for near two centuries, by the counteſs of Pembroke, about the time ſhe had reſtored Brough. This place, from its ſituation, ſeems rather to have been built for a place of concealment in times of danger, than for a place of ſtrength. Oppoſite to this place, on the other ſide of the dell, is a ſmall intrenchment, fortified by a ditch and vallum, but of what date is not mentioned. The prince Uter Pendragon is of doubtful exiſtence, but is ſaid to have died by treachery, and poiſon put into a well, in the year 515.

At Kirkby-Stephen there are three annual fairs; one on the firſt Thurſday after Whitſuntide, chiefly to ſupply new-married perſons with houſhold goods and furniture; another on the eighteenth of October for cattle; and the third, which is much ſuperior

to the other two, on the Monday preceding Faſten's Even, or Shrove Tueſday, called every where in the North, Collop Monday, from an immemorial cuſtom there of dining that day on eggs and collops. The town has no magiſtrate but a conſtable.

The church of Kirkby-Stephen is low, and the porch looks but like an hole into an hermit's cell; the ſteeple is ſquare, about eighteen yards high, and has four bells of a conſiderable ſize, but not well-proportioned to each other; the oldeſt bears date 1631, and the neweſt, which is alſo much the largeſt, 1749; the carpenter that new-framed them when this was put up, having made his bargain for the old frame, it happened, that as he was throwing down the laſt piece, a great nail, which he had not perceived, caught hold of his cloaths, and the piece of timber being heavy, drew him after it from a window fifteen yards high, and daſhed his brains out againſt ſome of the pieces he had thrown out before: an accident for which he was the more pitied, as it happened on a Saturday-night, when the man had juſt completed his job, and was in haſte to return with the money to his wife and family at Appleby.

The ſteeple is built of lime-ſtone rock, and there is a new geometrical ſtair-caſe turned round a cylindrical column, which leads into a decent gallery at the weſt-end of the church, of good workmanſhip.

In the eaſt-end near the chancel, adjoining to the ſouth wall, is the burying-place of the Muſgrave-family.

Near the middle betwixt this and the cemetery of the Wharton family, is the effigy in ſtone of the famous Andrew Herclay, Earl of Carliſle, who was beheaded by Edward II. upon pretence of having betrayed the Engliſh army at Byland Abbey, near York, into the hands of Bruce, King of Scots;

Edward

Edward himſelf eſcaped with great difficulty, and is ſaid to have attainted this nobleman, only to transfer the ignominy of his own miſconduct to another. The figure lies at length, with the head ſupported on a kind of urn or helmet, for it is much broken and disfigured, and the feet on a lion, without any inſcription. Tradition only having preſerved the name; and his caſtle in this neighbourhood, though now in ruins, being ſtill called Hantley Caſtle. To this eſtate the Muſgrave family muſt have ſucceeded ſoon after, as their leaſe is between two and three hundred years old, and I think the battle of Byland Abbey is generally fixed to 1326, by the Scotch annals.

In an aiſle railed off near this monument, northward, is the vault of the family of Wharton; which title is now extinct, through the miſconduct of the late Duke of that name, remarkable for his great abilities, however miſapplied. There are ſome monuments, but the inſcription of one at the eaſt-end was broken off; however, by the help of a friend, I joined the pieces, and found the whole as follows:

Round the rim on the ſide edge at top, the letters raiſed (with an effigy at large of himſelf and his two ladies)

Thomas Whartonus jacet hic et utraque conjunx
Elinora ſuum hinc habet Anna locum,
En tibi terra tuum carnes ac oſſa reſumem
Cœlos animas tu Deus alme tuum.

On the Eaſt end underneath:

Gens Whartonus genus dat honores dextera victrix
In Scotos, Stapletona domus mihi quam dedit uxor
Elionora jacet ter bina prole parentem
Binam adimunt teneris, binam juvenilibus annis

Fata

Fata mihi dat, nominavi bina ſuperſtes
Anna ſecunda uxor celebri eſt de gente Salopium.

The reader will eaſily diſcover the puerility of the performance, as well with reſpect to the language as the poetry; but ſuch as it is, it ſhould be preſerved; for a few years more will render it quite illegible on the ſtone.

This inſcription has no date; but the perſon whom it commemorates is known to have been governor of Carliſle in the 33d of Henry III. to have beaten the Scots with a very few men the year following, in conjunction with Sir William Muſgrave, and to have taken Dumfries; for which ſervices he was made Baron of Wharton. He died in the year 1568, in the tenth year of Queen Elizabeth.

This family and that of the Muſgraves, were celebrated defenders of the northern borders for many years before the Scotch ſucceſſion. The Wharton's family liberally endowed Kirkby Stephen with a free-ſchool, but the ſalary is ſequeſtered by the purchaſer of the family eſtate, till the truſtees admit the choice of a maſter.

There is alſo an aiſle and vault of the Dalſton family, but without any effigies, inſcription, date, or character.

Brough, two hundred and ſixty miles from London, is a ſmall town, divided into two parts, the *Upper* or *Church Brough*, on account of the church ſtanding there; and the *Lower*, called alſo *Market Brough*, from its having the market in it, which is held on Thurſday, and is pretty conſiderable.

Appleby, two hundred and ſixty-eight miles from London, is the county town, very ancient, but neither rich nor beautiful, but its ſituation is very agreeable, in the midſt of pleaſant fields, on the banks of the river Eden.

King


BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA



Hartley Castle Westmorland.

King Henry I. gave it privileges equal to York, that city's charter being granted in the forenoon, and this in the afternoon of the ſame day. Theſe privileges have been confirmed by King Henry II. and alſo by King Henry III. and by the ſucceeding Kings of England. In the 22d of King Henry II. it was ſet on fire by the Scots. as it was again in the 12th of Richard II. In 1598, it was a great ſufferer by a peſtilence, and ſo depopulated, that the market was removed to Gilſhaughlin, four or five miles from the town. William King of Scots took this town and borough by ſurprize, a little before he was himſelf taken at Alnwick: but they were afterwards recovered by King John.

The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and a common-council, and ſerjeant at mace. It ſtands on the Roman military way, which croſſes this county from Rear Croſs, on Stanmore, in the eaſt to the river Eden, a little beyond Penrith to the weſt.

Hartley Caſtle, in this county, is at preſent only a ſtriking inſtance of the effects of time on the moſt ſtupendous ſtructures. It is now entirely uncovered and great part of it is laying in ſhattered heaps on the ground. The remaining ruins plainly evince the largeneſs of this caſtle in its flouriſhing ſtate.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

LANCASHIRE,

OR

The COUNTY PALATINE of LANCASTER.

THIS county is pent up in narrow bounds, between Yorkſhire on the eaſt, and the Iriſh ſea on the weſt. On the ſouth ſide towards Cheſhire it is broader, but grows narrower by degrees towards the north, where it borders, and then it is divided by an arm of the ſea, ſo that a conſiderable part lies beyond the bay, and joins to Cumberland.

It is a large maritime county, being, according to Mr. *Templeman*'s calculation, ſixty-eight miles in length from north to ſouth, and forty in breadth from eaſt to weſt; and he gives it an area of one thouſand, four hundred and twenty-nine ſquare miles.

It enjoys a ſerener air than any other maritime county, being the leaſt ſubject to fogs; ſo that the people are generally ſtrong and healthy, except near the fens and ſea-ſhore, where they are often viſited

viſited with fevers, ſcurvy, conſumptions, rheumatiſms, and dropſies, which ſome impute to the ſulphureous ſaline ſtreams that are ſometimes extremely fœtid, eſpecially on the approach of ſtorms. Beſides, there are certain moiſt and unwholeſome ſpots of grounds, which the inhabitants call moſſes, but they yield turf for fuel, and marl to cultivate the ſoil.

The ſoil, where it is plain and level, yields for the moſt part ſtore of wheat and barley; and though the hilly parts on each ſide of the county are generally ſtony and barren, yet the bottoms of thoſe hills produce excellent oats. The lands in ſome parts bear very good hemp; and the paſture is ſo particularly nouriſhing to their cattle, that both their oxen and cows are of a larger ſize than thoſe of any other county of England, and their horns wider and bigger. Here is plenty of timber, coal, and Cannel-coal-pits, with mines of lead, iron, and copper, antimony, black-lead, lapis-calaminaris, and quarries of ſtone for building, beſides allum, brimſtone, and green vitriol found in ſome of the coal-pits. Thi[illegible]annel, or Candle coal, which comes out of the manor of Haigh, belonging to the Brandſhaigh family, is not only known to make a much clearer fire than pit-coal, but is capable of being poliſhed, and then looks like marble, ſo that candleſticks, cups, ſtand-diſhes, ſnuff-boxes, &c. have been made of it. It will not ſoil a handkerchief, though it is as black as jet.

Its chief rivers are, 1. The Merſey, which divides it from Cheſhire. It riſes in the mountains of Derbyſhire, and in its paſſage along the borders of this county to the ſea, receives ſeveral rivulets, particularly the Gour, which parts Derbyſhire and Cheſhire; the Irwell, which riſes near the Calder, runs cloſe by Mancheſter, and brings ſeveral ſtreams into it; and the Bollen out of Cheſhire, which

which is alſo augmented with other rivulets. 2. The Ribble, which riſes in Yorkſhire, enters this county at Clithero, and runs by Preſton into the Iriſh Sea, being encreaſed by the Larger Calder the Hadder, the Derwen, the Saddock, and divers ſmall rivulets. 3. The Wire, which is made up of the Little Calder Broke, and other ſmall currents. 4. The Lon, which riſing near Kirkby Lonſdale in Weſtmoreland, enters this ſhire near Tunſtall, and after being augmented by the Hartlebick, as well as by ſeveral brooks, is made a navigable river to Lancaſter, and then falls into the ſea at a wide channel, which alſo receives the Londer and Loker. 5. The Ken, which paſſing by Kendal in Weſtmoreland, falls into the ſea, not long after it enters this ſhire at the Bruſh, called Kenſands. All thoſe rivers abound with fiſh, the Merſey in particular with ſponlings and ſmelts; and the Ribble with ſalmon, cod-fiſh, flounders, turbuts, and plaiſe; the Lon is noted for yielding the beſt of ſalmon; and the Wire for a fiſhery of pearls, often found in a large ſort of muſcles, called Hambleton Hookings by the inhabitants, becauſe they pluck them out of their beds with hooks: the Irk is a river noted for eels, reckoned the fatteſt in England, and too luſcious for common digeſtion; which fatneſs is aſcribed to the greaſe and oil preſſed by the number of water-mills upon it, out of the woollen cloths that are therein milled.

Here are alſo ſome lakes or meers, particularly Kenningſton, about five miles from Winandermeer, which though not ſo large nor ſo full of fiſh as that, has chars, which it is ſaid are fairer and more ſerviceable: the male, which they call the milting char, is the largeſt, has a red belly, and fleſh ſomewhat white. The female char is not ſo red on the belly, yet in the fleſh is very red, and when potted is moſt delicious food. Merton was a

lake of ſeveral miles in circumference, near the ſea, on the ſouth ſide of the Ribble, till lately drained, when beſides the fiſh found in it, were eight canoes, like thoſe of America, in which it is ſuppoſed the ancient Britons uſed to fiſh in this lake. There were three ſorts of moſſes or moraſſes here, white, grey, and black, which by being drained and marled, now bear good corn. Trees are ſometimes found in theſe moſſes, particularly at Chatmos, the ſouth ſide of the county. The people uſe poles and ſpits to diſcover where they lie, and then dig for them, and uſe them for firing, for they burn like a torch, ſuppoſed to be owing to the bituminous ſtratum in which they lay, or as ſome ſay, to the turpentine contained in them, they being reckoned of the fir kind.

Beſides the above mentioned, ſeveral ſorts of fiſh are caught by the ſea-ſhore, as the ſea-dogs, the ink-fiſh, ſheath-fiſh, &c. upon the ſands near Liverpool; ſturgeons, near Warrington; green-backs, ſoles, ſand-eels, oyſters, lobſters, ſhrimps, prawns, the beſt and largeſt cockles in England; the Echim, torculars, whilks, and perriwinkles, rabbit-fiſh and pap-fiſh, and ſuch an abundance of muſcles, that the huſbandmen on the ſea coaſt manure the ground with them.

There are fine ſprings in this ſhire, beſides chalybeate waters, in ſeveral parts of it, as particularly the ſpaw at Latham, which has done great cures, and would be more frequented if better accommodated, and thoſe near Wigan, Stockport, Burnley, Bolton, Plumpton, Middleton, Strangeways near Mancheſter, Lancaſter, Larbrick, and Charley. The ſtrongeſt of theſe, which are at Stockport, are of equal ſtrength all the year round, which very few waters in England are beſides. They become inſipid by being expoſed for twenty-four hours to the air, and lie much lighter on the ſtomach than

thoſe

thoſe at Knareſborough and Tunbridge. Like thoſe of Latham ſpaw, they are impregnated with ſulphur, vitriol, and ore, mixed with iron, a little lapis ſciſſcilis, and a manna ſalt, united with a bitter purging ſalt; but the ſulphur is diſcernable only in a morning, except in one near Mancheſter, the ſmell of whoſe waters is very ſulphureous at all times.

At *Ancliff*, two miles from Wigan, is a very rare phœnomenon, much frequented by the curious travellers, which is called the burning well; it is cold, and has no ſmell, yet ſo ſtrong a vapour of ſulphur iſſues out with the water, that upon putting a lighted candle to it, it inſtantly catches the flame, like ſpirits, which laſts ſeveral hours, and ſometimes a day in calm weather, with a heat fierce enough to make a pot boil, though the water itſelf remains cold, and will not burn, when taken out of the well, any more than the mud of it.

At *Barton*, about twelve miles from Liverpool, is a remarkable fountain of ſalt-water, which muſt proceed from ſome rock of ſalt, and not from the ſea, becauſe it has been demonſtrated, that a quart of ſea water will yield but an ounce and a half of ſalt, whereas the ſame quantity of this ſpring-water produces near half a pound of a good white granulated ſalt.

Many uncommon birds have been obſerved on its coaſt, as the ſea-crow, blue on the body and black on the head and wings, which lives on muſcles, the puffin, the aſper, a ſpecies of ſea eagles, the ſparling-fiſher, the cormorant, the curlew-hilp, the razor-bill, the bird like a water-wagtail, which loves a red coat, and is cal'ed by Dr. Leigh, the copped wren, red-ſhanks, and perrs-ſwans, the tropick-bird, king's-fiſher, and Heyhough, with all the common ſorts, as ducks, teal, &c.

Pendle

Pendle-hill is a noted mountain, by the entrance of the Ribble into this ſhire.

King Edward III. made this a county palatine in favour of his ſon John of Gaunt. It has a court, which ſits in the Duchy chamber at Weſtminſter, for the revenues of the Duchy, and a Chancery court at Preſton; the ſeal for the county palatine being different from that of the Office kept in Gray's Inn, London, for the Duchy, which is for lands that is not in the country, but belonging to the Duchy. This county, from Edward the Third's time, always gave title of Duke to a branch of the Royal Family, till the union of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, diſtinguiſhed by the White and Red Roſes, in the marriage of Henry VII. of the Lancaſter line, with Elizabeth heireſs of the houſe of York.

The great road to Carliſle enters this county from Cheſhire, at

Warrington, an hundred and eighty-two miles from London; it is a large fair market town, ſituate on the river Merſey, over which it has a ſtone bridge. The houſes are good, and built in the modern taſte. It gave title of Earl to the late George Booth, who, having no male heir, left a large eſtate, valued at ſixty thouſand pounds, to his daughter, the Counteſs Dowager of Stamford.

The river Merſey runs cloſe by the ſide of the town, and parts Cheſhire from Lancaſhire, in its courſe to Liverpool, where it enters the ſea. In it are caught ſturgeons, mullets, eels, ſoals, lobſters, oyſters, ſhrimps, prawns, the beſt and largeſt cockles in England, with other ſhell-fiſh, and muſcles in ſuch abundance that the huſbandmen manure the ground with them. At Lochford, near this town, great quantities of fine and uncommon large ſalmon, and ſmelts, are caught.

In

In the town are two churches, with a Diſſenting meeting, and a Romiſh chapel, beſides meeting-houſes for Quakers, Anabaptiſts, and Methodiſts. To theſe buildings may be added, a large academy built within theſe few years, for the education of youth, and preparing them for trade and merchandize. Beſides this, there is a charity ſchool, where twenty-ſix boys are clothed in blue, and their education, with apprentice fees, paid out of a fund left by one Watenon, who got a large fortune by ſhewing for pence a dancing horſe. Likewiſe an eminent free-ſchool, where many boys from London, and even the Weſt India plantations, are ſent for education.

By wears and locks, the river Merſey is made navigable up to Mancheſter, to and from which place much merchandize is carried in barges of about ſixty tons burthen. On its banks are paper mills, gun-powder mills, and ſlitting mills. In the town of Warrington, and its environs, ſail-cloth for the royal navy is made, to the amount of about ſeventy thouſand pounds per annum; in which, and in other coarſe linens, it is computed that the warehouſemen employ ten thouſand perſons. Here are copper works, ſugar-houſes and glaſs-houſes, which furniſh the induſtrious with a comfortable livelihood. Pins are here made, and malt, remarkable for furniſhing this county with good ale. Two fairs for all ſorts of cattle, woollen manufactures, &c. are annually held, the one beginning on the 18th of July, and the other on St. Andrew's day. The chief market is on Wedneſday, and abounds with corn, cheeſe, and potatoes, which are here ſold in great quantities for exportation, At the end of the town is a ſtately dwelling-houſe, built in an elegant taſte, by Thomas Potton, Eſq. the proprietor of the copper works, the foundation

foundation of which is made with the drofs of copper.

Newton, an hundred and eighty-ſeven miles and an half from London, had once a market, but now diſuſed; though it returns two members to parliament. It is noted for a charity ſchool founded in 1707, by one Hornſby, a yeoman of the place; but more for two great fairs for horned cattle, which are brought out of Scotland, and the northern parts of England, and ſold here to the drovers who ſupply London and the eaſtern counties. On the ſecond day of the fair horſes, &c. are ſold.

Wigan, an hundred and ninety-five miles from London, is noted for its manufacture in checks, coverlids, rugs, blankets, and other ſorts of bedding furniture, and likewiſe for pit-coal and iron-work. It has a good market, is neat and well built, and returns two members to parliament.

Between this town and Bolton, the Cannel or Candle coal, before deſcribed, is found; and near Wigan is the Burning well, which phœnomenon, Dr. *Leigh*, in his Natural Hiſtory of Lancaſhire very judiciouſly accounts for; his words are,

"This extraordinary heat has been found to proceed from a vein of coals, which has been ſince dug from under the well, at which time the uncommon warmth ceaſed."

In the way to Preſton, lies

Eccleſton, a ſmall town on the left of the road, which has nothing remarkable to detain the traveller: nor at Charley, a ſmall town on the other ſide of the road.

Preſton, two hundred and twelve miles from London; is ſituate on the river Ribble, over which it has a large ſtone bridge. It is a large fine market town, well ſupplied with proviſions and other neceſſaries. It is incorporated, and governed by a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, four under aldermen,

aldermen and ſeventeen common-councilmen, &c. It received its firſt charter from King Henry II.

The ſituation of the town is pleaſant, on a delightful eminence: the ſtreets are handſome, and the houſes in general well built, eſpecially thoſe in the High-ſtreet. It is frequented by great numbers of gentry and others, and, in winter, here are aſſemblies, balls, &c. to which the company reſort for many miles round.

Although there is no manufacture, (except that of linen) yet the town is honoured with the court of Chancery, and the offices of juſtice; for the County Palatine of Lancaſter, is full of gentlemen, attornies, proctors, and notaries, the proceſs of law being here of a different nature, from that in other places, by reaſon that it is a Duchy and County Palatine, and has particular privileges of its own. It ſends two members to parliament. The people are gay here, though not perhaps the richer for that; but it has, on this account, obtained the name of *Proud Preſton*.

The town is remarkable for the defeat of Duke Hamilton near it, in 1648, when he came to reſcue King Charles I. from his impriſonment, and alſo for the defeat of the Engliſh rebels on the 12th of November, 1715, too well known to take up the reader's time with an account of it.

The approach to this town from the London road is very narrow, and the hollow way, which is near a mile in length from the bridge to the town, renders it almoſt impracticable to be forced, were the paſs of the bridge, and this hollow way, defended by art, in any proportion to the natural ſtrength of them; and yet, in both the late rebellions, this place was not diſputed by the rebels with the leaſt courage: for it has been aſſerted by ſeveral military gentlemen, who have well conſidered the ſituation of this town, that five hundred

men, properly diſpoſed, would defend it againſt five thouſand.

Preſton is ſaid to have riſen out of the ruins of Ribble Cheſter, commonly called Ribcheſter. no great diſtance from it; the Rigodunum of the ancients, a town, which in its flouriſhing ſtate was ſaid to be the richeſt in Chriſtendom. A number of pieces of antiquity have been dug up near it, which confirms its having been a place of great importance to the Romans.

Lancaſter, two hundred and thirty-three miles from London, is the county town, and takes its name from its ſituation on the ſide of the river *Lon*. The coins of Roman emperors are ſometimes found here, eſpecially where the Benedictine monks had once a cloiſter, which is ſaid was the the area of an ancient city that was burnt down by the Scots in the year 1322. The town was afterwards built near the river, by a green hill, upon which ſtands a ſtrong caſtle, now the county goal, where the aſſizes are held.

This town was incorporated by King John, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſeven aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgeſſes, twelve common burgeſſes, a town clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. Edward III. granted the privilege, that pleas and ſeſſions in the county ſhould be held no where but at Lancaſter. In the ſhire hall, above the bench, are the King's arms, with W M above, and below it, this inſcription, 'Let judgment run down as waters, and righteouſneſs like a mighty ſtream.'

Lancaſter is a populous place, well inhabited, and ſtands very airy and pleaſant, having a fine proſpect of the adjacent meadows and the river on one ſide, and on the other, the port. There is only one pariſh church, fair and ſpacious, and has an elevated ſteeple; beſides this, is a fair modern chapel: a proof how the town has flouriſhed ſince *Camden*'s time, who ſays, it was not then very populous, and its ſituation in a

free

free open tract, fit for cultivation, determined the inhabitants to agriculture more than commerce.

On the ſteepeſt ſide of the hill, below the church, hangs a piece of a Roman wall, called *Wory Wall*, derived, as *Camden* thinks, from the Britiſh word *Caerwirdd*, a green city, from the verdure of the hills. Upon the top of the caſtle, at one corner, is a ſquare tower, called *John of Gaunt's Chair*; which commands a delightful view of the ſurrounding country, with the courſe of the river Lone. Lancaſter ſends two members to parliament.

About five miles from Lancaſter, near the road to Kirkby Lonſdale, is a cavern, called *Dunold Mill-hole*; a curioſity little inferior to any in Derbyſhire. It is in the middle of a large common, and we are led to it by a brook near as big as the New River; which, after turning a corn mill juſt at the entrance of the cave, runs in at its mouth by ſeveral beautiful caſcades, continuing its courſe two miles, under a large mountain, and at laſt makes its appearance again near Carnford, a village in the road to Kendal. The entrance of this ſubterraneous channel has ſomething moſt pleaſingly horrible in it; from the mill at the top you deſcend for about ten yards perpendicular, by means of chinks in the rocks, and ſhrubs or trees; the road is then almoſt parallel to the horizon, leading to the right, a little winding, till you have ſome hundreds of yards thick of rocks and mineral above you. In this manner you proceed ſometimes through vaults ſo capacious, that neither roof nor ſides can be ſeen, and ſometimes on all four, from its narrowneſs, ſtill following the brook, which entertains you with a ſort of harmony well ſuiting the place; for the different heights of its falls are as ſo many keys of muſic, which all being conveyed by the amazing echo, greatly adds to the majeſtic horror which ſurrounds you. The beautiful lakes (formed by the brook, in the

men, properly diſpoſed, would defend it againſt five thouſand.

Preſton is ſaid to have riſen out of the ruins of Ribble Cheſter, commonly called Ribcheſter, no great diſtance from it; the Rigodunum of the ancients, a town, which in its flouriſhing ſtate was ſaid to be the richeſt in Chriſtendom. A number of pieces of antiquity have been dug up near it, which confirms its having been a place of great importance to the Romans.

Lancaſter, two hundred and thirty-three miles from London, is the county town, and takes its name from its ſituation on the ſide of the river *Lon*. The coins of Roman emperors are ſometimes found here, eſpecially where the Benedictine monks had once a cloiſter, which is ſaid was the the area of an ancient city that was burnt down by the Scots in the year 1322. The town was afterwards built near the river, by a green hill, upon which ſtands a ſtrong caſtle, now the county goal, where the aſſizes are held.

This town was incorporated by King John, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſeven aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgeſſes, twelve common burgeſſes, a town clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. Edward III. granted the privilege, that pleas and ſeſſions in the county ſhould be held no where but at Lancaſter. In the ſhire hall, above the bench, are the King's arms, with W M above, and below it, this inſcription, 'Let judgment run down as waters, and righteouſneſs like a mighty ſtream.'

Lancaſter is a populous place, well inhabited, and ſtands very airy and pleaſant, having a fine proſpect of the adjacent meadows and the river on one ſide, and on the other, the port. There is only one pariſh church, fair and ſpacious, and has an elevated ſteeple; beſides this, is a fair modern chapel: a proof how the town has flouriſhed ſince *Camden*'s time, who ſays, it was not then very populous, and its ſituation in a

free

free open tract, fit for cultivation, determined the inhabitants to agriculture more than commerce.

On the ſteepeſt ſide of the hill, below the church, hangs a piece of a Roman wall, called *Wory Wall*, derived, as *Camden* thinks, from the Britiſh word *Caerwirdd*, a green city, from the verdure of the hills. Upon the top of the caſtle, at one corner, is a ſquare tower, called *John of Gaunt's Chair*; which commands a delightful view of the ſurrounding country, with the courſe of the river Lone. Lancaſter ſends two members to parliament.

About five miles from Lancaſter, near the road to Kirkby Lonſdale, is a cavern, called *Dunold Mill-hole*; a curioſity little inferior to any in Derbyſhire. It is in the middle of a large common, and we are led to it by a brook near as big as the New River; which, after turning a corn mill juſt at the entrance of the cave, runs in at its mouth by ſeveral beautiful caſcades, continuing its courſe two miles, under a large mountain, and at laſt makes its appearance again near Carnford, a village in the road to Kendal. The entrance of this ſubterraneous channel has ſomething moſt pleaſingly horrible in it; from the mill at the top you deſcend for about ten yards perpendicular, by means of chinks in the rocks, and ſhrubs or trees; the road is then almoſt parallel to the horizon, leading to the right, a little winding, till you have ſome hundreds of yards thick of rocks and mineral above you. In this manner you proceed ſometimes through vaults ſo capacious, that neither roof nor ſides can be ſeen, and ſometimes on all four, from its narrowneſs, ſtill following the brook, which entertains you with a ſort of harmony well ſuiting the place; for the different heights of its falls are as ſo many keys of muſic, which all being conveyed by the amazing echo, greatly adds to the majeſtic horror which ſurrounds you. The beautiful lakes (formed by the brook, in the

hollow parts of the cavern) realize the fabulous Styx; and the murmuring falls from one rock to another break the rays of the candles, ſo as to form the moſt romantic vibrations and appearances upon the variegated roof. The ſides too are not leſs remarkable for fine colouring; the damps, the creeping vegetables, and the ſeams in the marble and lime-ſtone parts of the rocks, make as many tints as are ſeen in the rainbow, and are covered with a perpetual varniſh from the juſt weeping ſprings that trickle from the roof. The curious in grottos, caſcades, &c. might here obtain a juſt taſte of nature.

Warton Crag, which ſtands on the left of the road to Burton, is a very high hill, on the top of which was formerly a beacon. At the foot of it is the agreeable little obſcure town of *Wharton*, ſituated upon the ſide of a lake, where is a good grammar-ſchool, with accommodations, and a library for the benefit of the maſters; which, together with an hoſpital for ſix poor men, was founded and endowed by Dr. Hutton, then Biſhop of Durham, in 1594, who was afterwards tranſlated to York. Here is alſo a very neat built church.

Eaſt from here, in the road to Settle, ſtands

Hornby Caſtle, an excellent building, by the ſide of the river Lon, formerly the ſeat of the Lords Mounteagle, a branch of the Stanleys, and ſince of the Parkers, one of whom marrying into that family, had, in the reign of James the Firſt, the ſame title conferred upon him; and it was this nobleman who diſcovered the Powder Plot. Afterwards it belonged to the late Colonel Chartres, who bequeathed his eſtate to his ſecond grand-ſon.

The caſtle is built on the ſummit of the hill, and the ground falls away ſo ſuddenly on every ſide, that there is not the leaſt flat about the building.

The

The famous ſtation of Antoninus, called *Bremetonacum*, is placed very probably at *Overborough*, the ſeat of Robert Fenwick, Eſq. The houſe is built of ſtone, and has a handſome regular front from London. The park is incloſed with a ſtone wall, and there are ſome noble plantations made by the preſent poſſeſſor, which are in a flouriſhing condition. The inhabitants tell you of a ſpacious city that formerly ſtood here. Its antiquity has the evidence of Roman coins, inſcriptions, &c. which have been found here.

Poulton, is a market town, on the weſt ſide of the county, very conveniently ſituated for trade, being near the mouth of the river Wire and the Iriſh Sea. Many perſons frequent this town, as the ſhore is fine for bathing in the ſalt-water, and reckoned very little inferior to Scarborough. From the beech may be ſeen the Iſle of Man.

We ſhall now return to Warrington, to take notice of the other towns in the ſouth part of this county; and firſt, taking the road which parts off from Warrington, to the eaſt, we come to

Liverpool, two hundred and two miles from London. It is a very ancient town, exceedingly neat, populous and flouriſhing, ſo much ſo indeed, that it rivals Briſtol in the trade to Virginia and the Engliſh colonies in America.

The principal part of the inhabitants are merchants, and drive on a conſiderable trade round the whole iſland; and to all the northern parts of the world, to Norway, to Hamburgh, to the Baltic, and alſo to Holland and Flanders. Beſides this merchandizing abroad, the inhabitants carry on a great inland trade with the foreign goods they are continually importing, and have a great correſpondence with Ireland and Scotland, for conſumption of their goods, dividing the trade of thoſe parts equally with Briſtol.

One

One grand privilege the inhabitants of this town enjoy, and ſome advantage to their growing commerce, is, that the freemen of Liverpool are alſo free of Briſtol, and the corporation of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland, which excuſes them from town duties, if they chuſe to ſet up trades in theſe corporations, and the like.

The ſituation of Liverpool being on the north bank of the river, with the diſadvantage of a flat ſhore, the merchants were laid under great difficulties in their buſineſs; for though the harbour was good, and the ſhips rode well in the Offing, yet they were obliged to ride there as in a road, rather than an harbour. Here was no mole or haven to bring in their ſhips, and lay them up, (as the ſeamen call it) for the winter, nor any quay for the delivering their goods, as at Briſtol, Bidiford, Newcaſtle, Hull, and other ſea-ports. Upon this, the inhabitants and merchants, by the aid of act of parliament, paſſed in the eighth year of the reign of the late Queen Anne, which was prolonged by another, paſſed in the third year of his Majeſty King George I. made a large baſon, or wet dock, at the eaſt end of the town, where at very great charge, the place conſidered; they have brought the tide from Merſey, to flow up by an opening that looks to the ſouth, and the ſhips go in north; ſo that the town ſhelters it from the weſterly and northerly winds, the hills from the eaſterly, and the ſhips lie as in a mill-pond, with the utmoſt ſafety and convenience. As this is ſo great a benefit to the town, the like of which is not to be ſeen in any place of England, for the merchants ſervice, London excepted; it is well worth the imitation of other trading places in Britain, which, for want of ſuch a convenience, loſe their trade; for indeed the inhabitants of Liverpool ſuffered not a little for it in the great ſtorm, in the

the year 1703. This dock is capable of holding an hundred ſail of ſhips.

But though theſe new works have been of ſuch advantage to this flouriſhing town, yet ſomething more appeared wanting to crown the work; for, it ſeems, the entrance into the dock, or baſon, from the open harbour was ſo ſtrait, that ſhips and veſſels lying in the dock were often hindered from getting out to ſea; and theſe without the dock, in the open harbour, were frequently forced aſhore and loſt. To remedy this inconvenience, an act paſſed, in the year 1738, for enlarging the ſaid entrance, and for erecting a pier in the open harbour, on the north and ſouth ſides of the ſaid entrance. And as the lives of divers perſons were endangered and loſt, and goods often run and ſmuggled for want of keeping proper and ſufficient lights in the night time, about the ſaid wet dock, or baſon, the ſame act impowers the corporation to ſet up ſuch a number of lamps to enlighten the docks as they ſhall think requiſite. All which muſt be of the higheſt benefit to this fine town, and a great furtherance of its trade and navigation.

The cuſtom-houſe adjoining to the dock is alſo the work of but a few years paſt, and is not only a commodious, but an elegant piece of building.

Liverpool had formerly but one church, dedicated to our Lady and St. Nicholas, and that dependent on the pariſh of Walton; but upon the increaſe of inhabitants, and of new buildings, in ſo extraordinary a manner, an act of parliament paſſed in the tenth year of King William III. enabling the corporation to build and endow a new one, and to mak Liverpool independent of Walton. In the year 1704, the church of St. Peter's on the eaſt ſide of the town, which had been built at the charge of the pariſh to which it was appropriated,

was conſecrated. But this being ſtill not ſufficient for this flouriſhing town, her Majeſty Queen Anne, in the third year of her reign, granted to the corporation for fifty years, a leaſe of the ſite of Liverpool Caſtle, which had long lain in ruins, whereon to erect a third church, and other edifices, under the yearly rent of ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence, together with liberty to uſe the materials of the old caſtle for that purpoſe. And his late Majeſty, King George I. by act of parliament, was pleaſed to make over to the corporation for ever, on a reſerve of the ſame annual rent, the ſaid ſite of the old caſtle; whereon the inhabitants erected the ſaid third church, and, in honour to that Prince dedicated it to St. George. It was finiſhed in the year 1734, from the revenues ariſing from the corporation lands, and the duty on merchandize, which are eſtimated at two hundred pounds per annum. Theſe churches are very handſome and capacious buildings. That on the north of the town has in it a fine font of marble, placed in the body of the church, ſurrounded with a beautiful iron paliſado; the gift of the late Mr. Heyſham, a merchant of London, but conſiderably concerned in trade on this ſide, and for many years member of parliament for Lancaſter. There is a beautiful tower to this church, and a new ring of eight bells. An act paſſed lately for the building of two more churches; one of which, near Ladies Walk, is almoſt finiſhed. There is in Lombard-ſtreet, a larſe Maſs-houſe, and there are alſo in this town two Preſbyterian meeting-houſes. Upon diviſion of that ſect, lately, ſome of them built a new meeting-houſe, called the Octagon, from the form of the building, where they uſe a Liturgy. The Quakers and Methodiſts have alſo each a place of worſhip.

On

On September 1749, was laid the firſt ſtone of a new exchange, and an aſſembly-room, which is as elegant and commodious a ſtructure for thoſe purpoſes as moſt in England. It ſtands at the top of Water-ſtreet, and is a grand edifice of white ſtone, built in the form of a ſquare, round which are piazzas for the merchants to walk in; above ſtairs are the mayor's offices. This building, however, is intirely hid on two ſides of the ſquare by the adjoining houſes.

Here is alſo a good free-ſchool, well endowed; and likewiſe a very noble charity-ſchool, which was built, and is ſupported by the generous contributions of the inhabitants, for fifty boys and twelve girls, who are maintained with clothes, meat and lodging, and have proper education beſtowed upon them.

Here are alſo ſeveral alms-houſes for the ſupport of ſailors widows and other old and indigent people: and ſince the year 1730 a workhouſe for the poor has alſo been erected, which, by good management, has reduced the poors rate from two ſhillings in the pound to ten pence; and they made no doubt, but that in a year or two, it will be brought under ſix-pence in the pound.

It is a corporate town, governed by a mayor and aldermen; and ſends two members to parliament. The harbour is defended on the ſouth ſide by a caſtle, and the weſt by a tower on the river Merſey. Fairs are held on July the 25th and November the 11th. In a word, there is no town in England, except Mancheſter, that can equal Liverpool for the fineneſs of the ſtreets, and beauty of the buildings. Many of the houſes are built of free-ſtone, and completely finiſhed; and all the reſt of the new part of brick, as handſomely built as London itſelf.

Liverpool

Liverpool is but indifferently ſupplied with freſh water, which is brought in water-carts, and ſold in pails to the inhabitants.

We ſhall only add, that ſome of the ſtreets are named from their relation to the family of the Mores of Bank-hall, formerly chief Lords and owners of the greateſt part of Liverpool, and who firſt began to beautify and adorn it with fine buildings.

The great bog, or waſte, called *Chat-moſs*, extends on the left ſide of the road, from Warrington towards Mancheſter, about ten miles eaſt and weſt, and in ſome places ſeven or eight miles from north to ſouth: there are many of theſe moſſes in this county, which are nearly of the ſame nature as this.

The ſurface, at a diſtance, looks black and dirty, and is indeed frightful to think of; for, in ſome parts it will bear neither horſe nor man, unleſs in an exceeding dry ſeaſon, and then ſo as not to be travelled over with ſafety.

The ſurface ſeems to be a collection of ſmall roots of innumerable vegetables, matted together, interwoven ſo thick, as well the larger roots as the ſmaller fibres, that it makes a ſubſtance hard enough to cut out into turf or peat, which, in ſome places, the people pile up in the ſun, and dry for their fuel.

Under the moſs ſeveral large oak, birch and fir trees are found; from whence it is conjectured that here were formerly large woods, which, after falling, ſunk by degrees in the earth.

Near this moſs are the ſeats of James Tilſley, and Cudworth Pole, Eſqrs. and four miles farther, near to the town of Barton, you have a view of Worſley Hall, the reſidence of the Duke of Bridgwater, near which houſe is his remarkable navigation, of which an account is hereafter given.

Mancheſter,

Manchester, an hundred and eighty-two miles from London, is ſituate in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county, bounded on this ſide and the north by the high rocky banks of the Irwell and the Irk. The former is the principal ſtream, and receives the latter at the north-weſt angle of the town. It is greatly increaſed both in its trade and buildings, in this and the laſt century: and though it is not incorporated, nor ſends members to parliament, ſurpaſſes all the towns hereabouts. Its great maſs of buildings extend to the lower ground, lying on the weſtern ſide of the Irwell, and forming a diſtinct townſhip, is called *Salford*, which is connected to the town by a very firm ancient ſtone bridge over the Irwell, built exceedingly high, becauſe this river, though not great, yet coming from the mountainous parts of the county, ſwells ſo ſuddenly, that in one night's time they ſay the waters will frequently riſe four or five yards, and the next day fall as haſtily as they roſe.

The privilege of a ſanctuary was formerly granted this town, which by act of parliament, in the reign of Henry VIII. was removed to Cheſter. What has tended moſt to the preſent flouriſhing ſtate of the town, are their manufactures, eſpecially the fuſtian manufacture, called Mancheſter Cottons, which it has been famous for near two centuries, and now arrived to great perfection, by the improvements of dying and printing. The variety of other manufactures are known by the name of Mancheſter goods, as ticking, tapes, filletting, &c.

Mancheſter is very ancient, and here was a Roman ſtation, mentioned by Antoninus, and called *Manucium*, or *Mancucium*. The Roman camp was in a field, which is now near a mile from the central part of the town, and is called Caſtle-field. The rampart is ſtill pretty intire all round, and the ditches appear more imperfectly without. The

area of the camp is four or five acres, and is called *Mancaſtle*, and the ſite is naturally very defenſible, being the high ſteep bank of the Medlock on the ſouth, and a ſteeper bank on the weſt. Many curioſities have been found here; a Roman ring of gold, a Saxon or Daniſh ring, of the ſame metal, having Runiſh or Daniſh characters inſcribed thereon, now in the Britiſh Muſeum; ſeveral Roman coins and inſcriptions.

This town has four remarkable foundations, a college, an hoſpital, a free-ſchool, and a library, and all well ſupported. The college was founded by Thomas La Warre, Lord La Warre, who being but the cadet of the family was bred a ſcholar, took orders, and became rector of the pariſh, which he enjoyed many years; but by the deceaſe of his elder brother without heirs, ſucceeding to his honours and eſtate, and finding his family like to be extinct, obtained permiſſion of the Pope to marry, on condition he founded a college, which he accordingly did, by converting the rectory into one, in 1421, making ſome ſmall addition to the rectorial income. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the two patron Saints of France and England, St. Denys and St. George.

This foundation eſcaping the general ruin under Henry VIII. was diſſolved 1547, in the firſt year of King Edward VI. After this, it was refounded by Queen Mary; and then anew by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1578, by the name of Chriſt's church in Mancheſter; and laſt of all it was again refounded by King Charles I. in the year 1636, conſiſting then of one warden, four fellows, two chaplains, four ſinging men, and four choriſters; he incorporating them, as they were by Queen Elizabeth, by the name of the wardens and fellows of Chriſt-college in Mancheſter, the ſtatutes for the ſame being drawn by Archbiſhop Laud.

The

The viſitor of the collegiate church is the Biſhop of Cheſter; and his Majeſty King George I. having made Dr. Peple Biſhop of Cheſter, who at the ſame time was warden of the church, the viſitorial power and the wardenſhip being incompatible, an act paſſed in the year 1729, impowering his Majeſty to be the viſitor, whenſoever the Warden of Manchester happened to be the Biſhop of Cheſter.

The hoſpital was founded by Humphry Chetham, Eſq. and incorporated by King Charles II. deſigned by the ſaid bountiful benefactor, for the maintenance of forty poor boys out of the town and pariſh of Manchester, and ſome other neighbouring pariſhes; but it is enlarged ſince to the number of ſixty, by the governors of the hoſpital, who have improved the revenues of it.

The ſaid founder alſo erected a very fair and ſpacious library, which is furniſhed with a competent ſtock of valuable and choice books, and daily increaſing, with the income of an hundred and ſixteen pounds per annum, ſettled to buy books, for ever, and to afford a competent ſalary for a library-keeper. There is alſo a large ſchool for the hoſpital boys, where they are daily inſtructed, and taught to read and write. The public ſchool was founded by Hugh Oldham, D. D. Biſhop of Exeter, and a native (as is ſuppoſed) of the pariſh. He purchaſed a piece of ground of the warden, from the warden and fellows, raiſed the ſchool-houſe, and began the endowment; but dying in 1519, he left the work to be finiſhed by his heirs, the Beſwicks. Theſe purchaſed from the lord of the manor his mills upon the Irk, and ſome lands, and gave both to the ſchool. They formed a ſalary of ten pounds a year for the upper, and five pounds a year for the lower maſter. But as the inhabitants of the townſhip were, by an ancient cuſtom, obliged to grind at theſe mills, the value of the income neceſſarily

neceſſarily grew with the town, till a late combination of artful knavery, and unſuſpecting folly, deprived the mills of more than half their rights, and left them only an excluſive privilege to the grinding of malt. And even this ſuffers greatly at preſent from the increaſing importation of brew-houſe ale into the townſhip. The ſchool however flouriſhes under all its diſtreſſes, furniſhing an handſome maintenance to three maſters, and even affords ſeveral exhibitions to its own ſcholars in the Univerſities. The greateſt part of the clergy in the town and neigbourhood were educated at it, and under its preſent reſpectable maſters it ſeems to excel all the ſchools in the North for ſolid inſtruction. The founder was a great benefactor to Corpus Chriſti College, in the Univerſity of Oxford, and left the patronage of the ſchool to that College.

The increaſe of inhabitants in this town has occaſioned ſeveral additional places of worſhip to be built. St. Anne's church was built in the year 1723, by voluntary ſubſcriptions; it is a very elegant ſtructure; the choir is alcove faſhion, and the pillars painted in imitation of lapis lazuli. Another church was erected in the year 1753, according to an act paſſed for that purpoſe, and dedicated to St. Mary. But the trade and commerce of this town ſtill daily multiplying the inhabitants; a new chapel was erected at the other end of the town, and dedicated to St. Paul, in 1765, and another called St. John's. The new buildings in this town for the gentry and wealthy inhabitants, are built in a place remarkably good, and are ſuperior to moſt houſes out of London.

Bolton, about eight miles from Manchester, has nothing remarkable, except its having been eſteemed for a long time the ſtaple for fuſtians. The old Earl of Derby was beheaded here, October 15, 1657, for proclaiming King Charles II.

The

The Duke of Bridgewater's navigation in theſe parts, is ſo great a curioſity, and of ſuch great importance to this county, that we ſhould be inexcuſable to paſs haſtily over ſuch an arduous undertaking, which is now completed notwithſtanding every oppoſition uſed to prevent it: and has been the means of putting other plans of inland canals on foot, which have been carried into execution, to the benefit of trade, and the country in general.

In the year 1758 and 1759, his Grace obtained an act for enabling him to cut a navigable canal from Worſley to Salford, near Mancheſter, and to carry the ſame to or near Hollin Ferry, in the county of Lancaſter. This work was purſuant thereto, begun, and a navigable canal was made from Worſley-mill to the public highway leading from Mancheſter to Warrington; but it being then diſcovered that the navigation would be more beneficial both to his Grace and the public, if carried over the river Irwell, near Barton-bridge, to Mancheſter; his Grace procured a ſecond act of parliament to vary the courſe of his canal accordingly, and to extend a ſide branch to Longford-bridge in Stretford.

The making the navigable canal over the river Irwell, and filling up the hollow or low ground on the north ſide of this river, was eſteemed to be a very arduous undertaking, and by moſt perſons who viewed the chaſm, thought it to be impracticable; but his Grace being well ſupplied with materials from his own eſtate, hath already completed this, which was looked upon as the moſt difficult part of his undertaking, and hath now carried it into execution.

Upon a further ſurvey and taking levels, the Duke found it practicable to extend his navigation from Longford-bridge, by Dunham, to fall into the river Merſey, at or near a place called the Hempſtones, below Bank-quay, and ſo as to bring veſſels

veſſels into his canal at the loweſt neap tides; and having obtained a third act for that purpoſe, undertook it at his own expence, without any addition or increaſe to the two ſhillings and ſixpence per ton, given his Grace by the former acts.

Great oppoſition was made by the proprietors of the old navigation on the Irwell and Merſey, but without ſucceſs; and the following account of this great and ſalutary work was publiſhed in 1765.

"At Worſley-mill, ſeven computed miles from Mancheſter, is the Duke of Bridgwater's tunnel, a ſubterraneous navigation that leads to the coal-mines; the firſt entrance for a thouſand yards is ſix feet and a half wide, ſeven feet and an half high, including the water, which is three feet four inches deep; it is carried five hundred yards further, ten feet wide, the ſame in height, in a direct line, and will be extended at leaſt a mile and a half more; and the boats employed therein are forty-ſeven feet long and four feet and a half wide, including the gunnels; they draw, when loaded, two feet ſix or ſeven inches, and carry from ſeven to eight tons; there is a rail on each ſide, by which the boats are towed or pulled by the hand; and being linked together, are brought out of the tunnel from ſix to twenty at a time. A boy of ſeventeen has worked twenty-one, which at ſeven tons each (the loweſt burthen) makes an hundred and forty-ſeven tons; they are from thence drawn by mules or horſes to Mancheſter and other places, generally four or ſix in a gang; there is alſo a mill that by a ſmall overſhot ſtream, turns a wheel eight yards diameter, and by that power, three pair of ſtones, to grind corn, and an apparatus complete to make mortar; alſo portable cranes of an uncommon conſtruction, to draw ſtone out of the quarry with callipers.

"Near

"Near the ſame place is found a ſtratum of the quality of lime, which, being mixed with clay, and formed into bricks, is burnt, and a very uſeful mortar is made of it.

"At Barton-bridge (three miles) the aqueduct, upwards of two hundred yards, which conveys the canal acroſs a valley, and rides thirty-eight feet above the navigable river Irwell; there are alſo ſtops at each end, which may occaſionally be drawn up, and let off the whole body of water; this is eaſily done by drawing a plug, and diſcharging the water into the Irwell through a wooden tube.

"It is to be obſerved that there are many of theſe ſtops or flood-gates, ſo conſtructed, that ſhould any of the banks give way, and thereby occaſion a current; they will riſe by that motion, and prevent the damage that would otherwiſe happen by overflowing the country.

"At Stretford, three miles off, is the caiſſon forty yards long by thirty-two, alſo open bottomed boats; their uſe is to diſcharge their burthens of earth, and thereby raiſe the ground where the level requires it; theſe are always employed in the caiſſons, as the ground they paſs over lies above ſixteen or eighteen feet below the ſurface of the canal; they carry about ſixteen or eighteen tons, which is with great eaſe dropped in an inſtant, where wanted.

"At Cornbroke, three miles, is a circular wear to raiſe the water of the canal to its proper height: the overplus flows over the extreme ſides into a well in the nave of the circle; and by a ſubterraneous tunnel is conveyed to its uſual channel; alſo a machine to waſh the ſlack, worked by water.

"*Note*, The centre arch at Barton-bridge that carries the aqueduct is ſixty-three feet, and on the pier between the great arches are ninety-ſix central arches.

"On

"On the ſide of the Caſtle-field is a large wharf, and a larger one intended to be in the centre of this field, formerly a Roman camp. There is a large and beautiful wear compoſed of ſix ſegments of a circle, the whole circumference three hundred and ſixty-ſix yards, which acts by the river Madlock in the ſame manner as that at Cornbroke, to ſupply the canal. There is a large tunnel in Caſtle-field, under the hill, in which was to be a bucket wheel, thirty feet in circumference, and four feet four inches wide, to draw up the coals brought in boxes fixed in the boats, and contain about eight hundred each; and when diſcharged, to be landed where the way to Mancheſter is ſo level, that a good horſe may eaſily draw one ton to any part of that town.

We ſhall ſubjoin a ſtill more entertaining account, in a letter to a lady, of this ſtupendous undertaking:

"This waits on you with an account of the Duke of Bridgwater's magnificent work near Mancheſter, which is, perhaps, the greateſt artificial curioſity in the world; crowds of people from all parts reſort to it, and perſons of high rank expreſs their admiration of it.

"This is a new canal, and I know not what to call it beſides, conſtructed, as it ſhould ſeem, to convey coals out of a mine to Mancheſter and other places; but is capable of being applied to more conſiderable purpoſes.

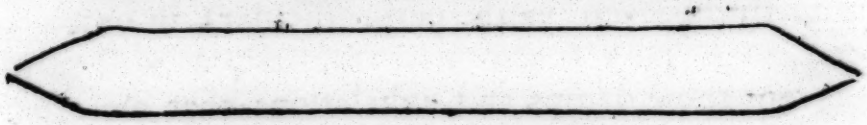
"This ſtupendous work was begun at a place called Worſley Mill, about ſeven miles from Mancheſter; where, at the foot of a large mountain, the Duke has cut a baſon capable of holding all his boats, and a great body of water, which ſerves as a reſervoir or head to his navigation; and in order to draw the coals out of the mine, which runs thro' the hill to an amazing extent, his Grace has cut a

ſubterraneous

ſubterraneous paſſage, big enough for long flat-bottomed boats to go up to the work, and has ſo preſerved the level, that a part of the water, which drives a mill near the mouth of the paſſage, runs in, and ſtands to the depth of above five feet. This paſſage alſo ſerves to drain the coal mines of that water which would otherwiſe obſtruct the work, and is to be carried on three miles or more under ground.

" Having obtained a ticket to ſee this curioſity, which is done by ſending your name to a new houſe, which the Duke has lately built for his reſidence, at about half a mile diſtance, you enter with lighted candles the ſubterraneous paſſage in a boat, made for the bringing out the coals, of this form and dimenſion ;

Fifty feet long, four and an half broad,



Two feet three inches deep.

" When you firſt enter the paſſage, and again when you come among the colliers, your heart will be apt to fail you ; for it ſeems ſo much like leaving this world for the regions of darkneſs, that I could think of nothing but thoſe deſcriptions of the infernal ſhades which the poets have drawn for Ulyſſes, Æneas, and your old friend Telemachus. There is more civility, however, in this region, than Homer, Virgil, and Fenelon have diſcovered in theirs ; for ſhould your ſpirits ſink, the company are ever ready to aid you with a glaſs of wine: even Charon himſelf will offer you a cup on the occaſion.

"Through this paſſage you proceed, towing the boat on each hand by a rail, to the extent of one thouſand yards, that is, near three quarters of a mile, before you come to the coal works; then the paſſage divides, and one branch continues on a ſtraight line among the coal works three hundred yards further, while another turns off, and proceeds three hundred yards to the left; and each of them may be extended farther, or other paſſages be conveyed from them to any other part, as the mines may run and neceſſity require. Hence you will perceive, that thoſe who go up both paſſages travel near three miles under-ground before they return. The paſſages in thoſe parts where there were coals or looſe earth, are arched over with brick, in others the arch is cut out of the rock.

"At certain diſtances there are, in niches, on the ſide of the arch, funnels or openings through the rock to the top of the hill (which is in ſome places near thirty-ſeven yards perpendicular) in order to preſerve a free circulation of freſh air, as well as to prevent thoſe damps and exhalations that are often ſo deſtructive in works of this kind, and to let down men to work in caſe any accident ſhould happen to the paſſage. Near the entrance of the paſſage, and again further on, there are gates to cloſe up the arch, and prevent the admiſſion of too much air in tempeſtuous and windy weather.

"At the entrance the arch is about ſix feet wide, and about five feet high from the ſurface of the water; but as you come further in it is wider, and in ſome places opened ſo that the boats, that are going to and fro, can paſs each other; and when you come among the pits the arch is ten feet wide.

"The coals are brought from the pits to this paſſage or canal in little low waggons that hold near a ton each, and as the work is on the deſcent are eaſily puſhed by a man, on a railed way, to a ſtage

over

over the canal, and then ſhot into one of the boats already mentioned, each of which holds about eight tons. They then, by means of the rails, are drawn out by one man to a baſon at the mouth of the paſſage, where four, five, or ſix of them are linked together, and drawn by one horſe or two mules, by the ſide of the canal to Mancheſter, or other places where the canal is conveyed.

"There are alſo, on the canal, other broad boats, that hold about fifty tons, which are likewiſe drawn by one horſe. Of the ſmall boats there are about fifty employed in the work, and of the large ones a conſiderable number.

"Before we quit the coal mines to ſpeak of the open canal and its conveyance, we muſt take ſome notice of a mill near the mouth of the paſſage, and which, though an overſhot mill, is ſo well-contrived as to work three pair of grinding-ſtones for corn, a dreſſing or boulting-mill, and a machine for ſifting ſand and compounding mortar for the buildings. The mortar is made by a large ſtone, which is laid horizontally, and turned by a cog-wheel underneath it, and this ſtone on which the mortar is laid, turns in its courſe two other ſtones that are placed upon it obliquely, and by their weight and friction, work the mortar underneath, which is tempered and taken off by a man employed for that purpoſe. The boulting-mill is alſo worthy notice: It is made of wire of different degrees of fineneſs, and at one and the ſame time diſcharges the fineſt flour, the middling ſort, and the coarſe flour, as well as the pollard and the bran, and without turning round, the work being effected by bruſhes of hogs briſtles within the wire.

"From the baſon we have been ſpeaking of, the canal takes its courſe to Mancheſter, which is nine miles by water, though but ſeven by land, the other two miles being loſt in ſeeking a level for the water.

water. The canal is broad enough for the barges to paſs, or go a-breaſt, and on one ſide of it there is a good road made for the paſſage of the people concerned in the work, and for the horſes and mules that draw the boats and barges. To perfect this canal without impeding the public roads, or injuring the people in the country, the Duke has in many places built bridges to croſs the water, and (where the earth was raiſed to preſerve a level) arches under it; all of which are built chiefly of ſtone, and are both elegant and durable; but what principally ſtrikes the common obſerver, is the work which is raiſed near Barton bridge, to convey the canal of water over the Irwell, which makes a part of the old navigation from Mancheſter to Liverpoole. This is done by means of three arches built of ſtone, which are ſo ſpacious and lofty as to admit of the veſſels ſailing underneath it; and it is indeed a moſt noble ſight to ſee large veſſels in full ſail under this aqueduct, and the Duke's veſſels ſailing at the ſame time over all, and near fifty feet above the navigable river. At convenient diſtances there are, by the ſides of the canal, receptacles for the ſuperfluous water; and at the bottom of the canal machines conſtructed on very ſimple principles, and placed at proper diſtances, to ſtop and preſerve the water in caſe any part of the bank ſhould happen to break down. The aqueduct is perfected as far as Mancheſter, where coals are brought from the mine in great plenty, and another large baſon is making for the reception of the veſſels employed in this work.

"Beſides this, there is another canal, which takes its riſe from that we have deſcribed near Barton bridge, and goes to Stretford, and from thence will be probably extended on the Cheſhire ſide of the river Merſey as far as Liverpoole; and if ſo, what a moſt noble convenience will this be for travellers,

We

We ſhould then travel with as much ſafety, certainty, and diſpatch, as in the trachtſcoots in Holland and Flanders, and in the ſame manner; for, as here is no current to impede the veſſel, one horſe will draw fifty ton of coals after the rate of four miles an hour; and would trot with a light boat and paſſengers ſix or ſeven; and if the boats were covered, we might travel by night or by day, and ſleep, read, write, play at cards, drink tea, and partake of a thouſand diverſions.

"All who ſee the work wonder how it could be effected, and thoſe who conſider the contrivance of the workman, are ſtill more amazed at the œconomy with which it is carried on. Mr. Brindley, the principal engineer, is one of thoſe great geniuſes which nature ſometimes rears by her own force, and brings to maturity without the neceſſity of cultivation. His whole plan is admirable, and ſo well concerted, that he is never at a loſs; for if any difficulty ariſes, he removes it with a facility that appears ſo much like inſpiration, you would think Minerva at his fingers ends. Beſides the machines already mentioned, which are moſtly new, as well as others I have paſſed over for want of room, he has contrived ſome caiſſons of admirable conſtructions, for raiſing the earth to preſerve the level; and as theſe, as well as a ſmith's forge and carpenters and maſons workſhops, are floated on the canal, and follow the work from place to place, there is little hindrance from accidents; and as the Duke has all the reſources within himſelf, and timber, ſtone, mortar, and coal from his own eſtate, and at hand, he has been at little expence except for labour. It is alſo to be obſerved, that the Duke, like a good chemiſt, has made the refuſe of one work conſtruct the material parts of another; thus the ſtone which was dug up to form a baſon for the boats at the foot of the mountain, as well as that taken out of the rock to

make

make the ſubterraneous paſſage, are hewn into different forms and dimenſions, to build bridges over the water, or arches to ſupport the aqueduct, and the clay and other earths taken up to preſerve the level in one place, are carried down the canal to raiſe the land to a level in another.

" Here grandeur, elegance, and œconomy are happily united. At firſt view you would think the work was intended to aſtoniſh; but upon a cloſer inſpection you find nothing but what is proper and neceſſary, and that the whole has been done at an expence no ways adequate to the undertaking. In ſhort, the work was truly wonderful, and will be a ſtanding monument of the good taſte, public ſpirit and œconomy of the Duke of Bridgewater, to the end of Time.

" On September 22, 1767, the Duke had gone ſo far as to cut through Dunham, and to be carrying his navigation over the high road, and the river Bollen, and it was thought, in three months would reach the town of Lynn. Upon the navigation in Dunham Meadows, the Earl of Stamford has build a bathing-houſe, which is to be the harbour for a pleaſure boat. Coals were then but about half the old price, and were expected to become cheap at Warrington, as ſoon as the navigation reached that town."

Rochdale, thirteen miles north from Mancheſter, is a good trading town, which lies in a valley or dale on the river Roch, under the hills called Blackſtone Edge, ſaid to be ſometimes covered with ſnow in Auguſt. The town is greatly improved within theſe late years, in the woollen manufactory, eſpecially in baize; ſo that it is at preſent larger and more populous than its neighbouring town of Bury, which is likewiſe ſeated on the river Roch. The inhabitants in the town, and the neighbouring villages,

villages, are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, called half-thicks, frizes, and ſhags.

The other towns in this county, as *Harlington*, *Coln*, &c. has nothing remarkable to detain our attention, we ſhall therefore finiſh our ſurvey of it, by ſaying a few words on the common appellation given to the women of this county, who are not undeſervedly called *Lancaſhire Witches*; but this term did not originally allude to the beauty of the women, for it had a more ſerious relation to the common belief that formerly prevailed, that there were ſuch unhappy people who ſold themſelves to the Devil, and by his aſſiſtance were enabled to commit any miſchief.

This abſurd belief was the occaſion of the execution of many unfortunate creatures, who were accuſed of the heinous offence of Witchcraft; there having been an act paſſed in the reign of King James I. entituled, "An Act againſt Conjuration, Witchcraft, and Dealing with the Devil."* But in theſe late years, the parliament having taken into conſideration the evils which attended this act, repealed it in the ninth of King George II. which has reſcued thoſe miſerable women, who by the ignorance and ſuperſtition of the ruſtic rabble were ſtiled Witches, and liable to the puniſhment ordered to be inflicted on them by the above act.

* This act was paſſed in compliment to the King's opinion of Devils and Witches; and to the book he wrote, intitled Dæmonology.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

CHESHIRE,

OR

The COUNTY PALATINE of CHESTER.

IT is divided from Lancaſhire, on the north, by the river Merſey; has a corner of Yorkſhire on the north-eaſt; Derbyſhire and Staffordſhire on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt; Shropſhire and part of Flintſhire on the ſouth; and Derbyſhire the weſt of Flintſhire and the Iriſh Sea on the north-weſt corner, where a cherſoneſe ſixteen miles long and ſeven broad, is formed by two creeks of it, which receives all the rivers of the county.

It is forty-four miles where longeſt, twenty-five where broadeſt, and a hundred and twelve, though ſome ſay an hundred and thirty in circumference; *Templeman* indeed makes the length fifty-four miles, and gives it an area of eight hundred and ninety-four ſquare miles, which others call ſeventy-two thouſand acres.

It contains ſeven hundreds, one city, twelve market towns, and an hundred and twenty-four villages, in which are eighty-ſix pariſh churches and thirty-eight chapels, above twenty-four thouſand houſes, and near an hundred and twenty-five thouſand inhabitants. The air of this county is reckoned healthy being more ſerene and mild than that of Lancaſhire, and the ſoil for moſt part good. That part which is low level ground, and abounds with corn and graſs, was by King Charles I. ſtiled the Vale Royal of England, on the borders of Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire; it is full of riſings, tho' the higheſt hill is not much higher than Highgate. There is a peculiar ſort of ground in this ſhire, which the inhabitants call moſſes, a kind of mooriſh boggy earth, very ſtringy and fat, out of which are cut turfs, in form of bricks, and dried in the ſun for fuel. There are few townſhips in this ſhire but have their particular moſſes, wherein is found much of what they call fir-wood, which ſerves the country people for candles, fuel, and ſometimes for ſmall timber uſes; for in theſe moſſes particularly the black ſort of fir trees are ſometimes found ſix feet or more under ground, which ſome think were brought hither by Noah's flood, becauſe they were never known to grow there.

The chief rivers are the Dee, the Wever, and the Merſey; the Dee is called in Latin *Deva*, and in Britiſh *Dyffindwy*, i. e. the water of the Dwy. It abounds with ſalmon, and ſprings from two fountains in Wales, and is never obſerved to overflow by rain, but by the ſouth-weſt wind. It enters this county at Grafton, and runs north to Cheſter, where it falls into the Iriſh Sea by Park-gate, which is the ſouthern creek of the cherſoneſe. The Wever riſes in Shropſhire, and after a courſe of eighteen miles from ſouth to north, makes an angle

at

at Namptwich, turns weſt, and runs into the northern creek of the cherſoneſe, as does alſo the Merſey, which runs from the north-eaſt.

Beſides rivers, this ſhire has great ſtore of meers and lakes, as Cumber-meer, Bag-mere, Pick-meer, &c. with which are there other waters, called pools, as Ridley-pool, Petty-pool, &c. of almoſt equal extent, and all abounding with carp and tench, trouts, eels, &c.

Here are ſo many parks, that few gentlemen of any conſiderable eſtates are without them, and the foreſts of Delamax and Macclesfield, are very wide, and for moſt part very woody.

The product of this county is more particularly cheeſe and ſalt. What remains to be ſaid of the latter, after the account that has been already given of the ſalt-works in Worceſterſhire, ſhall be mentioned at Wiches where it is made. It's cheeſe is praiſed by moſt authors, and commended by moſt eaters, for the beſt in England, except ſuch as have taſted the Cheddar cheeſe in Somerſetſhire, which muſt be allowed to excel it by far. But all the cheeſe that paſſes for Cheſhire, at London and other places, is not made in thie county, for great part of it comes out of Wales, where ſome pretend the goats are milked, as well as the cows, for that purpoſe. *William of Malmſbury* ſays of this ſhire, It yields corn very ſparingly, eſpecially wheat, but cattle and fiſh in abundance. On the contrary, *Ranulph* of Cheſter affirms, That whatever Malmſbury might fancy from the report of others, yet it affords great ſtore of all ſorts of victuals, corn, fleſh, fiſh, and the beſt of ſalmon. It drives a conſiderable trade, not only by importing, but by return, it having within itſelf ſalt-pits, mines and metals, to which *Camden* takes leave to add, that the graſs of this county has a peculiar good quality,

lity, to that they make great ſtore of cheeſe, more agreeable and better reliſhed than that of any other part of the kingdom, even when they procure the ſame dairy women to make them. He is of opinion, that the art of making cheeſe was taught us by the Romans. If it be the beſt way of judging what arts the Romans taught the Britons from the Latin terms ſtill retained in the Welch tongue, Mr. *Camden*'s opinion ſeems to be confirmed by that language affording no other name for them than *Laws*, which appears to be a corruption of *Laſcus*.

The other commodities of this county are miill-ſtones, fiſh, fowl, and metals.

It was erected into a County Palatine by William the Conqueror, in favour of Hugh Lupus his nephew, to whom he gave, by the grant of the Earldom, as abſolute a power in it as he himſelf had in the reſt of the kingdom, but though the ſaid power carried it by palatine juriſdiction, 'tis certain, nevertheleſs, the ſaid Lupus nor any of his ſucceſſors, were in this grant, or any ancient records ſtiled *Comitis Palatina*, Counts Palatine. By virtue of this grant, Cheſter enjoyed all ſovereign juriſdiction within its own precincts; and that in ſo high a degree, that the ancient Earls had parliaments, conſiſting of their own Barons and tenants, and were not bound by the acts of the Engliſh parliament; Theſe high and uncontroulable juriſdictions were thought neceſſary upon the marches and borders of the kingdom, as inveſting the governors of the provinces with dictatorial power, and enabling them more effectually to ſubdue the common enemies of the nation; but when the ſame power that was at firſt a good bar againſt invaders, grew formidable to the Kings themſelves, Henry VIII. conſtrained the ſovereignty of the Palatinates, and made them not only ſubordinate to, but dependant on the crown

of

of England; and yet after that reſtraining ſtatue, all pleas of lands and tenements, all contracts ariſing within this county, are, and ought to be judicially heard and determined ſolely within this ſhire; and if any ſuch determination be made out of it, 'tis void, and *coram non judice*, except in caſes of error, foreign plea, and foreign voucher; and there is no other crime but treaſon that can draw an inhabitant out of this county to be tried elſewhere. All the inhabitants of this palatinate held it of the Earls as in chief, and were under a ſovereign allegiance and fealty to them, as they to the King; though the palatine juriſdiction is now held alſo in other countries, yet it was moſt anciently claimed and enjoyed by this of Cheſter.

" In the act of parliament which ſeparated the Duchy of Lancaſter from the crown of England, King Henry IV. granted *quaſcunque alias libertates & jura regalia ad comitatum Palatinum, pertinentia adeo liber & integrè ſicut Comes Ceſtriæ infracundem, Comitatum Ceſtriæ dignoſcitur obtinere*; which ancient reference proves plainly that the county of Cheſter was eſteemed the moſt ancient and beſt conſtituted palatinate in this kingdom; and though the Biſhop of Durham does by an old plea, lay claim to royal juriſdiction in his province *à tempore conqueſtus & antia*, yet 'tis evident that not Durham itſelf, much more Ely, Hexamſhire or Pembroke, was erected into a county palatine, before Cheſter. Dr. Fuller ſays, it was a palatinate before the conqueſt, but we believe that in this he is miſtaken; 'tis obſervable, that as the words in the common law records are *contra coronam & dignitatem Regis*; the records in this county run thus: *Contra dignitatem Gladii Ceſtriæ*; and thus much for Cheſhire as a county palatine. The above-mentioned Earl Hugh created ſeveral Barons of this ſhire: As,

Haulton — Maſpas
Mounthault — Maſſey

Malbank

Malbank Kinderton
Shidbroke Stockport,

who all acknowledged him as their ſuperior Lord, as the other inhabitants did who held of their Earl, as I have ſaid *in capite*, and were under the like ſovereign allegiance and fealty to him and his ſucceſſors, as he and they were to the Kings of England.

In the reign of Henry VI. the Earl of Saliſbury fought the Lord Audley at Blouheath in Shropſhire, the former for the line of York, the latter for that of Lancaſter. In the action the Cheſhire men had ſo great a ſhare, that Drayton makes particular mention of them in his works.

Obſervation has been made of the gentlemen's giving wheat ſheafs for their arms here, as if it related to the fertility of the ſoil for corn; but it is ſuppoſed to be in imitation of Hugh the firſt Earl Palatine of Cheſter, who gave azure ſix wheat ſheaves.

The Earldom of Cheſter having been united to the crown by King Henry III. the eldeſt ſons of the Kings of England, and they alone, have ever ſince been ſtiled Earls of Cheſter, as well as Princes of Wales, &c.

This county which is in the Northern circuit, end in the dioceſe of Cheſter, ſends but four members to parliament.

We ſhall join the great road to Cheſter, which enters this county at

Namptwich, or *Nantwich*, an hundred and ſixty-one miles and an half from London; the town is well built, and the ſtreets fair, having a number of gentlemen's houſes in them. It was conſumed by fire in 1438, and in 1583; but by a collection being made through the whole nation, promoted and completed by Sir Hugh Cholmondely, it was not only rebuilt, but in ſuch order and beauty, as it

aroſe

aroſe better out of its aſhes than it was before. The church is a large and noble ſtructure, in the form of a croſs, like a cathedral, with a ſteeple ariſing from the middle. The inhabitants drive on a conſiderable trade, and are in general wealthy. Its large weekly market for corn and cattle, its Bartholomew-fair, and its being ſeated in the great road to Ireland, are not the leaſt advantages to it; beſides which, they are particularly famous for their cheeſe and ſalt, of which they make great quantities. It has two charity ſchools, one for forty boys and the other for thirty girls.

Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, this town was ſecured for the parliament, and being beſieged by General Monk and Lord Biron, was relieved by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who forced them to raiſe the ſiege with great loſs. King William III. honoured this place by creating Hugh Cholmondely Bearer of Wickmalbank, alias Namptwich, which is now one of the titles of the preſent Earl of Cholmondely.

Cheſter, an hundred and eighty-one miles and three quarters from London, is a large, fair and ancient city; the inhabitants in general wealthy, from the conſiderable trade they carry on to Ireland and Wales. It is likewiſe called *Weſt Cheſter*, from its weſtern ſituation, to diſtinguiſh it from many other Cheſters in the Kingdom. Many fables are told of its antiquity, but that it was a colony of the Romans, is unqueſtionable from the many antiquities which have been found in and about this city; eſpecially ſeveral altars and coins, with the names and titles of Julius Agricola, &c. that the Legis XX. called Victrix, was here quartered, and from the Roman vaults, &c. which have been diſcovered under ground.

The Romans kept poſſeſſion of this city longer than any other in Britain, and even after the Saxons were

were maſters of the other parts of England, the Roman Britains preſerved their liberty here, and were under their own maſters, the Britains aſſuming the government every where, when the Roman ſoldiers quitted the iſland. This city became ſubject to the Saxons about one hundred and fifty years after King Hengiſt and Horſa firſt landed in England, but the Britons recovered it and kept poſſeſſion of it till King Egbert the firſt Saxon Monarch took it from them about the year 826, and about ſixty years after, it was taken by the Danes. The Saxons and Britons having each the ſame diſlike to theſe robbers, aſſembled in great numbers and beſieged the Danes ſo cloſely, that after they had been forced to eat horſe-fleſh, they ſurrendered the city, which in the time of King Edward the Elder was much enlarged, and the caſtle which was before without the walls, was now encompaſſed with them, King Edgar being here in the 13th year of his reign, required the attendance of all the Kings and Princes of the iſland of Britain to pay him homage. Accordingly, the Kings of Scotland, Cumberland and Man, and five petty Kings of Wales, having taken an oath of fidelity to him, he went with them the next day on board a barge in the river Dee, and cauſed all thoſe princes to row him up and down the river, where they laboured at the oar like ſo many barge-men, while himſelf ſat in triumph ſteering the helm, and was rowed to and from St. John's church, and his palace; upon which he is reported to have ſaid, *Tunc demum poſſe Succeſſores ſuos gloriari ſe Reges Angliæ eſſe, cum tanta prerogativa fruerentur.*

In the reign of Edward III. we read, that Edward the Black Prince came hither with other great Lords to protect the juſtices intereſt, who were threatened by the people of Cheſter; and that as King Edward III. had held the Earldom during his father's life, ſo he ſettled it by patent on the ſaid Black

Black Prince his ſon; ſince which all the ſucceeding Kings of England, when they created their ſons and heirs apparent, Princes of Wales, created them alſo Earls of Cheſter. Richard II. as has been already obſerved in our general hiſtory of the county, had ſo particular a kindneſs for this place, that he erected it into a principality, annexing to it the caſtle of Leon, with the territories of Bromfield and Yale, the caſtle of Chirk, with Chirkland, and many other large poſſeſſions, which came to the crown by the attainder of Richard Earl of Arundel. King Richard himſelf was ſtiled Prince of Cheſter, though it proved an unfortunate title for him, this being the place to which he was firſt brought priſoner from Flint Caſtle, where he had agreed to reſign his crown, and the place from which he was conveyed to the tower of London.

When King Henry VIII. erected this city into an epiſcopal ſee, an act of parliament was paſſed, impowering the freeholders of this city and county to elect members to parliament. The Sheriffs of this city, Richard Maſſey and Peter Lycherbaud, had ſuch a quarrel in 1569 that it ended in a battle, for which they were forced to repair that part of the wall which runs between the new tower and the water-gate.

In the civil wars, this city held out a ſiege for King Charles I. againſt the parliament. In 1659, when one protector was dead, another depoſed, and the nation was fallen into ſuch a ſtate of anarchy, that the people longed for ſome ſettlement, Sir George Booth, who had never taken arms againſt the parliament, declared for a free one, and ſeized this city, together with Warrington and Mancheſter; but on General Lumbert's approach he thought fit to leave them, and to give him battle, in which he was defeated, and afterwards taken in woman's

apparel. In 1695, a mint was eſtabliſhed here for coining money.

The wall of the city, ſaid to be built by Edelfleda, a Mercian Lady, in 908, is firm, and of a very large ſtone; it is two miles in circumference, and affords a delightful walk round Cheſter. They are kept in repair by the corporation. The wall on the ſouth ſide of the town joins to the caſtle, which ſtands on a riſing ground, ſurrounded in part by its river. It is ſaid to have been either built or repaired by Hugh Lupus, the famous Earl of Cheſter, nephew to William the Conqueror. It appears to have been formerly a place of great ſtrength, but is at preſent much out of repair, being built of a ſoft reddiſh ſtone, which does not well endure the weather. But though it is of little conſequence as a fortreſs, yet it is commanded by a governor, lieutenant-governor, and is commonly garriſoned by two companies of invalids. *Dan. King*, in his Vale Royal of England, publiſhed in the year 1656, thus deſcribes this caſtle.

" The caſtle of Cheſter ſtandeth on a rocky hill, within the wall of the city, not far from the bridge; which caſtle is a place having privileges of itſelf, and hath a conſtable; the building thereof ſeemeth to be very ancient. At the firſt coming in is the gate-houſe, which is a priſon for the whole county, having divers rooms and lodgings; and hard within the gate is a houſe, which was ſometime the Exchequer, but now the Cuſtom-houſe; not far from thence, in the baſe court, is a deep well, and thereby ſtables and other houſes of office; on the left hand is a chapel, and hard by, adjoining thereunto, the goodly fair, and large ſhire hall, newly repaired, where all matters of law, touching the County Palatine, are heard and judiciouſly determined; and at the end thereof, the brave new Exchequer, for the ſaid County Palatine: all theſe are

in

in the baſe court. Then there is a draw-bridge into the inner ward, wherein are divers goodly lodgings for the juſtices, when they come; and here the conſtable himſelf dwelleth.

" The thieves and felons are arraigned in the ſhire hall, and being condemned, are by the conſtable of the caſtle, or his deputy, delivered to the ſheriffs of the city, a certain diſtance, without the caſtle-gate, at a ſtone called the Glovers-ſtone; from which place the ſaid ſheriffs convoy them to the place of execution, called Boughton.

" Again: " Upon the ſouth ſide of the city, near unto the ſaid water of Dee, aud upon a high bank, or rock of ſtone, is mounted a ſtrong and ſtately caſtle, round in form; the baſe court likewiſe incloſed with a circular wall, which, to this day, retaineth one teſtimony of the Romans magnificence, having a fair and ancient ſquare tower; which, by the teſtimony of all writers I have hitherto met withall, beareth the name of Julius Cæſar's tower; beſides which there remaineth yet many goodly pieces of buildings, whereof one of them containeth all fit and commodious rooms for the lodging and uſe of the honourable juſtices of aſſize twice a year; another part is a goodly hall, where the Court of the Common Pleas and Goal Delivery, and alſo the Sheriffs of the Counties Court, with other buſineſſes of the county of Cheſter, are conſtantly kept and holden; and is a place for that purpoſe of ſuch ſtate and comelineſs, that I think it is hardly equalled with any ſhire hall in any of the ſhires in England.

" And then next unto the ſouth end of the hall is a leſs, but fair, neat and convenient hall, where is continually holden the prince's highneſs moſt honourable court of Exchequer, with other rooms fitly appendant thereunto, for keeping of the records of that court; within the precincts of which caſtle

caſtle is alſo the King's priſon for the county of Cheſter, with the office of Prothonotary, convenient rooms for the dwelling of the conſtables, or keepers, of the ſaid caſtle and goal, with divers other rooms for ſtabling and other uſes, with a fair drawing-well of water in the midſt of the court; divers ſweet and dainty orchards and gardens, beſide much of the antient building, for want of uſe, fallen to ruin and decay, and which we may well conjecture were of great ſtatelineſs, and great uſe, conſidering that the ſame caſtle was, as hereafter will appear, the palace of ſo many worthy princes, who kept therein, no doubt, great and moſt brave retinues; and I find that the caſtle, with the precincts thereof, were reſerved out of that charter of King Henry the Seventh, by which the city was made a county of itſelf; and, accordingly, hath ever ſince been uſed for the King's Majeſty's ſervice of the county of Cheſter, and eſteemed a part thereof, and not of the county of the city."

Here is a fine and ſpacious bridge over the river Dee, built with the ſame reddiſh ſtone as the caſtle. *Groſſe* gives the following account relative to the building of this bridge, from a manuſcript communicated to him by a friend: "After the death of Elfleda, her brother Edward ſucceeded to the throne, who, fighting againſt the Danes, would have been taken priſoner, but for the unparralleled courage and activity of his ſon Athelſtan. In the year after he viſited his territories in Cheſhire, and erected fortreſſes at Kelwell and Mancheſte; he likewiſe finiſhed the bridge over the river Dee at Cheſter, which was begun by his ſiſter, Elfleda, before which time there was a ferry for paſſengers under St. Mary's-hill, at the Ship-gate.

There are eight churches in the city, viz. St. John's, built above eleven hundred years ſince, St. Michael's,

Michael's, St. Bridget's, St. Mary's, St. Olave's, St. Martin's, Trinity, and St. Peter's. There is alſo a pariſh church in the ſouth part of the cathedral, viz. Oſwald's, and the chapel of St, John's, in the Blue Boy's hoſpital. Beſides which, is the cathedral, a pile venerable for its antiquity, and being repaired about ſixteen years ſince, is now very handſome and neat. There are ſhadows of many pictures on the wall, but defaced. At the weſt end in niches, are the images of the Earls Palatine of Cheſter. The adjoining abbey is quite ruined.

The houſes in general are of timber, with piazzas, or rows, as they are called, before them. This was formerly reckoned the beauty of Cheſter; but now its diſgrace and deformity making it look both old and indifferent. The rows are certain long galleries, up one pair of ſtairs, which run along the ſide of the ſtreets, and are joined to the houſes; they fully anſwer the intention of ſheltering from the rain; but then it is attended with many inconveniences, for the houſes, whoſe fronts would otherwiſe come out into the ſtreets as far as thoſe galleries, are by this means leſſened, and partly hid from the view; the ſhops are alſo dark, and the way in them dirty and uneven; the ſtreets are generally ſtrait, large, and very broad, and croſſing one another in ſtrait lines, meet in the centre, at Chicheſter. The exchange is a neat building, ſupported by columns, thirteen feet high, of one ſtone each; over it is the city hall, a well contrived court of judicature.

The city was made a corporation and county by King Henry the Seventh, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, twenty-four aldermen, forty common-councilmen, &c. The corporation hath power of life and death.

Here

Here was formerly an harbour for ſhipping, but the river being choaked up by ſand, veſſels could not unload their goods within ſome miles of it. This having been taken into conſideration; it has been greatly improved by the favour of two acts of parliament, in 1732 and 1741, for amending the navigation of this river; in purſuance of which, the undertakers raiſed a ſum of forty-ſeven thouſand eight hundred and thirty-ſeven pounds, which they have expended in cutting and perfecting a new channel, of near ten miles in length, ſo that now ſhips of conſiderable burthen can ſail up to the quay of Cheſter, where they load and unload goods and merchandize.

The eſpiſcopal ſee was firſt tranſlated to this city from Litchfield, immediately after the Conqueſt, by Peter Biſhop of Litchfield; it was afterwards tranſlated to Coventry, and from thence to the ancient ſee again; but it was reſtored by King Henry the Eighth, in the year 1541.

The body of Hugh Lupus, before mentioned, is ſaid to have been diſcovered in the year 1523, in an old ruinous building, called the Chapter-houſe; it was firſt wrapped in leather, and then incloſed in a ſtone coffin: the ſcull and all the bones were very perfect, and in their proper poſition, and what is more remarkable, the ſtring which tied the ancles together, was whole and intire, although it was upwards of ſix hundred and fifty years ſince the interment.

The market is kept on Wedneſday and Saturday, and the two great fairs on July the 5th, and October the 10th, principally for Iriſh linen, hardware, and Mancheſter goods.

The ſuburbs of *Henbrid* is called by the Welch *Trebeeth*, i. e. the burnt town; it having been frequently burnt by them in their incurſions. The keeping of the city gates was formerly reckoned a very

very honourable office, and ſeveral noble houſes pretended to it. Eaſt-gate was committed to the cuſtody of the Earl of Oxford; Bridge-gate, to the Earl of Shrewſbury; Water-gate to the Earl of Derby; and North-gate, to the Earl of Cheſter; another gate, called Pepper-gate, has given occaſion to two proverbs here: "When the daughter is ſtolen, ſhut Pepper-gate;" this took its riſe from one of the mayors of the city having formerly ſhut it up, becauſe his daughter, who had been playing with ſome maidens at ſtool-ball, in Pepper-ſtreet, was ſtolen from him, and conveyed away through this gate.

Another road to Cheſter paſſes through Newport in Shropſhire, and having entered this county, leaves *Malpas* on the right, a ſmall town, ſituate on a high hill; it is called in Latin, *Male Platea*, i. e. Ill-ſtreet, and for the ſame reaſon the Normans gave it the appellation of *Malpas*; but its three ſtreets, of which it chiefly conſiſts, are well paved; and here is a benefice rich enough to ſupport two rectors, who do duty alternately. The church is a ſtately building, and ſtands in the moſt eminent part of the town, wherein are the monuments of the Earls of Cholmondeley, to whom this place gives the title of Earl. Here is a good market, and a grammar ſchool and an hoſpital, both founded by Ranulph Brereton. It was formerly ſtrengthened by a caſtle. Higher up on the ſide of the road, ſtands the remains of Brereton-caſtle, formerly a place of great ſtrength. The time when it was built is not particularly known, but it is ſuppoſed to have been between the year 1180 when Ranulph became Earl of Cheſter, and 1232, when he died.

At Toperley, the road branches off to

Frodeſham, an hundred and eighty-three miles from London. It was formerly noted for its caſtle, the ſeat of the family of the Savages. At preſent

preſent it is but a mean market town, conſiſting of one long ſtreet; the church ſtands on a lofty hill, called Frodeſham-hill, the higheſt in the county. It has a ſtone bridge over the Wever.

Near this town is the famous ſeat of Rock Savage, belonging to the ſame family, whereof the laſt was the late Earl Rivers. On the ſouth ſide of the park ſtands Haldon-caſtle, upon an hill environed with rocks, and yet overlooks almoſt the whole county. It is very ſtrong, covers a great extent of ground, and is adorned with many towers.

The Brereton road paſſes through

Stockport, in this county, it is alſo called *Stopford*, an hundred and ſeventy-five miles and an half from London. It ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the river Merſey, and is a very large and handſome town, occupying three hills, and the ſame number of vallies, which are ſo ſerpentine, as to form many pleaſing proſpects of churches, pieces of water, &c. &c. with the large ſilk mills belonging to the chief tradeſmen of the place, here being a great number of warehouſemen who carry on the check, mohair, and hat manufactories. It is here the raw ſilk is chiefly thrown, and prepared by ſix engines, the buildings of which are of prodigious bulk, one of them containing above forty-five thouſand movements, which fill the ſpacious rooms up to the fifth ſtory, and are all put in motion by one wheel, which goes by water.

Theſe mills employ a great number of hands, both young and old, ſo that the induſtrious need never fear wanting work, for all perſons capable of tying knots may be employed, and at preſent there are near two thouſand hands daily employed in theſe mills, and children of ſix years of age are taught to earn one ſhilling per week, which pay is increaſed as they grow capable of deſerving more.

The



Halton Castle Cheshire.


BIBLIOTECA BODLEIANA

The town is inhabited by a great number of gentry, and has good accommodations for travellers. Here is a bridge over the river, which was blown up to prevent the retreat of the rebels this way in 1745; ſo that the King's forces, who were then in purſuit of them, were obliged to ford it up to their waiſts.

The church is ancient, and built of red rock; within it are ſeveral handſome monuments of a rich and worthy family, of the name of Wright. The rectory is a noble edifice, to which is annexed tythes to the value of nine hundred pounds per annum. Here is a neat free grammar-ſchool. It is remarkable for the vaſt quantities of cheeſe bought up for exportation. The annual fairs are on the 4th and 25th of March, the 1ſt of May, the 23d and 24th days of October.

Within the pariſh of Stockport is another pariſh, called St. Peter's, in which is a new church, built and endowed by William Wright, Eſq.

The remaining towns in this county not yet deſcribed are,

1. *Macclesfield*, ſeventy-ſix miles from London, an ancient town, ſituate in a foreſt of the ſame name; it is fair and ſpacious, and ſtands on the river Bollin; beſides which river it is watered by ſeveral others. It was erected into a borough by King Edward III. and is governed by a mayor, and enjoys great privileges and juriſdictions. The church is a fair edifice, with a very high ſpired ſteeple, and a college adjoining to it, with monuments of the family of the Savages, and other perſons of note. Here is alſo a good free ſchool, and a thriving manufacture for mohair buttons.

2. *Congleton*, an hundred and ſixty-one miles and an half from London, is an ancient but handſome town, near the borders of Staffordſhire. This town is watered by the little brook Howley, the eaſt ſide

by the Daningſhow. Here is a ſilk-mill in the manner of thoſe at Stockport, being ſix ſtories high, and having one hundred and fifty large windows in one ſide of it. Near this place is ſome copper-mills, which bring great profits to the proprietors. It is very populous, having a good trade in gloves and mohair buttons. It is a corporation conſiſting of a mayor and ſix aldermen.

3. *Knottesford*, or *Canutesford*, an hundred and eighty-three miles and an half from London; it is partly a double town, ſituate on a rivulet, called Bickham, which divides the town in two, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Upper and Lower; it has a market and a town-houſe, and a pretty good parochial church, built in the imitation of thoſe at Stockport.

4. *Altringham*, an hundred and eighty-four miles and half from London. It is a market town, ſituate near the borders of Lancaſhire, of very little note, except its being governed by a mayor of an ancient inſtitution.

THE

ISLE of MAN.

THIS iſland, from its chops of the channel is very beneficial to Great Britain, by leſſening the force of the tides, which would otherwiſe break upon their coaſts with far greater violence than they do at preſent: in reference to its own advantage, this poſition is likewiſe exceedingly commodious, as from thence it becomes the centre of the Britiſh Iſles, lying ſeven leagues north of Angleſey, about the ſame diſtance weſt from Lancaſhire, nearly the like ſouth-eaſt from Galloway, and nine leagues eaſt from Ireland, ſo that we cannot conceive a place more happily ſeated for trade to all theſe parts, or better diſpoſed for more extenſive commerce, eſpecially to Spain and the Mediterranean, to the South and Northwards, again to all parts of America. With regard to form, it is long and narrow, ſtretching from the north-eaſt point of Aire to the Calf of Man, which lies ſouth-weſt, at leaſt thirty Engliſh miles; in breadth, from Peele-caſtle to Douglaſs Point, better than nine miles, in moſt places eight, in ſome not above five; between ſeventy and eighty in extent, and comprehending

hending about one hundred and ſixty ſquare miles. But to give the reader a clearer idea, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that it is larger than the Duchy of Mirandola, in Italy, equal to the Iſle of Wight, ſurpaſſing it in ſize by a third; Guernſey, Jerſey, and all the adjacent iſles, ſuperior to any of the Leward Iſlands, very little inferior to Guadaloupe, and twice as big as St. Helena.

The air is ſharp, as may be expected from the northern ſituation, much more from the openneſs of the country; but their winters are not ſevere; froſts happen ſeldom, and are of no great continuance; neither does ſnow lie long upon the ground, but they are frequently expoſed to high winds, and at other ſeaſons to miſts, which, though they may be a little offenſive, are not at all unwholeſome: the ſoil towards the north is dry and ſandy, conſequently unfertile, but not unimproveable; the mountains, which may include near two thirds of the iſland, are bleak and barren, yet not either worthleſs or uſeleſs, for they afford (as we ſhall hereafter ſee) excellent peat; contain in their bowels ſeveral kinds of metals, and maintain a curious breed of ſmall ſwine, called Purrs, which are eſteemed excellent pork. In the vallies there is as good paſture, hay and corn as any in the northern counties; and as for the ſouthern part of the iſle, it is as fine ground as can be wiſhed. Some of the mountains are remarkably high, ſuch as the two Barrowls Skeyall, the Watch-hill of Knockalow, but above all Sceafell Sneafell or Snawfeldt, from the ſummits of which, the coaſts of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, may be plainly diſcerned. Few countries can boaſt of more brooks and rivulets, over ſeveral of which there are ſtone bridges, or of better water, and from hence alſo they derive the conveniency of mills for grinding their corn, and for the uſe of the woollen manufacture.

The

The produce of the iſland furniſhes all the neceſſaries, and with due attention and application might ſupply all the conveniences of life. They have the beſt ſort of peat in abundance, which ſupplies the want of coals. They have marl and limeſtone ſufficient to render even their pooreſt land fertile, admirable ſlate, ragſtone, black marble, and ſome kinds for building; lead, iron and copper, which might turn to great account. Vegetables they have of all ſorts, and in the utmoſt perfection, potatoes in immenſe quantities, and where proper pains have been taken, they have tolerable fruit, to which we may add ſome hemp and flax, large crops of oats, and the like alſo of barley, which make good malt, and ſome wheat. Hogs, ſheep, goats, black cattle and horſes they have in plenty, and though ſmall in ſize, yet with due care, and if the country was thoroughly and ſkilfully cultivated, they might improve the breed of all theſe animals, as experience has ſhewn; rabbits and horſes, which are ſingularly fat and fine; tame and wild fowl in plenty; and in their high mountains they have one of eagles, and two aries of excellent hawks. Their rivers furniſh them with ſalmon-trout, eels and other kinds of freſh-water fiſh. On their coaſts are caught cod, turbit, ling, halibut, all ſorts of ſhell-fiſh, oyſters excepted, which are ſcarce but large and good, and herrings, of which they made anciently a great profit; though this fiſhery of late has much declined, the commodities of Man are not many in number, and few or none of any great value; their ſlates are eſteemed not inferior to any, their black marble is very hard and bears a fine poliſh, and occaſionally they export ſome of each, as they formerly did a little grain, and a conſiderable quantity of ale, but of late years, both have been found hardly equal to their

their home conſumption; the reſt are, lambs wool, hides, tallow, fiſh oil, wax and honey. They are allowed by act of parliament to ſend over ſix hundred head of black cattle to the port of Cheſter. In reſpect to manufactures, they have both woollen and linen, which however turn but to very ſmall account; with regard to the former, they make a kind of cloth of a buff colour, without dying, of what is called Laughton wool, from a particular breed of ſheep, of which they take little care, otherwiſe they might have much more of it. In reference to the latter, both fine and coarſe linens are wove here, but in no great quantities. In former times they depended chiefly upon their herring fiſhery, and are ſaid to have exported annually twenty thouſand barrels of theſe fiſh to France.

The town of *Douglas*, anciently better written *Duſlas*, on the eaſt ſide of the iſle, is the largeſt, richeſt, and moſt frequented place in Man. It has a good port, ſecured by a mole, where ſhips of conſiderable burthen may be ſafe, and of late years there have been conſiderable improvements made, and many cellars, warehouſes, and other conveniences for the reception of goods; but the ſtreets are ſtill narrow, and in that reſpect troubleſome. Ramſway, now called Derby-haven, covered by a fort, built in St. Michael's Iſland, is convenient enough for ſmall veſſels, and without, there is a good road, where large ſhips may ride ſafe from north weſt winds, in ten, twelve, or fourteen fathoms water. About a mile from hence ſtands the Iſle, becauſe the governor, and moſt of the lord's officers reſide there. It has alſo a creek, which ſerves as a port for ſmall veſſels, and a bay without that, but foul and unſafe. Peele and Holme, on the weſt ſide of the iſland, was formerly remarkable only for its cathedral and caſtle on a rock, which

is





Castle Rushin in the Isle of Man.

is very ſtrong, and in which there is a ſmall garriſon; but now the place is much enlarged, many new houſes built, and has a briſk ſtirring trade.

Ramſey, on the north-eaſt ſide of the iſland, on a very ſpacious bay, where the largeſt ſhips may ride ſafe from moſt winds, and not liable to be imbayed by any. It is generally a high land upon the ſea coaſts, defended by rocks, lying out as far as low-water-mark on the north-eaſt ſhore; it is a bold coaſt and beach.

Caſtle Ruſhin is conſidered as the chief fortreſs in the iſland. According to the monks tradition, it was built about the year 960, by *Guttred*, grandſon to a King of Denmark, and the ſecond of a ſucceſſion of twelve Kings, by them called Orrys.

This building, which is even now remarkably ſolid, is ſaid by *Challoner*, *Sacherville*, and other writers, to be reckoned by travellers, a ſtriking reſemblance of the caſtle of Elſinore in Denmark. Guttred the founder lies buried in its walls, but the exact ſpot where has not been handed down. The Mankſmen, according to *Waldron*, had a ſtrange tradition concerning this caſtle, which, as it will probably divert the reader, is here tranſcribed in his own words.

" Juſt at the entrance of the caſtle is a great ſtone chair for the governor, and two leſſer for the demſters. Here they try all cauſes, except eccleſiaſtical, which are entirely under the deciſion of biſhops. When you are paſt this little court, you enter into a long winding paſſage, betwen two high walls, (not much unlike what is deſcribed of Roſamond's labyrinth at Woodſtock). In caſe of an attack, ten thouſand men might be deſtroyed by a very few, in attempting to enter. The extremity of it brings you to a room where the keys ſit, they are twenty-four in number; they call them the parliament, but

but in my opinion, they reſemble more our juries in England, becauſe the buſineſs of their meeting is to adjuſt differences between the common people, and they are locked in till they have given in their verdict. They may be ſaid in this ſenſe indeed, to be ſupreme judges, becauſe from them there is no appeal but to the lord himſelf.

" A little farther is an apartment, which has never been opened in the memory of man. The perſons belonging to the caſtle are very cautious in giving any reaſon for it, but the natives, who are exceſſively ſuperſtitious, aſſign this, that there is ſomething of inchantment in it; they tell you, that the caſtle was firſt inhabited by faires, and afterwards by giants, who continued in poſſeſſion of it till the days of Merlin, who by the force of magic, diſlodged the greateſt part of them, and bound the reſt in ſpells, which they believe will be diſſoluble till the end of the world; for proof of this, they tell you a very odd ſtory, they ſay there are a great number of fine apartments under ground, exceeding in magnificence any of the upper rooms. Several men of more than ordinary courage have in former times ventured down to explore the ſecrets of this ſubterraneous dwelling place, but none of them ever returned to give an account of what they ſaw; it was therefore judged convenient, that all the paſſages to it ſhould be kept continually ſhut, that no more might ſuffer by their temerity. But about ſome fifty or fifty-five years ſince, a perſon, who had an uncommon boldneſs and reſolution, never left ſoliciting permiſſion of thoſe who had power to grant it, to viſit thoſe dark abodes. In fine, he obtained his requeſt, went down, and returned by the help of a clue of packthread, that he took with him, which no man before had ever done, and brought this amazing diſcovery, viz.

" That

"That after having paſſed through a great number of vaults, he came into a long narrow place, which the farther he penetrated, he perceived he went more and more on a deſcent, till having travelled as near as he could gueſs for the ſpace of a mile, he began to ſee a little gleam of light, which though it ſeemed to come from a vaſt diſtance, yet was the moſt delightful ſight he ever ſaw in his life. Having at length come to the end of that lane of darkneſs, he perceived a very large and magnificent houſe, illuminated with a great many candles, whence proceeded the light juſt now mentioned. Having before he begun well fortified himſelf with brandy, he had courage enough to knock at the door, which a ſervant at the third knock having opened, aſked him, What he wanted? I would go as far as I can, (replied our adventurer) be ſo kind, therefore, as to direct me how to accompliſh my deſign; for I ſee no paſſage but that dark cavern through which I came: the ſervant told him, he muſt go through that houſe, and accordingly led him through a long entry, and out of the back door. He then walked a conſiderable way, and at laſt beheld another houſe more magnificent than the firſt, and the windows all open, diſcovering innumerable lamps burning in every room. Here he deſigned alſo to knock, but ſtepping on a little bank which commanded the parlour, and looking in, beheld a vaſt table in the middle of the room, of black marble, and on it, extended at full length, a man, or rather a monſter, for, by his account, he could not be leſs than fourteen feet long, and ten or eleven round the body. This prodigious fabric lay as if ſleeping, with his head on a book, and a ſword by him, of a ſize anſwerable to the hand which it is ſuppoſed made uſe of it. This ſight was more terrifying to our traveller than all

the dark and dreary manſions he had paſſed thro' in his arrival to it, he reſolved therefore not to enter into a place inhabited by people of that unequal ſtature, and made the beſt of his way back to the other houſe, where the ſame ſervant re-conducted, and informed him, that if he had knocked at the other door he would have ſeen company enough, but never could have returned; on which he deſired to know what place it was, and by whom poſſeſſed? but the other replied, that theſe things were not to be revealed. He then took his leave, and by the ſame dark paſſage got into the vaults, and ſoon after, once more aſcended to the light of the ſun."

Ridiculous as this narrative appears, whoever ſeems to diſbelieve it, is looked upon as a perſon of a weak faith.

The caſtle, has alſo the two walls which encompaſs it, and are broad enough for three perſons to walk a-breaſt on, are all of free-ſtone, which is the only building in this iſland of that ſort. Within the walls is a ſmall tower adjoining to the caſtle, where formerly ſtate priſoners were kept, but ſerves now for the ſtore houſe for the Lord Derby's wines. It has a moat round it, and is a very ſtrong place. On the other ſide of the caſtle is the governor's houſe, which is very commodious and ſpacious. Here is alſo a fine chapel, where divine ſervice is celebrated, morning and afternoon, and ſeveral offices belonging to the court of Chancery.

The title of the King of Man was firſt waved by Thomas Earl of Derby, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, and his ſucceſſors, following his example, have ſtiled themſelves ever ſince Lords of Man and the Iſles, but without any dimunition of authority, and in the act of parliament, by which poſſeſſion and ſucceſſion, in that family, when ſettled,

the

the jura regalia were expreſsly mentioned and confirmed. The Lord is repreſented by his governor, who reſides at Caſtletown, where he has a handſome houſe and competent ſalary. He preſides in the court of Chancery, which is held every month; appeals are made to him from the courts of common law, from him to the Lord, and from the Lord to his Majeſty in Council. The governor is ſworn to execute his office as uprightly as he bears the white ſtaff (which is the mark of his dignity) in his hand; the judges in civil and criminal affairs are two perſons, called Demſters, choſen for their ſagacity and perfect knowledge of the ancient cuſtoms of the country. In former times they had no written laws; but all depended upon tradition, according to the ſettled maxims of the Druids, and therefore they were ſtiled Breaſt Laws, and their judges received their title from the manner of which they executed their office, ſince whatever they deemed to be law was law; the oath they take is to do juſtice between party and party, equally, as the herring-bone lies between the two ſides; in caſes of great difficulty, they call to their aſſiſtance twenty-four ancient and brave men, who declare their ſentiments as to the known cuſtoms, or, which is the ſame thing, the laws of the iſle: from their unlocking theſe difficulties, and upon the old ſuppoſition of retaining in their breaſts the juriſprudence of this country, they are ſtiled the Keys. When one of theſe dies, or reſigns on account of age or infirmities, or is removed for any miſdemeanor, the reſt preſent two perſons to the governor, out of which he chuſes one, who is immediately ſworn into office. Thoſe who make up their judicature, compoſe likewiſe their legiſlature, or their great court of Tingwald, in which are preſent the governor, his council, the two demſters, and

the

the twenty-four keys. This aſſembly, or parliament, is held in the middle of the iſle, upon a hill, in the open air, and here all laws having received the concurrence of that aſſembly, and being aſſented to by the Lord, are publiſhed, and from thence derive their force.

As the civil, ſo the eccleſiaſtical government, is very regular and ſtrict. The Biſhop is appointed by the Lord, and approved by the King, and tho' no peer, acknowledges by ſtatute the Archbiſhop of York for his primate, and with the clergy of his dioceſe, is ſummoned to the convocation of that province. He has a competent revenue, and a good houſe, with a convenient chapel in the pariſh of Kirk Michael, with large gardens, and pleaſant walks, ſhaded with fruit and foreſt trees; which ſhews what might be done on this ſoil, and under this climate. He can from hence viſit any part of his dioceſe, and return home the ſame day. There are likewiſe an archdeacon and ſeventeen pariſhes; of theſe there are two parſonages, which are worth about ſixty pounds a year; the reſt are vicarages of about twenty or twenty-five pounds. Beſides theſe, the Biſhop has two vicars-general, and the arch-deacon his official; they have likewiſe ſome public ſchools, in which perſons are bred up in ſuch learning as fits them for the miniſtry, but the deſign which one of the Earls of Derby formed of eſtabliſhing an univerſity here, never took place.

In conformity to this regular and national conſtitution, the iſland is divided into ſeventeen pariſhes, every one of theſe having its church and miniſter. In reſpect to civil affairs, it is again ſeparated into ſix ſheadings, each of which has its coroner, or, as they ſtile him, Anno, an officer equivalent to their Sheriff, and theſe attend the tingwald,

wald, not in a legiſlative, but in a miniſterial capacity. The Lord has alſo in every capacity his moor or moar, or bailiff, choſen annually, and who is anſwerable for the Lord's rents; and alſo a captain, who commands the militia, which conſiſts of about ſeventeen hundred or two thouſand men, beſides the ſoldiers in the ſeveral garriſons and block-houſes, who are in the Lord's pay, and commanded by officers of his appointing.

At the cloſe of the laſt war, when it was judged highly neceſſary to take every method poſſible for the improvement of the public revenue, and removing the inconveniencies ſo long experienced from the clandeſtine commerce carried on from this iſland, brought on a treaty between the Lords of the Treaſury and the Duke and Ducheſs of Athol, as proprietors, which being concluded, an act of parliament paſſed for confirming it, whereby in conſideration of the ſum of ſeventy thouſand pounds, an abſolute ſurrender was made to his Majeſty of the Iſle, Caſtle, and Peele of Man, and all the Lordſhips, &c.

This ſale will no doubt be attended with the moſt beneficial conſequences to the iſland, as ſome wholeſome laws have been ſince enacted for the ſuppreſſion of ſmugglers, and the encouragement of agriculture. Many other objects for the benefit of the inhabitants, we are aſſured, have been under the conſideration of government. The wool and flax produced in this iſland, with a few neceſſary helps, might eſtabliſh manufactures in a very flouriſhing ſtate; and their fiſhery, if encouraged, might furniſh a conſtant and active race of hardy ſeamen.

Was due encouragement given by the legiſlature with reſpect to theſe articles, the natives would ſoon

ſoon be convinced of the wide difference between a fair and legal, and a contraband and illicit trade; ſo that in a ſhort time, in all human probability, it would be rendered evident, that the conduct of the Britiſh miniſtry was perfectly prudent in their purchaſe, by which ſo many miſchiefs were removed, and ſo many emoluments produced, both for the Britiſh nation and the people of this important iſland.

CURIOSITIES,

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL,

OF

WALES.

THE

PRINCIPALITY of WALES,

THIS part of the iſland was called by the ancient Britons *Cambria*, and after the Saxons had eſtabliſhed themſelves in England, they drove the remainder of the natives to ſeek ſhelter among the mountains, in this corner of the iſland, and called it *Wallia*, and the people in their tongue, *Welch*; a word by which they uſed to denote nations or languages that were to them ſtrange and unknown. That the Saxons gave them this name is evident, for the Welch themſelves do not underſtand what the words *Wales* and *Welch* really mean, neither do they know any other name of their country or themſelves, but *Cymry*, i. e. the firſt or old country; nor of their language, but *Cymreag*; in like manner, the country people know not what *England* or *Engliſh* mean, but commonly call the country, *Lloyger*; and the Engliſhmen *Saeſon* inſtead of *Saxon*, (the *x* being no letter in their alphabet) and the Engliſh tongue they call *Saiſenaeg*, i. e. the Saxon tongue; mean time the better ſort of people throughout Wales ſpeak Engliſh, and all judicial proceedings and law inſtruments are in this tongue, which is alſo in divers places the language of the pulpit.

In ancient records we find Wales divided into three parts, viz. North Wales, South Wales, and Weſt Wales, containing fourteen ſhires, in which were then included Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire, which have ſince been lopped off, and reckoned among thoſe of England, where we have deſcribed them. The only diviſions known now are,

SOUTH WALES containing

Cardiganſhire,	Brecknockſhire,
Glamorganſhire,	Carmarthenſhire,
Pembrokeſhire,	Radnorſhire.

NORTH WALES containing

Flintſhire,	Denbeighſhire,
Mereonithſhire,	Montgomeryſhire,
Carnarvonſhire,	Angleſey.

The boundary betwixt England and this Principality is by the river Wye, which meaſures the length of all Wales, from Carleon upon Irk, to Holyhead in Angleſey, above one hundred miles, and its breadth from Sallow or Willowford upon the river Wye, to St. David's in Pembrokeſhire, at leaſt the ſame number of miles.

Though the inhabitants were obliged to retire among the mountains, they ſtill enjoyed their own laws, lived under their own princes, and maintained their own liberties againſt all the deſigns and attempts of the Engliſh, till at laſt, in the year 1282, Llewellin ap Gryffith, Prince of Wales, loſt both his life and principality, to King Edward the Firſt, who yet did not think himſelf ſafe, notwithſtanding his victory ſeemed entire and abſolute, for he obſerved the humour of the Welch to be wholly ſet againſt any foreign Prince, or Governor,

and

and was very hard put to it to ſettle himſelf in the ſecure poſſeſſion of his new conqueſts till he entered upon this lucky expedient: His Queen being then pregnant, he ſent for her to come immediately to Carnarvon; and when ſhe was delivered of her ſon, he ſummoned a meeting of the Welch Lords, and proffered them the young child for their Lord and Governor, who being a native of their own country, they readily ſwore obedience to, and ſince that time the eldeſt ſons of the Kings of England have commonly been created Princes of Wales.

Wales was incorporated and united by a ſtatute of the 27th of Henry VIII. by which all laws and liberties of England were to take place there, and all Welch laws, cuſtoms and tenures not agreeable to thoſe of England to be abrogated; officers of law are to keep courts in the Engliſh tongue, and the King of England was to have a Chancery and an Exchequer court at Brecknock and Denbeigh. By the ſame ſtatute Wales was divided into twelve counties, each of which had the privilege of returning a knight, and every ſhire-town a burgeſs to parliament, except the town of Mereoneth. And by the 34th and 35th of the ſame reign, there were ordained four ſeveral circuits for the adminiſtration of Juſtice, in the ſaid ſhires, each of which was to include three ſhires, ſo that the chief Juſtice of Cheſter has under his juriſdiction the three ſeveral ſhires of Flint, Denbeigh, and Montgomery. The ſhires of Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Angleſey, are under the Juſtices of North Wales. Thoſe of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, have alſo their Juſtices; as have likewiſes thoſe of Radnor, Brecknock and Glamorgan: by the 18th of Queen Elizabeth, one other Juſtice Aſſiſtant was ordained to the former Juſtices, ſo that now every of the ſaid four

four circuits have two juſtices, viz. one Chief Juſtice and a ſecond Juſtice Aſſiſtant.

It is remarked of the Welch in general, that ſince the Bible and Common-Prayer Book have been tranſlated into the Welch tongue, purſuant to an order of Queen Elizabeth, no places adhered more ſtrictly than Wales to the rubric and conſtitution of the church of England, both as to ſubſtance and form of worſhip: and likewiſe that ſince they have been incorporated with the Engliſh, they have approved themſelves as loyal, hearty, and affectionate ſubjects of the ſtate, as cordially devoted to their King, and as zealous in defence of their laws, liberties, and religion, as the beſt of their fellow ſubjects. It is alſo obſerved, that the Welch gentlemen are very hoſpitable, and the people in general, though very jealous of affronts and apt to take fire, yet are ſoon reconciled, and are moſt civil and obliging, eſpecially to ſtrangers. Their boaſt of the antiquities of their families has often afforded the ſatyriſt a ſubject for his pen; however, no people have a greater right to plume themſelves on their pedigree than the Welch gentry, as they have preſerved it ſo entire for many ages, that they deſpiſe a pedigree that cannot be placed higher than the conqueſt.

Thus much for the Principality of Wales in general; let us now proceed to the deſcription of the ſeveral ſhires, and firſt for thoſe in South Wales, beginning with

RADNORSHIRE,

In Welch,

SIR VAES Y VED.

IT is bounded on the eaſt of Shropſhire and Herefordſhire, with Brecknockſhire, and Cardiganſhire on the ſouth and weſt, and with Montgomeryſhire. in North Wales, on the north. It is ſaid to be twenty-nine miles in length and eighteen in breadth, and has an area of an hundred and eighty-five ſquare miles.

The air is ſharp and piercing; the eaſt and ſouth parts are well cultivated, and pretty fruitful in corn; but the ſoil elſewhere, eſpecially in the north and weſt parts is ſo rocky and mountainous, that it is only fit to feed cattle and ſheep, though it is well ſtored with woods and watered with rivulets, and in ſome places ſtanding lakes. Their chief commodities are cheeſe and horſes. The river Wye, which divides it from Brecknockſhire, croſſes the weſt angle of the county, and in its rapid courſe through the rocks, forms ſeveral cataracts, and receives the Ithon, Weverley, and other ſtreams. It is parted from Shropſhire by the river Ternd, but the river which it has peculiar to itſelf is the Ithon, into which run the Dulas, the Cloudock, and the Cameron: it riſes amongſt the hills

in

in the north ſide of the ſhire, and forming its courſe ſouthward, falls into the river Wye, a little below Diſſart, on the ſouth weſt ſide of the county, but after it has paſſed Llanadern it winds about ſo ſhort, that it runs near ſix miles and a half diſtance from that town. In theſe rivers are plenty of ſalmon and other fiſh. It ſends three members to parliament, one for the county and two for Radnor.

We ſhall join the great road to Aberſtwith, which enters this county at

Preſteign, an hundred and forty-nine miles and an half from London. It is called by the Britiſh *Lhanandras*, or *St. Andrews*. It is a well built town, and ſtands on the river Lug, in a rich and pleaſant valley, near its entrance into Herefordſhire. The town is well built, the ſtreets well paved, and the aſſizes are held here. It owes its flouriſhing condition to Martin, Biſhop of St. David's, by whoſe favour it increaſed to a conſiderable market town, and drew off great part of the trade from Radnor.

Rakjader-gwy, is a great cataract, or water-fall, of the river Wye, and near it, on the top of a hill, called Gwaſtedin, are three large heaps of ſtones, of that kind which are common upon the mountains of Wales, and called Karns, in ſome places there are confuſed piles, of no leſs than two hundred cart-loads. They are alſo frequent in the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and were no doubt intended generally as memorials for the dead, it being ſtill a cuſtom in ſeveral places to caſt heaps of ſtones on the graves of robbers, ſelf-murderers, and other malefactors, and is alſo the worſt thing a man can expreſs to an enemy, to wiſh that a *karn be his monument*; though before Chriſtianity was planted here, men of the beſt qualities ſeem to have had ſuch funeral piles.

Rakjadr-

Rahjadr-Wilderneſs takes its name from a ſmall inconſiderable town, and is famous among the Welch for the deſtruction of Vortigern, whoſe memory they deteſt, for his having invited the Saxons into Britain, and therefore they ſay that both he and his new built town, were both conſumed by lightning.

New Radnor, an hundred and fifty-ſeven miles from London, is the ſhire-town, from whence the county takes its name. *Old Radnor*, called by the Welch *Maes-y-ved-hen*, and from its high ſituation, *Pencraig*, was laid in aſhes by Rhys ap Griffyth, in the reign of King John; the buildings of the new town are not contemptible for theſe parts; they are moſtly thatched after the manner of the country, and it was formerly defended by walls and a caſtle, and was again burnt down by the rebel Owen Glendower, who uſurped the title of Prince of Wales, on the depoſition of King Richard II. This greatly hurt the town, but the chief cauſe of its decay was the encouragement given to its neighbour, *Preſteign*, as before mentioned. The caſtle ſtood in a nook of the river Somergil, juſt by the cataract of *Rhajadargwy*, of which nothing remains butadeep trench cut out of a rock, on one ſide of the caſtle yard. The town ſtands in a fruitful valley, at the bottom of a hill, where abundance of ſheep are fed. Queen Elizabeth granted it a charter, with large privileges, and it is governed by a bailiff and two aldermen, who are choſen yearly.

Knighton, ſix miles from Preſteign, is a well-built town, ſituate in a valley on the river Teme, over which it has a bridge. Here is a market, well ſerved with cattle, corn, iron-ware, hops, ſalt, linen, woollen-cloth, and other commodities; it is greatly reſorted to, and carries on a good trade.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE

TAKES its name from the Welch *Brycheinog*, or *Breckiniauc*. It is bounded with Radnorſhire on the north, from which it is divided by the river Wye; Herefordſhire on the eaſt; Glamorganſhire on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt; Caermarthenſhire and part of Cardiganſhire on the weſt. Its length is computed to be thirty-five miles, its breadth thirty-four, and the area ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſquare miles.

The county is mountainous, except on the north ſide, ſo that it is not very improperly called *Breakneckſhire*, but it is intermixed with a great number of pleaſant and fruitful vales and plains, which produce plenty of corn; and as for cattle, they ſend great herds every year to England, from the mountains. The air is very mild, except on the hills, where it is ſharp, but wholeſome.

Its chief rivers are the Uſk, the Wye, the Yrvon; the *Uſk* is called in Britiſh *Wyſk*, i.e. water; it comes from the Black Mountains on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the county, and from thence runs northward till it reaches Tre-caſtle, after which it winds towards the eaſt, paſſing by the town of Brecknock, and leaves this county a little below Crickhowel; the Uſk runs through the middle of it, but the Wye only waters the north ſide of it, and at Haye it leaves it, and enters Herefordſhire; the Yrvon

riſes

riſes among the hills on the north-weſt ſide of the county, from whence it runs ſouth toward Llangamauh, and from thence turns to the north-eaſt, falling into the Wye at Bealt. Theſe, and the leſſer rivulets are alſo ſtored with fiſh, but particularly the Uſk and the Wye, which abound in ſalmon and trout.

This county ſends two members to parliament, viz. one for the county and one for the town of Brecknock.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, is the capital and almoſt the centre of the county. It is ſituate at the confluence of the rivers Hondwy and Uſk, over which it has a good ſtone bridge, and from thence the Britons called it *Aber Hondley*; the town is well built, compact, and the aſſizes are held in it; it is very ancient, and was inhabited in the time of the Romans, as appears from the ſeveral coins of their Emperors, and from Roman bricks often turned up by the plough, in a ſquare camp near it, with this inſcription, LEG. II. AUG.

In the reign of William Rufus, Bernand Newmarch having conquered this county, erected a ſtately caſtle here, which was repaired by the Breoſes and Bohuns: and King Henry VIII. founded a collegiate church here. The town is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen aldermen, two chamberlains, two conſtables, a town-clerk, two ſerjeants, and other inferior officers. It is pretty well inhabited, has ſome ſhare in the woollen manufacture, and its markets are well ſupplied with cattle, corn and other proviſions.

About two miles eaſt of Brecknock, is a famous pool, or meer, near three miles over, called Brecknock-meer. It abounds ſo with perch, tench, and eel, that they ſay it is commonly two thirds water and on third fiſh; the fiſhermen take them with their

their coracles. The people here have a great many fables which they relate of this lake; the beſt of them is, that a certain river, called *Lhewent*, runs through it, and keeps its colour, in the mid-channel, diſtinguiſhed from the water of the lake, and, as they ſay, never mingles with it: they alſo affirm, that a city formerly ſtood here, but that by the judgment of God, for the ſins of its inhabitants, it ſunk into the earth, and the water came up in its place. It is remarkable, that the great Mr. *Camden* has given credit to this ſtory. In the middle of the road near Brecknock, is a moſt remarkable piece of antiquity, called *the Maiden Stone*, in Britiſh *Maeny y Morynnion*; it is a rude pillar, ſix feet high, two feet broad, and ſix inches thick; on one ſide are the figures of a man and woman, in an ancient habit, but whether it be a Britiſh or Roman is not certain.

Crickhowel, about ten miles from Brecknock, is a ſmall market town, ſeated on the river Uſk, over which there is a bridge; near it are the ruins of Crickhowel Caſtle, once a place of ſtrength, and ſtrongly fortified.

Bealt, *Bubit*, or *Buil*, is a pleaſant town on the river Wye. It was fortified with a caſtle, which was demoliſhed by Rice ap Griffith, and rebuilt by the Breſoes and the Mortimers. In 1690, a conſiderable part of the town being on that ſide of the ſtreet of the river Wye was totally deſtroyed by an accidental fire.

Hay, in Britiſh *Tregelbi*, in Engliſh, *Haſely*, or *Haſleton*, is a good town, on the banks of the Wye, and the borders of Herefordſhire. From the great number of coins and ruins found there, it is ſuppoſed to have been well known to the Romans. It was burnt by Owen Glendower, in his paſſage thro' theſe parts. This rebel ſheltered himſelf among the mountains of this county, and the people ſtill ſhew ſeveral little refuges of his in the mountains, whither



Crickhowel Castle Brecknockshire.


BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

whither he retreated, and from whence again he made ſuch bold excurſions into England, as to put Henry IV. to very great difficulties.

We ſhall cloſe our account of this county with the words of a very ingenious author, on a charitable inſtitution founded here:

"There has been lately a ſociety inſtituted in Brecknockſhire, for purpoſes ſo rational in themſelves, ſo laudable, becauſe ſo public-ſpirited, in their intention, that I cannot eaſily find words to teſtify the ſatisfaction their eſtabliſhment has given me, as I make not any doubt of their ſucceſs, or, in conſequence of that, of other ſocieties riſing gradually up, in all the different counties, with like views. It is formed on a plan that at once preſerves equality, and excites emulation amongſt its members: all of whom preſide in their turns, and contribute to the expence employed in the advancement of the general intereſt, Their views are, to encourage agriculture in all its branches; to introduce the linen and to extend the woollen manufacture; amend roads, and make new ones; and, in a word, to cheriſh and ſupport induſtry of every kind. If we conſider this in one light, (proceeds the author) it is not only a well-judged, but a moſt extenſive charity, reaching, not ſimply to the preſent generation, but to the lateſt poſterity: if viewed in another, it is a moſt perfect academy; where, by a communication of their ſeparate lights, the whole body gradually acquires a treaſure of ſolid and practical ſcience. At the ſame time it may, and indeed it ought, to be regarded as an admirable improvement of general policy, calculated to advance the welfare of the community. Look upon it any way, conſider it in what light you will. on the firſt appearance, and cloſeſt inſpection, it is ſtill prudent, uſeful, and amiable.

amiable. It holds out encouragement and protection to the poor; it rewards aſſiduity and application in the active; it viſibly promotes the encreaſe and extenſion of property by the ſureſt means; it provides for the inſtruction even of the moſt learned, by bringing every profitable propoſal to the teſt of experiment, which can alone ſecure certainty; aud it guards ſuch as are leſs knowing from injuring themſelves by improper purſuits, through the premiums they give upon ſuch methods of improving as they know may be carried on to profit."

GLAMORGANSHIRE

LIES in the dioceſe of St. David's, and part of Llandaff, and is a maritime county, having the Severn Sea, or Briſtol Channel, on the ſouth; Monmouthſhire on the eaſt; Caermarthenſhire on the weſt; and Brecknockſhire on the north.

The Welch give it various names, as *Glathmorgan*, &c. from which it is probably enough ſuppoſed to have been formerly under the government of ſome Prince, or Abbot, of the name of Morgan; though there are ſome who chuſe to derive the name from the Britiſh word *Mor* or *Sea*, becauſe it lies along the Severn. It is computed to be forty-five miles in length, twenty-one in breadth, and contain ſix hundred and ſeventy ſquare miles.

The

The air on the north ſide of the county where it is mountainous, is very ſharp, by reaſon of the long continuance of the ſnow on the hills, but on the ſouth ſide of it it is mild and agreeable, conſequently the ſoil on the north ſide of the county is but indifferent, whereas the farther it advances towards the ſouth, it is not only more level, but more populous, and fitter for cultivation.

☞ *Llandaff*, though a city, and an epiſcopal ſee, whole Biſhop, it is ſaid, had formerly the title of Archbiſhop, yet returns no members to parliament, has no market, (at leaſt a very poor one, on Tueſday) nor fair, and is of no manner of conſideration, unleſs on account of its cathedral, which is a fine ſuperb ſtructure, and though built ſix hundred and forty years ago, by Biſhop Urban, is ſtill in a very good condition, with a neat choir; yet for ſeven hundred years before that time, the only cathedral it had was a poor ſorry building, about twenty feet long and ten broad, without either bell or ſteeple, nor indeed has the preſent any middle ſteeple, as all cathedrals beſides have, except Bangor and Exeter; however, there are at the weſt two towers, though not of equal height and uniformity in ſtructure; the north-weſt tower, in which hang five bells, is the higheſt, as well as moſt beautiful, it being an hundred and five feet in height, and the other only eighty-nine. The length of the whole fabric, from eaſt to weſt, including the walls, is two hundred and ſixty-three feet and an half, of which an hundred and ten feet is from the weſt door to the choir, the length from the choir door to the altar is ſeventy-five feet, and from thence to the upper end of St. Mary's chapel ſixty-five feet, the breadth of the body and ſide aiſles is ſixty-five feet, equal to which is ſuppoſed to be the height from the floor to the top of the compaſs work of the roof, it being fifty-four feet

to

to the top of the middle aiſle, above the pillars. There is no croſs aiſle in this church as there is in all other cathedrals of England and Wales; the pariſhes in its dioceſe, which contains part of Monmouthſhire, as well as this county, are an hundred and ſeventy-ſeven; whereof ninety-eight are impropriations, and it has one Archdeaconry, viz. Llandaff.

This city, which alſo ſtands on the river *Taffe*, as the Welch name ſignifies, is ſupplied with proviſions from Caerdiff. The poverty of this ſee is aſcribed to Dunſtan or Kitchen, one of its Biſhops, who is ſaid to have ſo dilapidated the revenue in the the time of Henry VIII. that it is ſcarce able to maintain his ſucceſſors: the ſee is as ancient as the ſuppreſſion of the Pelagian hereſey, by the two Gallic Biſhops, Germanus and Lupus, who were the firſt that built the cathedral, in the 180.

Cardiff, the capital town of the ſhire, lies in the great roadto St. David's. It is the aſſize town, and called in Britiſh *Caerdyh*. It has a bridge over the Tavey or Taff, a pleaſant river which deſcends from the mountains, and running through a moſt agreeable vale, falls into the ſea, four miles below it. It was fortified with walls and a caſtle by the Conqueror, Fitz Haymon, who, with his Norman Knights, beat Rear-heſus, Prince of Wales, out of his country. He made it both a ſeat of war and a court of juſtice. Where, beſides a ſtanding army of choice ſoldiers, twelve Knights appeared, and each of them were obliged to defend their ſeveral ſtations, notwithſtanding which, in a few years, one Ivor Bach, a little, but ſtout Briton, who lived in the mountains, came hither with a band of ſoldiers, privately by night, and ſeized the caſtle, carrying off Fitz Haymon's grand-ſon,

grandſon, William Earl of Glouceſter, together with his wife and ſon, and retained them priſoners till he had received ſatisfaction for all injuries. Robert Curthoſe, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, whoſe eyes had been put out by his brother, to defeat all his hopes of ſucceeding to the crown, was committed priſoner to this caſtle, where he died in an old age.

This is a pretty large well built town, reckoned the moſt beautiful in all South Wales, but though two pariſhes, it has only one church, the other having been ruined by the civil wars. It is an ancient town corporate, governed by a Conſtable of the Caſtle, who is the Earl of Pembroke, or his deputy, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, and as many capital burgeſſes, a ſteward, town-clerk, &c. and has a court of record every fortnight; it is well-frequented, has a good trade with Briſtol, and plentiful markets. It gives title of Baron to the Earl of Pembroke. The bailiffs, who are choſe on Michaelmas-day by the majority of the aldermen and burgeſſes, are the only judges of the ſaid court of record, and juſtices of the peace. The town, which has two plentiful markets, and fairs for corn, cattle, ſheep, horſes, and ſwine, lies in a level ſoil, fit for tillage and paſture; and at three or four miles diſtance, is encompaſſed with pleaſant hills, which render an agreeable proſpect. Without the eaſt gate there is a large ſuburb called *Crockerton*; without the north gate ſtands the White-Friars; and without the weſt gate a ſmall ſuburb adjoining to the Black-Friars, wherein is built the caſtle, which is a ſtrong, ſtately, ſpacious edifice, where the audit is held for the eſtate of the Earl of Pembroke.

Though the Welch coaſt is generally foul and dangerous, and it has never, it ſeems, been well ſurveyed, yet there is a good road before this

place, and the courſe to it from the Flat Holmes, or Hung-road, by Briſtol, is north-weſt.

Off of Cardiff Point, about three miles from the mouth, are two ſmall but pleaſant iſlands, pretty cloſe together; one of them called Barry, (which gave name to the family of the Earls of Barrymore, in Ireland) where is a narrow chink, ſays Giraldus Cambrenſis, to which, if the ear be laid, one hears a noiſe like the works of a ſmith's forge and ſhop; but the author of the Addenda to *Camden*, ſays, this noiſe is heard at Warmshead Point, a good way farther to the weſt, and that it is occaſioned by the motion of the ſea under the hollow rock of this promontory.

Neath, in Britiſh, *Nedh*, two hundred and one miles and an half from London, is a port where the coal trade is pretty conſiderable, the neighbouring hills affording a great plenty. The town is ancient, and governed by a portreeve, choſen annually, and ſworn by the deputy-conſtable of the caſtle, which ſtands on the oppoſite ſide of the river Neath, over which there is a bridge.

On an eminence, near Neath, is a beautiful ſeat belonging to Herbert Mackworth, Eſq. which affords a delightful proſpect of the ſurrounding country.

Swanſey, two hundred and five miles from London, is another ſea-port noted for its coal trade. The town is ancient, large, clean, and tolerably well built, and carries on the greateſt trade of any town in the county. It is ſituated on the river Twye or Taw, and has a market well ſupplied with all neceſſaries, which makes it greatly reſorted to by the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns and villages.

The name *Sweinſey* is ſaid to have been given it by the Engliſh, from the porpoiſes, or ſea-hogs, and

and *Abertawvi* by the Britons, from the river that runs by it. There are lately mineral waters found out at Swanſey, which are reported to be of great efficacy in fluxes, and hemorrages of all ſorts, conſumptions if not too far gone, diabetes, palſey, and many other diſorders.

At *Newton*, a little village on the weſt ſide of the Ogmore, is a well, which is almoſt empty at high tide, but flows at ebb ready to run over. *Polybeus* takes notice of ſuch a fountain at Cadiz, and gives this reaſon for it, viz. That the air, being deprived of its uſual vent, returns inward, by which means the veins of the ſpring being ſtopped, the water is kept back; and ſo on the other hand, the water leaving the ſhore, thoſe veins or natural aqueducts are freed from all obſtructions, ſo that the water ſprings plentifully.

Caerphyly Caſtle is one of the nobleſt ruins of ancient architecture in the whole iſland. It ſtands in a mooriſh bottom, not far from the Rhymny, on the eaſt ſide of the county, and is larger than any caſtle in England, that of Windſor only excepted. Its preſent remains give an idea of its former beauty. The round tower is eſteemed as great a curioſity as the celebrated leaning tower of Piſa in Italy; it is ſplit in the middle, and one half falling quite down, the other half leaning ſo as to over-hang its baſis more than nine feet.

On a mountain called *Kevn-bryn*, there is a monument of a vaſt unwrought ſtone, ſuppoſed not leſs than twenty tons, ſupported by ſix or ſeven others of not more than four feet high, ſet round in a circle, to bear up the great one, being all of the mill-ſtone kind. The great one was formerly much bigger, there having been, by report, ſeveral tons broke off to make mill-ſtones. The carriage and fixing this ſtone is plainly the effect of human art and induſtry.

CAER-

Caermardin, or Carmarthenſhire.

In WELCH,

KAER VYRD HIN.

THIS county, and thoſe of Pembroke and Cardigan, were uſually called by the Engliſh *Weſt Wales*. It is bounded on the eaſt by the ſhires of Brecknock and Glamorgan; the Severn Sea or St. George's Channel on the ſouth; Pembrokeſhire on the weſt; and Cardiganſhire on the north, from which it is ſeparated by the river Tivy.

It is computed to be forty miles in length, twenty-ſeven in breadth, and has an area of eight hundred and ſixty nine ſquare miles.

The air here is reckoned milder and wholeſomer than in moſt of the neighbouring counties, and the ſoil being not ſo rocky and mountainous, is more fruitful, eſpecially in corn and graſs, coals and lime, and it is pretty well clothed with wood and watered with rivers.

The chief of theſe are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tave. The Towy, from which the inhabitants are plentifully ſupplied with fowl and fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon, comes into the north-eaſt ſide of this county, eſpecially from Cardiganſhire, where it riſes,

riſes, and running ſouth and ſouth-weſt through the county, falls into the Engliſh Channel, about eight miles below Carmarthen. The Cothy riſes on the north ſide of Carmarthenſhire, and runs ſouth till it joins the Towy, about five miles above Carmarthen. The Tave, or Tivy, riſes in Cardiganſhire, but ſoon becomes the boundary betwixt that county and this, the north-weſt ſide of which it waters till joined by the river Keach, after which it parts this county from Pembrokeſhire. It ſends two members to Parliament, like the reſt of the counties of Wales, viz. one knight for the ſhire, and one burgeſs for the ſhire and aſſize town of Carmarthen.

The great road to Pembroke, enters this county at

Lanimdovery, an hundred and eighty-two miles from London, or *Lhan ym ddrfry*, as it is called in the Welch, from the confluence of rivers; it ſtands near the river Towy, which *Ptolemy* calls *Tobius*, is a pretty fair bailiwic, and town corporate, that had once a good caſtle, which was demoliſhed long ſince, as *Camden* ſays, by Howel ap Rhys, out of mere ſpight to the Engliſh. It is governed by a bailiff and twelve burgeſſes, of which laſt rank are all the freeholders. St. Mary's, its pariſh-church, ſtands at a little diſtance upon a hill; not far from the eaſt end of which, Roman bricks have been dug up, and other marks found of Roman antiquity; and there is a very remarkable Roman way that runs between the church and Lhan Brân, the ſeat of the Gwyhs.

Carmarthen, two hundred and eight miles from London, is the *Maridunum* of *Ptolemy*, and the *Maridunum* of *Antonius*. It is ſituate upon the river Towy, over which it has a large fair ſtone bridge, and is a place venerable for its antiquity, being excellently fortified (ſays *Giraldus*) with brick walls, which are yet partly ſtanding on the noble river of Towy,

Towy, which is only navigable for ſhips of ſmall burden, becauſe there is a bed of ſand before the mouth of it. It was made a borough in the 38th year of Henry VIII. by the name of mayor, burgeſſes and commonalty, by which charter there was to be a mayor and twenty burgeſſes, (now called common-councilmen) but the council at preſent conſiſts of a mayor and nineteen common-council, the other chief officers are a recorder and town-clerk, who by the ſaid charter hold a court every fortnight, and may ſue for any ſum whatever. By this charter two or three perſons were to be annually elected out of ſixteen burgeſſes, or aldermen, one to ſerve a mayor, and the other two to ſerve the office of bailiffs, or ſheriffs, who, with the mayor and aldermen wear ſcarlet gowns, and other enſigns, on all ſolemn occaſions; they are attended by a ſword-bearer and a cap of maintenance, and two mace-bearers.

The town was formerly fortified, but the walls are not now to be ſeen; it had alſo a very ſtrong caſtle, and anciently looked upon as the capital of Wales, the ancient Britons having made it the ſeat of their parliaments, or aſſemblies of wiſe men, who made their laws. This town is famous for the birth of the Britiſh prophet, Merlin,, whoſe great knowledge obtained him the name of a conjuror; he flouriſhed in the year 480; and about one mile from Carmarthen, on the road ſide, almoſt oppoſite to the Biſhop of St. David's palace, is a noted hill, covered with wood, to which it is ſaid the prophet often retired, that he might purſue his ſtudies without interruption. The town is well-built and populous, the inhabitants polite, and celebrated for their induſtry and attention to trade. The ſurrounding country is exceedingly fertile, and abounds in corn, and fine meadows, which feeds a great number of cattle. It is alſo plentifully ſupplied



Caermarthen Castle South Wales.


BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA

plied with fiſh from its river, and fowl, &c. from the adjacent country.

Lhan Newyth, or *Newchurch*, is noted for being the reſidence of a great anceſtor of the Cromwells, viz. William ap Morgan, one of the privy-council to King Henry the Seventh, whoſe ſon, Morgan Williams, marrying the ſiſter of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Eſſex, had by her Sir Richard Williams, who changed his ſur-name to Cromwell, and was the father of Sir Henry Hinchinbroke, the grandfather of Sir Oliver, and the great grand-father of the Protector: it is alſo noted for a ſtone pillar erected in the highway, and inſcribed with theſe words, *Sepwlcrum ſeverini filii ſeveri.*

Not far from the above is *Brouy Scawen*, where, in the year 1692, two ſhepherd's boys diſcovered no leſs than two hundred Roman coins, at the entrance of a ſpacious camp, called the Gaer, buried in two very rude leaden boxes, very near the ſurface of the ground; they were all of ſilver, and ſome of the moſt ancient Roman coins we find in Britain; the lateſt were of Domitian Cos. XV. A. D. 91.

Below Talcharn, on the bank of the Tave, formerly ſtood *Ty gwin ar Dau*, or, the White Houſe on the Tau, ſo called becauſe built of white haſle rods, for a ſummer-houſe. Here Howel Dha, or Howel the Good, Prince of Wales, gave a body of laws to his people, by reforming or correcting ſome of the old laws, aboliſhing others, and eſtabliſhing new in their ſtead.

Not far off, at *Kilmaen Lhwyd*, an earthen veſſel was diſcovered in 1607, which contained a conſiderable quantity of Roman coins of imboſſed ſilver, from the time of Commodus, who firſt debaſed their ſilver to the tribuneſhip of Claudius the Third. Near this place, on a great mountain, is a circle of prodigious large ſtones, very much like

thoſe

thoſe of Stonehenge, in Wiltſhire, or rather like the Rollrich-ſtones in Oxfordſhire; the people call it Breearth Arthur, or King Arthur's Throne, but without any propriety.

PEMBROKESHIRE,

In Welch,

Bernvro, or Penbroshire,

IS more of a maritime county than any other in Wales, it being encompaſſed all round with the Iriſh Sea or St. George's Channel, except on the eaſt, where it joins to Carmarthenſhire, and on the north-weſt of Cardiganſhire. It is the moſt extreme weſt part of Wales, and lies neareſt to Ireland of any of its counties. Its length is computed to be thirty-three miles, its breadth twenty-eight, with an area of five hundred and twenty ſquare miles. The air of it is better than common to parts that are ſo much expoſed to the ſea, and the ſoil is fruitful. Its few mountains, which are chiefly in the north-eaſt part, have indifferent good paſture for cattle and ſheep, but the parts near the ſea abound with

with rich meadows and good corn. Its other commodities are goats, fiſh, fowl, particularly excellent falcons, called Perigrins, marle, pit-coal, and culm, which is the duſt of the coal, and when mixed with a third of mud, or ſlimy dirt made up into balls, makes a ſweet and durable fire, with very little ſmoak, though wet. *Giraldus*'s character of this county is, that it affords plenty of wheat, and is well ſerved with ſea-fiſh, and imported wine, and that by its nearneſs of Ireland it enjoys a wholeſome air.

It is well watered with freſh rivers, for beſides the Teivi, which parts it from Cardiganſhire, are the Cletby and the Dougledye. The Cletby riſes at the foot of Worenny-vaur-hill, from whence it runs for moſt part ſouth, till it joins with the Dougledye, and falls into Milford Haven. The Dougledye riſes near the middle of the ſhire, and bending toward the ſouth-weſt, joins the Childew, (or Sword) a little above Redbaxton; after which it turns more to the ſouth-eaſt, and paſſes by Haverfordweſt, in its way to the river Cletby.

That part of the county beyond Milford-haven, called *Rhos*, which in the Welch ſignifies a large green plain, is inhabited by the deſcendants of the Flemings, planted there by King Henry I. to keep the Welch in awe, who often endeavoured to turn them out, but they always kept their footing. They were ever, ſays *Giraldus*, much addicted to the buſineſs of cloathing and merchandize, and faithful to the crown of England, and their language alſo being nearer to ours than the Welch, the latter called it *Little England beyond Wales*.

This county lies in the dioceſe of St. David's, and has this ſpecial privilege of ſending one more member to parliament than any of the Welch counties, viz. one for the county, one for Haverfordweſt, and one for the town of Pembroke.

The great road to St. David's, enters this county at Llanguedo, and paſſes through

Haverfordweſt, two hundred and fifty-ſix miles from London, in Welch *Hwl-fordh*; it ſtands in a very uneven ſituation, but it is a populous and trading town, with plentiful markets, a commodious quay for ſhips of burden, and a cuſtom-houſe; it has a good ſtone bridge over the river Dougledye, which leads to Prendergaſt.

According to tradition, this town was walled and fortified formerly with a rampire and ſtrong caſtle, on the north ſide, by the Earls of Clare, which were demoliſhed in the laſt civil war. It is an incorporate town and county of itſelf, governed by a mayor and aldermen, ſheriff, common-council, and juſtices of the peace; it enjoys many privileges and immunities, contains three pariſh churches, and the aſſizes are held, and the county goal kept here. Near the town are a number of gentlemen's ſeats, which contribute to the agreeableneſs of its ſituation.

From Haverford to St. David's, the country begins to look dry, barren and mountainous.

St. David's, two hundred and ſeventy-two miles from London, ſtands on the moſt weſtern promontory of all Wales, which extends with a prodigious front into the Iriſh Sea, commonly called St. David's-head. The town is called by the Welch, *Tydewi*, from the Archbiſhop Devi or Davies, who tranſlated the Archepiſcopal ſee hither from Carlcon, in the days of King Arthur, and won a great victory over the Saxons, having ordered every one of his ſoldiers to place a leek in his cap, for the ſake of diſtinction, the ſee being transferred to Dole in Brittany, became only a Biſhopric. In the year 808 this town was laid in aſhes by the Weſt Saxons; and about an hundred years after that deſtroyed by the Danes, who returned about

993,

993, putting the then Biſhop Morgeny, or Urgeny to the ſword. In 1077 and 1089, ſome foreigners landed here in great numbers, and firſt plundered, and then burnt it. From theſe circumſtances, it appears to have been formerly a city of good account, fortified with a caſtle and walls; at preſent it is little worthy of the traveller's notice, except for its cathedral, which is a venerable, and has been a beautiful building. It was erected in the reign of King John, and dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David. The weſt end, or body of the church, is tolerable; the choir is kept neat; the ſouth aiſle without the choir, and the Virgin Mary's chapel, which make the eaſt end of the church, are in a manner demoliſhed, and the roofs of both fallen in.

There have been a great many eminent perſons buried here, beſides ſuch whoſe monuments are defaced by time. Here is St. David's monument, to whom the church is dedicated, the monument of the Earl of Richmond, as alſo of the famous Owen Tudor: here are alſo four antient monuments of Knights-templars, known by their figures lying croſs-legged, but their names are not aſcertained; and there are ſix ſeveral monuments of Biſhops, who preſided over this church, beſides St. David.

This Saint, they tell us, was uncle to King Arthur; that he lived to an hundred and forty-ſix years of age, being born in the year 496, and died in 652; that he was Biſhop of this church ſixty-five years; that he built twelve monaſteries, and performed abundance of miracles.

The town is ſituated about a mile from the ſea, and Ireland, which is forty miles diſtant, may be ſeen from its head in a clear day. At the extreme point of the promontory, are thoſe rocks ſo terrible to mariners, called the *Biſhop and his Clerks*, which are reſorted to every April by great flights of birds

of

of ſeveral kinds, till Auguſt, when they leave the place; they conſtantly come and go off in the night time, and commonly viſit here about Chriſtmas, ſtay only a week, where they go off and come no more, till breeding time. Among them are the piffins and hurry-birds, which breed in holes like rabbits, and are caught in nets; ſome of them breed on the bare rocks, without any neſt.

On this coaſt, near *Stachpool Boſher*, is a pool called *Boſſharton-meer*, ſo deep, that it is ſaid to be unfathomable; it bubbles, foams, and makes a noiſe before a ſtorm, that they ſay is heard above ten miles; it is ſuppoſed to have a ſubterraneous communication with the ſea.

Pembroke, two hundred and fifty-ſix miles from London, is the county town, ſituate in a very pleaſant part of Wales, at the innermoſt and eaſtern creek of Milford-haven, it is well built, has two pariſhes, and two fine bridges over the river Creek. It was formerly fortified by a wall, which had three gates and ſeveral towers, as alſo with a caſtle, erected on a rock, in which King Henry the Seventh was born, but they are all now gone to decay.

The town is incorporated by the name of a mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes; it has a cuſtom-houſe and proper officers, and the town is well inhabited by a number of gentlemen, merchants, and others, and carry on ſuch an extenſive commerce, that it is ſaid, there are near two hundred ſail of ſhips belonging to it.

Milford-haven having been thought a proper ſituation for a public dock; in the year 1737, a petition of ſeveral merchants of London was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, ſetting forth, "That this harbour is a ſafe and commodious one, and capable of receiving, at all times, the whole royal navy and trade of Great Britan; and is moſt conveniently

veniently ſituated for the reſort and ſecurity of merchant-ſhips, when they cannot enter into the Engliſh Channel, and for the ſending and relieving of cruizers, from time to time, upon proper ſtations in the ocean; and for the immediate repairing and refitting ſuch cruizers, in caſe of damage: that ſhips may proceed from the ſaid harbour into the ocean, and return from thence with almoſt any wind, by taking a proper advantage of the ſtrong currents, and in a great deal leſs time than what is uſually employed in ſailing with the moſt favourable wind from Portſmouth to the Land's End: that the ſaid harbour may, in a very ſhort time, at a moderate expence, be rendered defenſible and ſecure againſt any attack: that a dock-yard might be eſtabliſhed there, and any number of ſhips, and of any rate, rebuilt, careened, repaired, and fitted for ſea, with the greateſt convenience and expedition; and that plenty of proper materials for the conſtruction of ſhips abounds in the adjacent counties. And therefore praying the Houſe to make ſuch proviſion relative thereto, as its nature and importance may appear to require."

This petition was referred to a committee; and, upon the report, an addreſs was reſolved to his Majeſty, to appoint a ſurvey of the ſaid harbour. It was accordingly ſurveyed in November 1757, by Lieutenant Colonel Baſtide, Director of Engineers.

In the ſucceeding ſeſſion of parliament, the report, plans, and eſtimates for fortifying Milford-haven, by Lieutenant-Colonel Baſtide, were referred to a committee; and the ſum of their report was, "That it had been proved upon the fulleſt concurring evidence, that the entrance into the harbour of Milford is attended with no natural diſadvantage or extraordinary difficulty: that the mouth

mouth of the harbour is incapable, from the width and form of it, of being effectually fortified at any expence: that the river of Nailand is capable of being ſecured againſt the paſſage of any enemy: that the road from the mouth of the harbour is in diſtance about eight miles, and in all reſpects a ſafe road for ſhips of any ſize: that ſhips of any ſize may ſail from the mouth to Nailand in one tide, and can get from thence to ſea again, with any wind, in another: that above Nailand there is a ſafe lying for the trade and whole navy of Great Britain; ſhips having there from eight to ten fathoms at low water, and a full ſecurity againſt every inconvenience and danger: that the fortifying the paſſage between Nailand, Paterchurch, and Weſt Lanion Points, would be nearly as great an advantage to the trade and navy of Great Britain, as the fortifying the mouth would have been: that if it ſhould be thought proper hereafter to eſtabliſh a yard and docks for the building and equipping fleets at Milford, no place can, from the nature, ſituation, ſoil, and a general concurrence of all neceſſary local circumſtances, be more fitted for ſuch a deſign.

"And that, if a proper uſe were at length made of this moſt valuable, though ſo long neglected harbour, the diſtreſsful delays too often embarraſſing and diſappointing this nation in her naval operations, might be in a great meaſure happily removed, to the infinite relief and enlargement of this kingdom, in the means of improving its naval force, the neceſſary progreſs, and free exertion of which, is now ſo unhappily and ſo frequently reſtrained and fruſtrated by the want of a harbour, ſituated as Milford-haven is, and framed by nature with the ſame local advantages."

Upon this report ten thouſand pounds were granted towards carrying on the works for fortifying

tifying and ſecuring the harbour of Milford, and an act paſſed for that purpoſe.

We are now to paſs round Milford-haven, in order to enter St. Bride's Bay, into which ſhips are often forced by ſtreſs of weather, and where they might meet with more ſafety, if ſome ſmall ſums were properly laid out, in perfecting what nature has begun, and proſecuted pretty far too, in ſeveral places. A good pier, carried out a ſufficient diſtance from the promontory, called Burrow-head, would make Gold-top road very ſafe, in between three and four fathom water. To the north-weſt lies Solvach-bay, which might be converted into an harbour for ſmall veſſels, though now dangerous, hardly known, and of little uſe. The placing ſea-marks on thoſe hitherto terrible rocks, the Horſe and Horſe-ſhoe, would make the paſſage ſafe thro' Ramſey Sound; and poſſibly all theſe advantages might be procured for leſs than a thouſand pounds. Theſe would not only prove a great benefit to navigation, and remove the reproaches caſt in general on this coaſt, but be likewiſe very ſerviceable to the adjacent country, where coal mines actually are, and lead and copper mines may, and would be wrought, if theſe harbours were in better order; to ſay nothing of what might probably ariſe from taking ſeals, porpoiſes, &c. which are here in abundance; and not to dwell on another obvious topic, that this whole bay lies in the boſom of a country which has plenty of proviſions, and where the people are naturally inclined enough to induſtry, if induſtry would produce any thing; which is the very end that, by theſe emendations, would be certainly attained.

Cridach Road, lying to the eaſt of Cardigan Iſland, is tolerable for ſmall veſſels, with a good outlet; which is the reaſon it has been ſometimes frequented in time of war by French privateers. A

ſmall

ſmall pier at Cridach, might make a ſafe port for veſſels employed in the herring fiſhery. The coaſt is very foul, and conſequently dangerous, along the ſhore of Merionethſhire, as high as Sarn Badrig, or Patrick's Cauſeway, which is a ledge of rocks very narrow and ſteep; and being many years ill laid down in the charts, occaſioned many wrecks. This ſeems to countenance the tradition of the natives, that all this bay was formerly land, and was denominated *Cantreff Gwaelod*, but was ſwallowed by the ſea in the beginning of the ſixth century.

About two leagues to the north-eaſt of this ledge of rocks commences that famous road, held inferior to none in Britain, called *St. Tudwals*, from an iſland on which are the remains of an old chapel, dedicated to that Saint. This road, corruptly called *Stidwells*, in an ancient author ſtiled *The fair and pleaſant Studdalls*, is in reality a very extraordinary and commodious place, ſo extenſive as to hold any number of ſhips, well defended by the high lands of Carnarvonſhire on one ſide, and by *Ynys Tudwall* and a ſmaller iſland from the ſea on the other; the water deep, and the outlet eaſy. By running a pier of ſtone from Penryhn Du Point to the northward, a good dry harbour might be made for ſmall veſſels; and there are veins of lead and copper ore on the adjacent coaſt.

Keiriad, Aberdaron, and Porthorian Roads, lie on the adjacent coaſt, and afford nothing remarkable.

Porthdinllyen and *Nevyn*, are two ſmall ports defended by piers, which are uſeful for covering ſuch veſſels as are employed in the herring-fiſhery. There is little room to doubt, that if commerce once flouriſhed, and the inhabitants grew wealthy, it would be found very practicable to help the defects

fects of nature by art, ſo as to render ſeveral of theſe havens capable of receiving ſhips of burden.

From Milford Haven, great quantities of excellent oyſters are exported for Holland and other places.

Tenby, or *Tenbirgh*, two hundred and forty-ſeven miles from London, called in Britiſh *Dinbeckepyſkod*, from its plenty of fiſh. It is ſituated on a promontory, which extends into what is commonly called the Severn Sea, and was formerly ſtrengthened with a caſtle belonging to the Earl of Pembroke; from whence Earl Jaſper, and his nephew, Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. made their eſcape beyond the ſeas, in the reign of Edward the IVth, with ſome difficulty. *Camden* ſays, it was in his time a neat town, ſtrongly walled, much noted for its harbour, and governed by a mayor and bailiff. It was formerly of great note for its fiſhery, to which it owes its riſe; but as the people grew wealthy, they came to contemn this laborious and dangerous occupation, ſo that in the laſt century, the place on which they caught great quantities of cod, haddocks, ling, conger, and bream, was no longer known, the name of it only, viz. Wills-marſh, being preſerved by tradition. The town is good, and ſome thouſand chaldron of coals and culm, are ſhipped from hence. On the ſhore there are very large quantities of iron-ſtone, and black marble, of which Stackpool-houſe, or Stackpool-court, the ſeat of John Campbell, Eſq. of Calder, is entirely built.

CARDIGANSHIRE,

In WELCH,

Sîr Aberteivi,

IS bounded on the north by Merioneth and Montgomeryſhires; on the ſouth by Pembroke and Carmarthenſhires; on the eaſt by Radnor and Brecknockſhires; and is watered on the weſt by the Iriſh Sea. Its length is computed to be forty miles, its breadth eighteen, and its area ſix hundred and forty-ſix ſquare miles. Its air varies as the ſoil does, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt parts, which are more on a level than Wales generally is. The air is mild and pleaſant, and the ſoil very fruitful, but the northern and eaſtern parts, as they are a continued ridge of mountains, ſo compared with the reſt, they are both barren and bleak, yet in the worſt parts of the ſhire there is paſture, in which are bred flocks of ſheep and great herds of cattle; and in the vallies are ſeveral large lakes. Coals and other fuel are ſcarce, but there are ſeveral rich lead mines, the ore whereof often appears above

above ground, and ſome there are which produce ſilver. Here is plenty of river and ſea-fiſh, and of fowl, both tame and wild; nor is there any want of corn; but as for lime to manure the ground, they are obliged to fetch it from Carmarthenſhire. This county is ſo full of cattle, that ſome call it the nurſery or breeding place of cattle of all England, ſouth of Trent. But this is no argument for its fertility, becauſe mountains or moors will breed, though not fatten cattle.

Its principal rivers are the Tivei, the Rydal, and the Iſtwith; the firſt of which takes its name from the lake Teivi, at the foot of the mountains, on the eaſt ſide of Cardiganſhire. It wanders at firſt as if it were loſt, among the rocks and mountains, till it comes to Straitfleur, where it begins to run regularly to the ſouth-weſt, by Trigaron and Bangor, and then making an angle weſtward, it falls into the Iriſh Sea, below Cardigan. The Rhydal riſes on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Plymlimmon mountain, runs ſouth and ſouth-weſt, till it falls into the Iriſh ſea jointly with the river Iſtwith. The Iſtwith riſes beyond the lead mines, on the north eaſt ſide of Cardiganſhire, and runs much upon the ſame points with the Rydal, till it comes near Aberiſtwith, where it falls into the Iriſh Sea.

It ſends two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the ſhire town of Cardigan.

The great road to Cardigan enters this county at *Llanbedor*, an hundred and ninety-eight miles from London; it is a ſmall town, with a bridge over the Tivei, governed by a portreeve, ſteward, two conſtables, &c. The town ſtands on a plain, but the church on a riſing ground. It has a great market for cattle, ſheep, &c.

Cardigan,

Cardigan, two hundred and twenty-ſix miles from London, called in the Britiſh language *Aberteivi*, i. e. the mouth of the Tivei. It was formerly in the poſſeſſion of Robert Fitz Stephen, who was the firſt Briton that ever attempted the conqueſt of Ireland, and he met with ſuch ſucceſs, that he thereby made way for the conqueſt of that kingdom, becauſe it gave them that footing which they never quitted. It formerly had a caſtle with walls, which are now gone to ruin.

The town is large, populous, and has a good trade with Ireland. And Cardigan, as well as the neighbouring county, owes its chief advantage to the famous lead mines, formerly diſcovered by Sir Carbury Price, of Gogerdhan, in the year 1690, where the ore was ſo near the ſurface of the ground in ſome parts, that the moſs and graſs did but juſt cover it on the top.

Cardigan is a town corporate, governed by a mayor and aldermen, a coroner, two bailiffs, and thirteen common-councilmen. Its member of parliament is elected by the burgeſſes of this and four other boroughs in the county.

Aberiſtwith, two hundred and three miles and an half from London. Its name imports a town at the mouth of the river Iſtwith, though it is more properly ſituate on the river Rydhal. The town is populous, and the inhabitants wealthy, but it is dark and ſmoaky, and the people look as if they had lived continually in the coal or lead mines. The town is a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, recorder, &c.

Plymlimon Mountain lies partly in this county and partly in Montgomeryſhire, and is exceeding high, but not as has been ſaid, the higheſt in Wales, for Snowden in Carnarvonſhire is much higher than this or any other in Great Britain. The Severn and

the

the Wye riſe out of the eaſt ſide of it, and the Rhydal and the Iſtwith, flow from the weſt ſide of it, as before mentioned.

Thus having taken a ſurvey of South Wales, we ſhall proceed to North Wales, beginning with

---

MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

In Welch,

Sîr Trevalwyn.

THIS county is bounded on the eaſt with Shropſhire and Radnorſhire; on the ſouth with Cardiganſhire and Radnorſhire; with Merionethſhire on the weſt; and with Denbighſhire and part of Merionethſhire and Shropſhire on the north.

The common computation of its length from eaſt to weſt is thirty miles, of its breadth from north to ſouth twenty-five, and its circumferences nintety-four.

The air is ſharp and cold on its mountains, but wholeſome and pleaſant in the vallies. On the north-

north and weſt ſides, where the former are moſt predominant, the ſoil is ſtony and not very fruitful, except in the vallies between them, which are very pleaſant, and afford corn and plenty of paſture, but the ſouth, ſouth-eaſt, and north-eaſt parts, which are much more level, are exceeding fruitful, eſpecially thoſe parts that lie on the banks of the Severn, and are ſometimes overflowed by it. Its chief commodities are corn, cattle, horſes, fiſh, and fowl. It has been noted a long time for a particular breed of horſes, which are ſtill remarkably larger here, as well as their black cattle, than in ſome of the neighbouring Welch counties, and are much valued all over England,

Its principal rivers are the Severn, the Tanat, and the Turgh. The Severn, which, as has been already ſaid, riſes in Plyn-Lhymmon mountains, runs in a winding courſe to the north-eaſt ſide of the county, and becoming navigable at the Welch Pool, after being joined by twelve rivers in a paſſage of twenty miles from its ſource, enters Shropſhire.

The Tanat riſes towards the north-weſt ſide of the county, and running eaſtward, is part of the northern boundary between Montgomeryſhire and Denbighſhire, and falls into the Severn at the north-eaſt part of the county. The Turgh, which riſes in the weſt ſide of this ſhire, runs eaſt till it comes to the foot of Mount Galway, where it makes an angle to the north, and after receiving the Warway, joins the Tanat, not far from Landiffillis.

This county lies for the moſt part in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph, but thoſe of Bangor and Hereford have ſome ſhare in it. It ſends two members to parliament, a knight of the ſhire for the county, and a burgeſs for the ſhire town.

Montgomery,

Montgomery, an hundred and ſixty-one miles from London, is the county town, and is called in Britiſh *Trevalwin*, or *Baldwin's town*, from the founder, who was Lieutenant in the Conqueror's time, and Montgomery, an Earl of Shrewſbury of that name, who built its caſtle, which ſtood till the civil wars, when both it and the wall was demoliſhed. In 1095, it was deſtroyed by the Welch, but rebuilt and beautified by King Henry III. who made it a free borough, and it is governed by two bailiffs and other officers.

The town is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy air on the eaſy aſcent of an high rocky hill, with a rich vale underneath, in which runs the Severn, amongſt rich grounds for corn, and feeding for cattle. The buildings of this ground are but indifferent. but there are many fair dwellings in it that belong to ſome very good families.

There are ſome other towns in this county, as Welch-pool, Llanvilling, &c. but as we find nothing remarkable in any of them, we ſhall paſs them over and proceed to

MERIONETH-

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

MERIONETHSHIRE,

In Welch,

Sîr Veiryonydh.

IT is bounded on the ſouth with Cardiganſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Dovy or Dyffi; with Montgomery or Denbeighſhire on the eaſt; Carnarvonſhire and part of Denbighſhire on the north; and the Iriſh Sea on the weſt, for the length of forty-five miles.

Its length is computed to be thirty-nine miles, its breadth thirty, and its area ſix hundred and twenty ſquare miles.

The air of this county is bleak, by reaſon of its being incumbered with more hills and mountains, though not ſuch as are higher, than any other ſhire of Wales, and it is reckoned unhealthful, by reaſon of the vapours continually riſing from the Iriſh Sea, which would in all probability be more malignant if the air was not almoſt continually purified by the ſharp winds, to which this country is ſo ſubject. The ſoil being rocky and rough, is generally as bad as the worſt in Wales, bearing but thin

thin crops of corn, yet there is pretty good paſture in the vallies for cattle and ſheep, which are the chief ſupport of the inhabitants, and it is well provided with deer, goats, fowl and fiſh, eſpecially herrings, which are taken on this coaſt in abundance.

Giraldus, with *Camden*, and others after him, ſay the mountains here are ſo high, and yet ſo cloſe, and even in height, that the ſhepherds often talk together from one mountain to another, who, yet if they were to appoint a meeting, could ſcarce come together from morning till night. But we are very well aſſured, that this is abſolutely falſe, and that there were not any mountains in Wales ſo high, not excepting thoſe of Snowden in Carnarvonſhire, which are the higheſt; but that men converſing from their tops may meet in half an hour.

There is cotton here, but its being ſuch a mountainous country is the reaſon why the inhabitants apply only to grazing, and live upon butter, cheeſe, &c. The number of ſheep, &c. that feed on theſe mountains is really incredible, there being more they ſay than in all the reſt of Wales.

The principal rivers are the Dyffi or Tovy, the Avon, the Drwrydh, and the Dee. The Dyffi riſes among the unpaſſable black mountains, which Mr. *Camden* calls the *Alps of Wales*, in the eaſt ſide of the county, leaves it at Aberangel, and after croſſing a part of Montgomeryſhire, returns to this county again at Machynloth, and then falls into the Iriſh ſea between this and Cardiganſhire, not far from the little town of Abberdyffi. The Avon riſes on the eaſt ſide of Beroſe-wood, and runs for moſt part ſouth-weſt, paſſing by Dolgelebe into the Iriſh Sea. The Drwrydh comes out of a lake on the north ſide of the county, and runs ſouth-weſt into the Traeth Bychan, or leſſer

arm of the Iriſh Sea. About four miles north of Harlich, the Dee has two fountains, (from whence it is ſuppoſed to take its name) in the eaſt part of this county, which are no ſooner joined but it runs through the lake called Lhyn Tigid, or Pimble Meer, without mixing its waters with thoſe of the lake, at leaſt without mixing its fiſh; for tho' the Dee abounds with ſalmon, none are ever taken in the lakes out of the ſtream of the river, neither are the guiniads, a fiſh peculiar to this lake, which are like a whiting in ſhape, and a trout in taſte, to be found in the river. The Pimble-meer covers an hundred and ſixty acres of ground. It is ſaid that ſtrong winds make it overflow, but land floods never. The Dee leaves the lake at Bala, and runs north-eaſt into Denbighſhire. The nature of the fiſh in the lakes, and of the herbs on the rocks and mountains in this county, are obſerved to be much the ſame as thoſe in the Alps. This county, which *Giraldus* calls The Land of the Sons of Conanus was garriſoned by Hugh Earl of Cheſter, the firſt Norman that ſeized it, whilſt Gryffith ap Kynan, or Conanus, was his priſoner, but he recovering it afterwards, with the reſt of his principality, left it to his poſterity.

Harleigh, or *Harlech*, two hundred and twenty-three miles from London, is ſo called from its ſituation on a ſteep rock, cloſe by the ſea, in the north-weſt part of the county, where is a harbour for ſhips, but little frequented. The town is but indifferently built, yet it ſtill has a garriſon, in an old decayed caſtle, for the ſecurity of the county. The inhabitants ſay it was built by King Edward I. but he only amended the fortification, and ſome other works. It is ſuppoſed to have been formerly a Roman town, from the great number of coins and other antiquities which have been found here.

Near

Near the caſtle at Harlech, was dug up in a garden, in the year 1692, a golden torques, being a chain of gold, or rather three or four bars jointly twiſted, in the form of a hatband and about four feet long.

In the year 1694, a ſtrange phœnomenon happened in this part of the country, which was not only ſeen, but fatally experienced: a livid fire coming off from the ſea, annoyed the inhabitants for above eight months, burning in its progreſs ſeveral hay-ricks, houſes, barns, &c. and ſo infeſted the air and graſs, that it occaſioned a mortality among all ſorts of cattle. It croſſed a bay of the ſea from Carnarvonſhire, eight or nine miles broad, in ſtormy as well as calm nights, and proceeded conſtantly to and from the ſame place, but oftener in the winter than in the following ſummer, and what damage it did was always in the night. It was a blue weak flame, and did no material injury to the health of the people, who frequently went into it to ſave their hay or corn, &c. and obſerved that it was expelled or extinguiſhed by any great noiſe, as blowing of horns, firing of guns, &c. We refer to the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and the Addenda to *Camden*, for a farther account of it; but the conjecture in the latter, that this proceeded from locuſts ſaid to have been drowned, or to have died aſhore here, about two months before this exhalation, ſeems the leſs probable, becauſe no ſuch effect was ever heard of, upon the drowning or death of locuſts in Aſia, &c. where they do no ſuch miſchief; ſomething like this, however, both in appearance and in the effect, happened in France, in the year 1734.

The Roman Way, called in Engliſh Helen's Way, from the mother of Conſtantine the Great, who is ſaid to have built it, is ſtill viſible in the north-weſt part of the county.

Dolgelly,

Dolgelly, *Bella*, and ſome other ſmall towns in this county, have nothing material or worthy of notice.

CAERNARVONSHIRE,

In Welch,

Sîr Caernarvon.

BEFORE the diviſion of Wales into counties, this was called Snowden-foreſt, in Latin *Snaudonia*. It is bounded on the ſouth by Merioneth-ſhire and the Iriſh Sea; on the eaſt by Denbigh-ſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Conway; it is waſhed on the weſt and north by the Iriſh Sea; and on the north-weſt it is fronted by the Iſle of Angleſey.

Its length is forty-ſeven, the breadth twenty-five, and its area four hundred and fifty-nine ſquare miles.

It has a ſharp piercing air, and is ſo incumbered, eſpecially in the middle, with diſmal rocks and vaſt mountains, one above another, the tops of which, are

are many of them covered with ſnow ſeven or eight months in the year; that theſe which are called Snowdon-hills may very juſtly claim the name of the Britiſh Alps, which diſagreeable, and almoſt inacceſſible ſituation, was probably one reaſon why this was the laſt county that was brought under the dominion of the Kings of England; yet it is tolerably fertile, eſpecially in barley, and great herds of cattle, ſheep and goats, are fed on the mountains. That part towards Ireland is ſo fruitful, and alſo ſo populous, that it gives place to few ſhires in North Wales. The vallies between the hills are both pleaſant and fruitful, and both the rivers and coaſt abound with fiſh.

The coldneſs of the air here is not without reaſon aſcribed by many to the number of lakes, of which ſome have computed not leſs than fifty or ſixty, in this mountainous tract, which have their names generally from the rivers that iſſue out of them, or from the colour of the water, or from ſome neighbouring village, or pariſh, or from ſome remarkable mountain or rock that hangs over them; and ſome of theſe lakes, though very few, are diſtinguiſhed by names ſcarce intelligible to the beſt critics in the Britiſh language.

The moſt remarkable mountain in this ſhire, next to Snowden-hills, above mentioned, and one of the moſt noted in all Wales, is that called *Penmaen Mawr*, in the north angle of this ſhire, where it hangs perpendicular over the ſea, at ſo vaſt a height that it makes moſt ſpectators giddy who continue to look down the dreadful ſteep; and in the narrow paſſages on the other ſide, the venturous traveller is threatened every moment to be cruſhed to atoms, with the downfall of its rocks. On that ſide next to the ſea, a wall was built not many years ago, to which it is ſaid the city of Dublin contributed very largely. The road that is cut out of the ſide

of

of the rock for paſſengers, is ſeven foot wide, and the wall along the precipice is about breaſt high; as the ſea lies perpendicular down forty fathom below it, ſo the mountain is about the ſame height above it. When the traveller is got out of this diſmal road, where one falſe ſtep endangers his life, he finds an alehouſe on the bottom of the hill, on the other ſide, with this inſcription, *Now your fright is over, take a dram.*

From this mountain the country runs into a plain which extends as far as the river Conway, the eaſtern limit of the ſhire; it runs out of a lake of the ſame name, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of it, and is perhaps one of the nobleſt ſtreams for the length of it in Europe, and its name is ſuppoſed by Mr. Camden to ſignify in Welch, the Chief of Rivers, it produces not only fiſh, but pearls as large and of as good a colour as any in Britain or Ireland.

Lewellin ap Griffith, who was the laſt that held out any part of Wales againſt the crown of England, was reduced at laſt to hold this mountainous country, and the iſle of Angleſey, as tenant in fee to Edward I. on condition of paying him one thouſand marks yearly, but refuſing afterwards to perform it, and running the hazard of a war, he was killed, and ſo an end was put to his own government, and with it that of the Britons in Wales.

This ſhire which lies in the dioceſe of Bangor, ſends two members to parliament, viz. the knight of the ſhire for the county, and one burgeſs for the ſhire town.

Caernarvon, two hundred and fifty one miles and an half from London, is ſituate on the firth or inlet, called Menei, which ſeparates the iſle of Angleſey from the main land, and here is a ferry over to the iſland called Abermenary ferry, and from thence is a direct road to Holy-head. It was built by the command of Edward the Firſt, out of the ruins of

the



Caernarvon Castle North Wales.



the city of Segontium, called from the neighbouring rivers Sciont. By command of the ſame Prince, the body of Conſtantius the father of Conſtantine the Great which was found here in 1283, was interred in the pariſh church. King Edward I. alſo erected a caſtle to curb and reduce the Welſh mountainiers, and ſecure the paſſage to Angleſey. In that part of it called the Eagle-tower, from the figure of that bird carved upon it; his ſon and ſucceſſor Edward II. was born, and from thence commonly called by our hiſtorians, Edward of Caernarvon: This Edward was the firſt of the ſons of the Kings of England veſted with the title of the Prince of Wales: And here were kept the Chancery and Exchequer for the north part of the principality, as it was at Caermarthen for the ſouth part, the town is ſmall, but clean and well built, the people civil and obliging to ſtrangers, and the market is well ſupplied with corn and all ſorts of proviſions: The town is governed by the conſtable of the caſtle, who by his patent is always Mayor; he is aſſiſted by an alderman, two bailiffs, a town clerk, with ſerjeants at mace and their officers.

Bangor, or *Banchor*, two hundred and forty-ſix miles from London, is an ancient town noted for being the ſee of a Biſhop; it lies at the north end of the Menau and was once ſo large as to be called *Bangor the Great*. Over this ſtreight, or arm of the ſea, King Edward I. intended to have built a great ſtone bridge to Angleſey, and perſiſted in it a great while, until he was convinced of the utter impracticability of his ſcheme. It formerly was defended with a powerful caſtle, built by Hugh Earl of Cheſter, which was long ſince demoliſhed. The cathedral is thought by ſome to be the moſt antient in all Britain: it was large, well-built, and conſecrated about the year 516, and being miſerably defaced by Owen Glendower, was afterwards repaired and beautified by Henry

Dean

Dean, the Biſhop, in the reign of Henry VII. but it has now a mean and deſpicable appearance.

This church is ſaid to have been once ruined by the Pagans, probably thoſe from Angleſey, who poſſeſſed the Biſhopric for above an hundred years after it was built; but from the year 512 to 1009, we have no account how it fared. After this, the Biſhopric was again ruined, by one of its own Biſhops, called Bulkley, who, as the Monaſticon ſays, not only ſold the revenues, but even the very bells, for which ſacrilege, it is ſaid, he was ſtruck blind.

The town, though ſmall, is pretty well inhabited, and incloſed with a very ſteep mountain on the ſouth-ſide, and a hill on the north. It is governed by the Biſhop's Steward, who keeps court-leets and court-barons here.

Aberconway, two hundred and thirty miles from London, takes its name from its ſituation on the mouth of the river Conway. It was built by King Edward I. out of the ruins of the ancient Conovium, and formerly had a caſtle by the ſide of the river. It is governed by an alderman and two bailiffs, and being ſituated on the ſide of a hill, on the banks of a fine navigable river is exceedingly pleaſant, but the inhabitants are not very wealthy. The ſtream is deep and ſafe, and the river as broad as the Thames at Deptford. It only wants a trade ſuitable to ſo good a port, for it infinitely out does Liverpool and Cheſter.

A remarkable epitaph on a tomb-ſtone here, is particularly taken notice of, and thought hardly to be paralleled in Europe, viz.

" Here lieth the body of Nicholas Hookes, of Conway, Gent. who was the one-and-fortieth child of his father, William Hookes, Eſq. by Alice

Alice his wife, and the father of ſeven-and-twenty-children."

He died the 20th day of March, 1637. This inſcription was revived at the charge of John Hookes, Eſq. in the year 1720.

Welch is univerſally ſpoken in this county, ſo that if a ſtranger, who does not underſtand it, ſhould happen to looſe his way, it is ten to one if he meets with an Engliſh man to ſet him right. The country people are alſo naturally very ſurly, inſomuch, that if you aſk them a queſtion in Engliſh, though they underſtand it, they anſwer *Dine Sal Senach*, i. e. I can neither ſpeak Saxon nor Engliſh.

Here is an exceeding high rock, called *Wydhva*, or *Klogwyn-Kardnedh*, it being the ſummit of an heap of mountains, that riſe one above another, from whence, in a clear day, may be ſeen part of Ireland, Scotland, England and the Iſle of Man.

DENBIGHSHIRE,

In Welch,

Sir Dhinbeck.

IT is bounded on the ſouth with Montgomeryſhire; on the weſt with thoſe of Merioneth and Caernarvon, from which laſt it is parted by the river Conway; on the eaſt with Shropſhire and Cheſhire; and on the north with the Iriſh Sea and Flintſhire.

Some Britons forced from Scotland, are ſaid to have conquered this county, with the aſſiſtance of the Welch, and to have poſſeſſed all the lands from Conway to Cheſter.

The length of it is computed from eaſt to weſt to be about thirty-one miles, its breadth from north to ſouth ſeventeen, with an area of five hundred and nine ſquare miles.

It is ſituate partly in the dioceſe of Bangor, and partly in that of St. Aſaph.

It enjoys a wholeſome air, but being expoſed on all ſides, as it were, to the winds, it is ſharp; the hills, wherewith it is guarded, which toward the

the eaſt eſpecially, look like the battlements or turrets of caſtles, retaining the ſnow for a long time. The ſoil is various, the weſt part is heathy, barren, and but thinly inhabited, except that tract lying towards the ſea, and the eaſtern part is almoſt as fertile, except towards the river Dee; but the middle part of the ſhire, which is a flat of ſeventeen miles, from north to ſouth, and about five miles in breadth, called the *Vale of Clwyd*, is both pleaſant, fruitful, healthy, and much inhabited by the gentry.

It lies open to the ſea on one ſide, and is hemmed in on the other with high hills, from one of which ſprings the Clwyd, that waters this charming vale, which after fetching a compaſs to the ſouth eaſt, runs north, paſſing by Ruthin, and not far from Denbigh, in its way to the Iriſh Sea, though before it reaches that ſea it enters Flintſhire.

The othet rivers of moſt note are the Elwy, the Dee, and the Conway. The Elwy riſes in the ſouth-weſt ſide of the ſhire, and runs chiefly to the north and north-eaſt, till it leaves Denbighſhire; immediately after which it falls into the Clwyd near St. Aſaph. The Dee enters this ſhire from that of Merioneth a little to the weſt of Langollin; croſſes the ſouth angle of Denbighſhire, and after receiving the river Keiring, it becomes the boundary between this county and Cheſhire, juſt as the river Conway divides itſelf from Caernarvonſhire.

The chief commodity here beſides goats, ſheep, and black cattle, is rye, commonly called amel corn produced in the healthy parts by the manner of turf aſhes, though here are ſeveral mines which produce great parcels of lead ore. It is ſurprizingly pleaſant to the weary traveller juſt deſcended from the frightful mountains of Merionethſhire, or Caernarvonſhire, or from the craggy rocks of the north

ſhore

ſhore of Denbigh, to come into the delightful vale of Clwyd; when the green meadows, yellow corn fields, and numerous villages and churches, with the fine ſtream gliding through them, afford the moſt pleaſing proſpect imaginable, for above twenty miles in length.

This county ſends two members to parliament, viz. the knight of the ſhire, and a burgeſs for the borough of Denbigh.

We ſhall join the great road to Aberconway which leads through this county, and paſſes by.

Denbigh, two hundred and nine miles from London, is an handſome, large, populous town on the banks of Iſtrod; it was originally built on a ſteep rock, but ſince removed to the bottom of the hill, whether for the convenience of water, or to avoid the inconvenience of the declivity is uncertain. Its Britiſh name is *Kledvryn-yn-Rhoſs*, i. e the Craggy Hill in Roſs; it was with the aſſiſtance of the Earl of Leiceſter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the inhabitants began their new town, founded on a rocky ground full of limeſtone, which is thought to make the drink unwholeſome, though clear and palatable: In the reign of King Edward I. it was fortified by a caſtle and ſtrong walls by Henry Lacy Earl of Lincoln.

The caſtle ſuffered very much in the civil war, and is now in ruins. From the walls is a moſt delightful proſpect over that pleaſant and rich vale of Clwyd, open to the view for above twenty miles in length.

The town is inhabited by many glovers and tanners; is governed by two aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, and other ſub-officers, it has a good market for corn, cattle, &c. and has two churches, the town is eſteemed the beſt in North Wales, having ſomething in its form reſembling its neighbour England.

Wrexham,

Wrexham, one hundred and eighty four miles and an half from London, was called by the Saxons Wintleſham, and is reckoned the largeſt town in North Wales, it is in the territory of Maelor Gymraeg, or Bromfield; it affords plenty of lead, is in a good ſoil, and on a ſmall river that falls into the Dee, it is well built, and of good reſort, the church is large, with a great many ancient monuments in it, as there are likewiſe in the church-yard; the ſteeple or tower is alſo large and adorned with a number of figures as big as life, it is built ſomewhat after the manner of the ſteeples in Holland; they are miſtaken who have affirmed this church is one of fineſt in Britain, it not being equal to many as ancient as itſelf, the imagery is far from fine, and as the ſtone is of a reddiſh, crumbling kind, like the cathedral at Cheſter, time has made it look groſs and rough.

Here is a great market for coarſe linnen, and for flannel, which the factors buy up of the poor Welch people, and ſend to London, it being a conſiderable manufacture, and a profitable employment for the poor through all this part of the country.

Ruthin, in Welch, *Rhuthyn*, two hundred and two miles from London, is a neat pleaſant and populous town, ſituate pretty near the centre of the ſhire, on the banks of the river Clwyd, it had formerly a caſtle, which with the town, was built by Roger Gray, to whom King Edward I. granted almoſt the whole vale of Clwyd, in conſideration of his ſervices againſt the Welch,

It is a corporate town, governed by two aldermen, and burgeſſes, and has a good corn market on Mondays, the free ſchool is an handſome building, founded and well endowed by Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Weſtminſter, born at Llanhychan near this town.

Holt,

Holt, upon the river Dee, is ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Leonis Caſtrum*, probably from the *Legio Viciſſima Victrix*. There are divers old monuments and ſeveral forts and entrenchments in this county; ſome of them ſuppoſed to be Roman, but moſt part Britiſh, for which we refer to *Camden*, as it would exceed the limits of our work to dwell upon every minute particular, and be tedious to moſt of our readers, as they poſſeſs nothing materially worthy of remark.

FLINTSHIRE

IS waſhed on the north by the Iriſh Sea, or rather a branch of it, viz. the great Æſtuary of the Dee, into which that river runs; it is bounded on the eaſt by Cheſhire; on the ſouth-eaſt by Shropſhire, and on the ſouth and weſt by Denbighſhire, which county ſeparates a ſmall part of Flintſhire from the reſt, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide. It is the leaſt of all the other counties in Wales, being reckoned but twenty-three miles long, eight broad, with an area of an hundred and thirty-eight ſquare miles. The greateſt part of this county lies in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph, and the reſt belongs to that of Cheſter.

The air in this county is healthful, as appears from the long lives of many of the inhabitants, though

though ſomewhat colder than in others that are leſs expoſed to the north winds, and more ſheltered than this is by the mountains; here are ſome indeed, but they are gentle hills in compariſon, and not near ſo many as in others, and they are interlaced with vallies that are fruitful both in corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats, and paſture, which feeds abundance of ſmall cattle, from which they make plenty of butter and cheeſe; they have alſo great ſtore of honey, whereof they make great plenty of metheglin, which is much drank in this and ſome other Welch counties. But though it has plenty of pit-coal, it is very ſcanty of wood, and has not abundance of fruit. The ſea and its rivers, particularly the Clwyd and the Dee, ſupply it with moſt kinds of fiſh, and fowl in abundance; and ſome of its mountains are rich in lead ore. Here are alſo dug ſome mill-ſtones.

The rivers, which it has peculiar to itſelf, are, the Wheeler, the Sevion, and the Alen. The river Wheeler riſes near King Offa's dyke, in the centre of the county, and croſſing that part of Denbighſhire which ſlips into this county near Caerion, falls into the Clwyd a little to the eaſt of Mael y Gaer Hill Varis. The Sevion riſes to the north of Caerwis, and running weſt, joins the Clwyd below Rhudhlan-caſtle. The Alen riſes in Denbighſhire, and enters this county near Mold, from whence it runs eaſt for moſt part, till it falls into the Dee, near the town of Alen, which takes its name from this river.

Camden ſays, that this part of Wales affording the moſt pleaſant proſpect, was called by the Britons, when reduced by the Engliſh, *Teg Eingl*, i. e. Fair England. The Earls of Cheſter being the firſt Normans that ſubdued it, we read therefore in ancient records, that the county of Flint appertaineth to the dignity of the ſword of Cheſter; and the eldeſt ſons of the Kings of England were formerly

merly ſtiled Earls of Cheſter and Flint, till King Edward I. wiſely took this and all the maritime parts of Wales into his own hands, diſtributing the inland counties to his nobles in imitation of the policy of Auguſtus Cæſar, who himſelf undertook the charge of the outward and moſt potent provinces, leaving the reſt to the care of his proconſuls.

This county ſends two members to parliament, viz. the knight for the ſhire, and a burgeſs for the town from whence it has its name.

Flint, an hundred and ninety-four miles from London, is the ſhire-town, ſituated on the Æſtuary of the Dee, where it has a ſmall harbour; it was incorporated with the title of mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, by King Edward I. who finiſhed the caſtle here, which was begun by King Henry II. but is now in ruins. The mayor is ſtiled governor of the caſtle, and the aſſizes are annually held, and the county goal kept here.

Holywell is a little town about five miles from Flint, takes its name from a ſpring much frequented by the Romaniſts for its miraculous cures.

"The ſtory of its origin is related in the golden legend, printed by Wynkin de Worde, in the year 1512, and is in ſubſtance as follows:

"St. Winifrid, a beautiful and devout virgin, having fled from a young man called Cradock, the ſon of a King named Alane, who would have diſhonoured her; he purſued and overtook her near the church; where, on her refuſal to yield to his deſires, he with his ſword cut off her head.

"On the ſpot where it fell, there ſuddenly ſprang up a fair well, yielding a vaſt quantity of exceeding clear water, yet famous for its wonderous virtues in healing divers diſeaſes; at the bottom of the



S.t Winifrid's Well, Flintshire.



the well are to be ſeen ſtones ſpotted with blood, which ſtains cannot by any means be effaced; and round its ſides grows moſs of a marvellous ſweet odour.

" St. Bueno, a holy man, coming from the church to the ſpot where the body lay, and finding the murtherer, who had not power to move from thence, he firſt replaced the head, and then by his prayers raiſed Winifrid to life, and ſtruck Cradock ſuddenly dead; whoſe body turning black, was inſtantly conveyed away by fiends. Soon after St. Bueno going to Ireland, ordered St. Winifrid to ſend him an annual token, which was to put on the ſtream of the well, from whence it would be carried to his place of reſidence, fifty miles beyond the ſea.

" Againſt the time appointed, ſhe prepared him a cheſyble of ſilk, and wrapping it up in a white mantle, laid it as directed, from whence it was conveyed to this holy man, through the waves of the ſea.

" St. Winifrid lived fifteen years after her reſuſcitation, and became abbeſs of a monaſtery, called Wytherarcus; but had always a red circle round her neck, where it had been ſevered from her body.

" This St. Bueno, who founded many churches in North Wales, according to Wilſon's Martyrology, died in the year 660.

" *Giraldus Cambrenſis* (a man very ready to relate any wonderful ſtory) not having mentioned this miracle, gives room to ſuppoſe that it was fabricated after his time; probably by the monks of Baſingwerk, whoſe convent was about half a mile diſtant from this well; but was not founded till the year 1312; above an hundred and twenty-four years after Giraldus's journey.

"This well lies at the bottom of three high hills, at the eaſt end of the town of Holywell, called by the Welch Tre-fynnon, or The town of the Well.

"It is covered by a ſmall Gothic building, ſaid to be erected in the reign of King Henry the VIIth; but by the frieze of the outſide cornice, which is ornamented with monkies and other groteſque figures, it ſeems of more antient date.

"Nothing can exceed the delicacy and elegance of the Gothic work on the inſide of this building, which forms a canopy over the well, having in the centre, and ſerving as origin to the Gothic arches, a circular ſhield, on which is carved a coat of arms, but at preſent not diſtinguiſhable. The walls were formerly painted; there is ſtill remaining the portrait of St. Winifrid: here was likewiſe a niche for the Virgin Mary, but it is now empty.

"The water of this well is extremely clear; the ſpring boils up like a cauldron; and as it turns a mill within a few yards from its riſe, it muſt yield a great quantity of water; though by no means ſo much as the inhabitants pretend, who ſell a printed paper deſcribing the wonderful qualities of this ſpring, wherein they eſtimate its delivery at an hundred tons per minute: this they pretend was determined by an experiment made in the year 1731, by Mr. Price, then miniſter of Holywell, and ſeveral other gentlemen.

"At the bottom of the well are ſome ſtones ſpotted with red, which is ſhewn as the blood of St. Winifrid. A gentleman, who was educated in this town, ſays, he remembers a perſon being employed to paint the ſtones, againſt the day of commemoration of that ſaint, which is ſtill obſerved by the Roman Catholicks, on the third of November.

The

" The well is an oblong ſquare, about twelve feet long, and ſeven wide: the water paſſes through an arch into a ſmall ſquare court: under this arch the Catholicks always ſwim, it being deemed an act of penitence.

" The walls of this place, like thoſe at Bath, are hung round with hand-barrows, crutches, and other monuments of its efficacy; and indeed it is not to be doubted, that, in caſes where cold-bathing was proper, many cures may have been wrought, without the interpoſition of St. Winifrid, or any miraculous virtue in the water.

" Over this well is a room uſed for a ſchool, and in it the juſtices hold the quarter ſeſſions.

" On a hill, a few paces eaſt of this building, ſtands the pariſh-church; a ſmall building, without any marks of antiquity."*

St. Aſaph, two hundred and nine miles from London, is called in Britiſh *Lhan Elwy*, becauſe it is ſituate on the conflux of the river Elwy with the Clwyd; and *St. Aſaph*, by the Engliſh, from its patron Aſaph, a moſt devout man, and a favourite of Kentigern, Biſhop of Glaſgow, who fleeing from Scotland erected a Biſhop's ſee here, about the year 560, and at the ſame time inſtituted a monaſtery, wherein he placed ſix huundred and ſixty-three monks, whereof three hundred (being illiterate) were appointed for the plough, the ſame number for employments within the monaſtery, and the reſt for divine ſervice, and all theſe he ſo diſtributed into convents, that ſome of them were continually at prayers; and of this monaſtery, when he returned to Scotland, he left the ſaid Aſaph governor.

Caerwys, two hundred and four miles from London, is reckoned the chief market town in the county. At this place was held the laſt ſeſſion of the poets,

* Groſſe,

poets, muſicians, and bards, that ſate by royal authority, the commiſſion being dated in the ninth of Queen Elizabeth, and directed to William Moſtyn, and others of the chief gentlemen of North Wales, importing that the ſaid William's anceſtors had a right of beſtowing the ſilver harp on the perſon whom the commiſſioners judged moſt worthy.

Rhudland, a miſerable village, ſituated on the borders of a very extenſive marſh, is only remarkable for a caſtle built by King Henry II. This caſtle ſtands on the eaſtern ſide of the river Clwyd, within about two miles of its influx into the ſea; it receives its name from the colour of the ſoil whereon it is ſituated, and was formerly called *Rethlan*, from *Rethe*, i. e. a roan colour, or pale red, and *Glan*, a ſhore.

It is neither extenſive nor conſtructed with taſte or elegance, and ſeems to have been ſtronger by art than nature. It is more decayed than the generality of caſtles built in Wales about the ſame period.

This caſtle is ſaid by *Leland*, to have been burnt in the year 1063, by Harold, afterwards King of England. It was ſoon after rebuilt, but hiſtory does not mention by whom.

The author of the letters from Snowden, after having mentioned Henry the Second as the founder, adds, "Some authors of conſiderable repute have aſſerted, that the caſtle of Rhudland was built by Edward the Firſt, as well as thoſe of Caernarvon, Conway, and Beaumaris." In the year 1283, Eleanor Queen of England was here delivered of a Princeſs. The King kept his Chriſtmas here, that and the ſucceeding year, and here he aſſembled the Barons and chief men of Wales, to inform them, he had appointed them for a governor a native of Wales, meaning thereby his ſon Edward, newly born a Caernarvon.

In

In the village of *Hawerden*, about five miles ſouth-weſt of Cheſter, ſtands the caſtle on an eminence, which commands a moſt beautiful proſpect of the river Dee. Its founder, and the date of its foundation are both uncertain.

This caſtle does not occur in hiſtory till the reign of Charles I. when, according to *Ruſhworth*, it was in the poſſeſſion of the parliamentary ſoldiers; but after a fortnight's ſiege, and much ink, but little blood ſpilt, the caſtle being in want of proviſions, was ſurrendered to Sir Michael Irnly, and continued in the poſſeſſion of the royaliſts till after the ſurrender of Cheſter, when it was ſtraitly beſieged, and, as *Ruſhworth* ſays, was probably ſoon after taken.

In the townſhip of *Luſwood*, in the pariſh of Mold, on the river Alen, on the ſinking of new coal-pits, there have been found leaves of plants, ſo exactly delineated in a ſort of black ſlate, that it is impoſſible for any artiſt to repreſent them ſo completely unleſs he takes the impreſſion from the life, in ſome fine paſte or clay. The figures and deſcriptions of them may be ſeen at large in *Camden's Britannia*. There was a caſtle in this pariſh which formerly belonged to the Barons of Molthault.

The

The ISLAND and COUNTY of ANGLESEY.

IT was called by the antients *Mona*, the ſeat of the Druids, and was firſt attempted by Suetonius Paulinus, but conquered by Julius Agricola, as we learn at large from Tacitus. Its Britiſh name was *Môn* and *Tir Môn*, i. e. the *Land of Môn* and *Ynys Dowylh*, or the *Shady Iſland*. The old Saxons called it *Monis*, and when reduced by the Engliſh, it had the name of *Angleſey*, i. e. the Engliſh Iſland. It was alſo called anciently *Inſula opaca*, or the Shady Iſland, from the great quantity of wood with which it was overgrown; but it is now ſo naked, eſpecially in the north and weſt parts, that there are very few trees to be ſeen, fit either for timber or ſhelter.

It is encompaſſed on all ſides by the Iriſh Sea, except on the ſouth eaſt, towards the iſland of Britain, where it is divided from Caernarvonſhire by the narrow frith of the Mineu, which in ſome places at low water is fordable. From Beaumaris on the eaſt, to Holyhead on the weſt, it is twenty-four miles in length; and about ſeventeen from Abermana's Ferry in the ſouth, to Lhanbaderig in the north, where broadeſt; with an area of two hundred and forty-eight ſquare miles.

It enjoys a tolerable good air, except when covered with the fogs and miſts from the ſea, which

which, in the autumn eſpecially, render it aguiſh.

The ſoil is more fruitful than one would imagine, becauſe it looks to be ſtony, rocky, or mountainous. *Giraldus* extolled it for the moſt fruitful country for wheat, in all Wales, inſomuch, that in his time it was proverbially called *Mam Gymry*, i. e. the Mother or Nurſe of Wales; becauſe when other counties failed, this had ſuch plentiful harveſts, that it uſed to ſupply all Wales. It is even at this time very rich in corn, (particularly wheat, ſaid to be the beſt in Wales) cattle, fiſh, and fowl, and produces alſo plenty of mill-ſtones and grind-ſtones, and ſome allum.

Its chief rivers are the Brant, the Alow, and the Keveny. The Brant riſes near Llanredevel, on the eaſt part of the iſland, and runs for the moſt part ſouth, till it falls into the Meneu, near the ſouth point of the iſland. The Alow riſes not far from Llanvacir-Ugwradog, runs firſt north, but ſoon turns weſt towards Llaubab, where it makes a ſecond angle to the ſouth, almoſt as far as Llantriſſent, and then winds to the weſt, in its way to the Iriſh ſea. The Keveney iſſues from the high hills to the north of Coydana, from whence it runs ſouth to Langriſtolis, where it receives the river Gynt, and then forms its courſe to the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland, where it falls into the Iriſh Sea.

It is ſurmiſed from ſeveral monuments, particularly the appellation of places, that it was formerly poſſeſſed by the Iriſh; though no hiſtory that we know of, mentions their coming hither in any body; only *Camden* ſays, that ſome of their nation crept over hither on the decline of the Roman government in Britain.

We read, that in the reign of the Saxon King Etheldred, it was plundered by his navy, and that

that after the Norman Conqueſt, it was laid waſte by the Earls of Cheſter and Shrewſbury, who commanded on the Engliſh frontiers againſt the Welch, but were themſelves defeated by the Norwegian General Magnus, who ſlew the Earl of Cheſter and plundered the inhabitants of what little the Normans had left. The Engliſh made ſeveral attempts to ſubdue it, but could not do it effectually till the reign of King Edward I.

This county is in the dioceſe of Bangor, has given title of Earl to the family of Anneſley ever ſince 1661, and ſends two members to parliament, viz. the knight of the ſhire, and a burgeſs for the borough of Baumaris.

Having paſſed Aberconway in Caernarvonſhire, you keep to the right, when the tide is out, over a part of Penman-Vechan mountain, and along the ſands to the Menew Streights, where you ferry over to

Beaumaris, two hundred and forty-two miles from London, takes its name from the mooriſh part of the country where it is ſituate. It is fortified with a caſtle, which, together with the town, was built by King Edward I. The caſtle was very large and ſtrong, as appears from its preſent ruins and ſituation. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, recorder and other officers. This being the county town, the great ſeſſions, county court, and quarter ſeſſions are held, and the county goal kept.

Holyhead, two hundred and ſeventy miles from London, ſtands on a peninſula, at the weſtern extremity of the Iſle of Angleſey. It is by the natives called *Caer Guby*, on account of St. Kybi, a holy man, who lived here about the year 380. The town is one long ſtreet, chiefly conſiſting of public-houſes, for the accommodation of paſſengers coming

coming from and going to Ireland; hence being the ſhorteſt, as well as ſafeſt paſſage to Dublin, and alſo the place at which the packets are ſtationed.

" The church-yard is ſituated on a rock, cloſe to the ſea, at the bottom of the harbour, which is here at low water almoſt dry. It is encloſed by a high ſtone wall, and has either been fortified, or was the ſite of ſome antient place of ſtrength. The entrance is through an antique and rude ſtone gate; and at the angles of the eaſt wall, next the ſea, are the remains of two ſmall round towers, On the ſouth ſide of the church is a ſmall building, which ſeems to have been a chapel, having its eaſt front included in a large Gothick arch. It is at preſent uſed for a ſchool.

The church is dedicated to St. Kybi, and is a handſome edifice, built in the form of a croſs, with a good Gothic porch: Its inſide is nothing remarkable, there being neither ancient monuments, braſſes, inſcriptions, or painted glaſs. On the outſide (I think of the ſouth aiſle) is roughly carved ſome ſhapeleſs figures, ſaid to repreſent the ſtory of Balaam and his aſs.

This church belonged to a college of prebendaries, and is ſaid to have been founded by Hoofa ap Cyndelw, Lord of Lys Lliven in this iſland, and one of the fifteen tribes, who lived in the time of Griffith ap Conan, Prince of North Wales, and Owen his ſon; that is, about the former part of the twelfth century. It was certainly in being before the year 1291, becauſe rated in the Lincoln taxation. The preſident of this church was one of the three ſpiritual Lords of Angleſey, his tenure being by baron, or knight's ſervice *.

* Groſſe

CURIOSITIES

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL

OF

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND,

OR,

NORTH BRITAIN.

HAVING ſpoken of Scotland in our general account of England, we ſhall here only obſerve, that the two Crowns were united under one head in the perſon of King James I. of England and VIth of Scotland, and the legiſlation which heretofore was veſted in the King and Parliament of Scotland, independent of the Parliament of England, being removed, is placed in the one general Parliament of Great Britain, according to the articles of union enacted by both Parliaments, in the fifth year of Queen Anne.

It is bounded on the ſouth by the Iriſh Sea, and England, from which it is divided by Solway Firth, and the rivers Eſk and Kekſop, on the weſt border by the Cheviot-hills in the middle marſhes, and by the lower part of the Tweed on the eaſt border; on the eaſt it is bounded by the German Sea, and on the north by the Ducaladonian Sea, and on the weſt by the great Weſtern Ocean.

Its

Its greateſt lake from Dungſby-head, or John of Grot's Houſe, in Caithneſs, is no more than about two hundred and fifteen Scotch miles; its breadth from the point of Ard-na-murchan, near the Iſle of Mul, about the middle part of Scotland, in the weſt to Buchanneſs, in the eaſt part towards the north, is about an hundred and forty Scots miles, but the ſea running up into the land, or the land thruſting out into the ſea in many places, makes the breadth of it every where elſe very various and diſproportionable. Beſides the main land there are a great number of iſlands, ſome of them very conſiderable, which may be diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral claſſes, the weſtern iſlands called the Hebrides, the Orcades, or Orkney Iſlands, the iſlands of Thetland, or Zetland, and ſome few in Firth or Forth.

The ſoil in general is very little inferior to England in fertility, but is not ſo level, and much more fit for paſture than corn, yet the ſouth parts of Scotland are far more pleaſant, and preferable to the north parts of England, and in ſome of their inland counties they not only grow corn enough for their own uſe, but alſo to export to other countries; oats indeed is the principal grain of the kingdom; but they have alſo peas and beans in great plenty, and barley and rye, but they do not cultivate the laſt ſo much as thoſe before mentioned.

The air of this country is not ſo cold as might be imagined in ſo northerly a clime, for, like as in England, the warm vapours and breezes that come continually off the ſea, greatly temperates it. They have abundance of cows and ſheep, though they are but little; for which defect their fine taſte makes amends. They have alſo hogs, but they are very ſcarce, except in the north, yet they have a great number of goats, particularly in the north and highlands, though even thoſe are greatly diminiſhed, owing to their diſbarking the trees.

They

They breed great numbers of horſes, eſpecially in Galloway and the highlands, ſmall indeed, but capable of great fatigue, eſpecially if we conſider they are not only more proper for the ſaddle and other uſes in that country, which being hilly, will not admit in many places of teems and carriages, but are more hardy than horſes of a larger ſize, and will thrive upon what would ſtarve great horſes. Nevertheleſs, in many places in the low lands, they can breed horſes fit for war, coach, or carriage; they have domeſtick and wild fowl, of the latter they have ſeveral kinds peculiar to themſelves, eſpecially in the iſlands, where they are in ſuch multitudes, that the inhabitants can neither conſume, nor vend half of them, but their trade for them ſtill increaſes, as it has done ſince the union.

The moſt remarkable mountains of Scotland are the Grampian Mountains, which run from eaſt to weſt, from near Aberdeen to Cowal in Argyleſhire, almoſt the whole breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the battle fought on them betwixt the Romans and the ancient Scots and Caledonians, under the conduct of Galgacus, as we find in Tacitus.

The next moſt remarkable chain of mountains are thoſe of Lammar-moor, which run from the eaſtern coaſt in the Merſe, a great way weſt. Next to theſe are Pentland mountains, which run through Lothian, and join the mountains of Tweedale, and theſe again are joined by others which run through the whole breadth of the iſland. Other remarkable mountains are thoſe called Cheviot-hills, in the border betwixt the two kingdoms, Drumbenderlaw and North Berwicklaw, both in Eaſt Lothian; Arthur's Seat in Mid-Lothian; Cairnapple in Weſt Lothian; Tentock in Clydſdale; Brainmore in Argyle; the Octus mountains in Perthſhire; the Lowmonds and Largolaw in Fife; in Angus, Dundeelaw, and part

of

of the Grampians; in Caithneſs, Ord; and in the Orkney Iſlands, the mountains of Hoy.

There are many large woods of oak in Scotland, which afford materials for building and ſhipping, and for the huſbandman's uſe; and the country is very improveable in this way if planting were more encouraged; however, they have at preſent not only ſuch as are fit for the uſes above mentioned, but alſo for pipe-ſtaves and barrels, and their bark is of uſe to the tanners, great quantities of which are annually exported to Ireland and elſewhere. They have likewiſe aſh-trees, elms, and others, fit for building and other domeſtic uſes; and great foreſts of fir, which afford materials for building and ſhipping, and might with due care afford pitch and tar, without being obliged to bring ſuch large quantities from the northern counties, as is uſually done by the inhabitants of Britain.

There were formerly many large woods in Scotland, among which the foreſt of Caledonia was famous, but there are not now the leaſt traces of it left.

The woods are more rare than formerly in the ſouthern parts of the kingdom, of which the moſt remarkable of thoſe now left, are thoſe of Hamilton, Calender, and Torwood; but in the north, eſpecially in Perthſhire, Lochaber, Badenoch, and Mar, there are many foreſts, ſome of them twenty and others thirty miles in length.

They have abundance of fruit trees of all ſorts in their gardens and orchards, and might, by improvement, not only have ſufficient to afford them fruit for home conſumption, but alſo cyder for their own drinking and export.

The cuſtoms and manners of the Scots vary with the ſoil, they are divided into highlanders and lowlanders; the firſt of which called themſelves the

the ancient Scots, and the latter are a mixture of ancient Scots, Picts, Britons, French, Engliſh, Danes, Germans, Hungarians, and others.

Camden, and other ancient authors, repreſent the highlanders as an uncivilized, warlike, and very miſchievious people, of great ſtrength, ſwift of foot, inured to exerciſes of war, or rather robbery, and deſperately bent upon revenge, being ſavage in their natures, and barbarouſly cruel one towards the other, wearing, like the Iriſh, ſtriped plaids of various colours, with their hair thick and long, and live by hunting, fiſhing and ſtealing.

The highlanders at preſent deſerve a better character, which is chiefly owing to the act that paſſed in the ſeſſions of 45 and 6-7, which obliges them to altar a dreſs, which creates a diſtinction, which is impolitic to be kept up in a kingdom, where the whole people are to be conſidered as one, and however painful it may be found, to be diveſted of an ancient cuſtom: it appears by the event how ſerviceable it is. Prior to theſe acts, the clans were in continual war with each other, and even if they joined in company, they ſeldom departed without ſhedding of blood; at preſent they are rendered leſs quarrelſome and dangerous by the depriving them of arms.

The lowlanders have a greater reſemblance in their temper to the French, than any other people, of which they are compoſed, occaſioned by the long league betwixt the two nations; their mutual commerce, frequent intermarriages, and cuſtom of travelling into France to ſtudy the law and other ſciences, and by their affecting to ſerve the French armies; but ſince the union, the Engliſh cuſtoms and way of living have obtruded much in the Lowlands, where the Engliſh tongue has been the natural language for above theſe ſix hundred years, but ſtill retains the more ancient Saxon and French: this being extraordinary, and perhaps ſin-

gular that a foreign language ſhould prevail in a country altogether dependent on England, and when the inhabitants are of another lineage, and maintained ſuch fierce and long wars, to preſerve their diſtinct ſovereignity; the Scottiſh antiquaries and hiſtorians give the following reaſons for it:

1. The frequent Saxon auxiliaries ſent to aſſiſt the Picts againſt the Scots, which occaſioned many of thoſe Saxons to ſettle in the Lowlands of Scotland, then poſſeſſed by the Picts.

2. The laſt conſiderable effort made by the Picts in conjunction with the Engliſh to recover their country againſt Donald V. of Scotland, who, after he had defeated the Engliſh and Picts, upon the river Jedd in Tiviot-dale, neglecting to improve his victory, was afterwards ſurprized by them near Berwick, and taken priſoner, after a great ſlaughter of his men. Upon this ſucceſs, the Engliſh, under the conduct of Oſbreth and Ella, poſſeſſed themſelves of the country as far as Dumbarton, without reſtoring the Picts. The major part of which retired to Denmark and Norway, and the remainder were cut off by the Engliſh to prevent their calling in foreigners. Thus the Engliſh continued in poſſeſſion of that part of the country from the year 858, till about the year 875, when King Gregory the Great, of Scotland, recovered the country, and the Scottiſh proprietors the poſſeſſion of their eſtates, but willingly entertained the Engliſh commonalty and huſbandmen, who were deſirous to ſtay in their own country, being at that time infeſted by the Danes, and they rather choſe to be under the dominion of the Scots, who were Chriſtians, than of the Danes, who were Pagans.

3. Great numbers of the Engliſh came into Scotland, to aſſiſt King Malcolm III. againſt the uſurper

uſurper Macbeth, whom he rewarded after his victory, with poſſeſſions in Scotland.

4. A great many Engliſh came to Scotland after the Norman Conqueſt, with Edgar Atheling, and his ſiſter Margaret, who was afterwards married to King Malcolm, abovementioned, which makes the reaſons of the Scots hiſtorians for the prevailing of the Engliſh language in the Lowlands of Scotland very probable.

It has been gaining ground upon the old Scots language ever ſince, which is now confined to the Highlands, and the iſles; where moſt of thoſe of note do alſo underſtand Engliſh, though about an hundred years ago the old people in Galloway generally underſtood the Erſe, or ancient Scots language, which is now in a manner quite worn out, except in the Highlands.

The chiefs of the Highlanders had formerly very great prerogatives, and numbers of vaſſals under their power. Since they have been diveſted of their privileges, they have turned their thoughts to the improvement of their revenues, and as they had leſs homage, exacted more rent. Whatever ſervice they might be of to the land in general had little or no effect on the tenant, who looking upon himſelf injured, as his rent and taxes increaſed, refuſed to ſubmit to what he deemed oppreſſion, and produced a wiſh to ſeek a new habitation in another quarter of the globe. At the ſame time the emiſſaries from thoſe who had obtained grants of American lands, prevailed with numbers to quit their native land, by ſpecious pretenſions of plenty and felicity. This is urged as the chief cauſe of the preſent epidemic deſire of emigration, which is ſpread through almoſt every part of the weſtern iſlands.

The eſtabliſhed religion of Scotland, ſince the revolution, and confirmed by the act of union, is what is called the Preſbyterian,

The Eccleſiaſtical courts, as they now ſtand, ar four, viz.

1. The Kirk-Seſſion, conſiſting of the miniſter, elders, and deacons, in each pariſh, who conſider the affairs of the pariſh as a religious ſociety. They judge in all matters of leſſer ſcandals, can ſuſpend from the communion, and regulate all particulars relating to public worſhip and the poor.

2. The Preſbytery, which conſiſts of the miniſter, and one elder, from five to ten, twelve or more neighbouring pariſhes, who chuſe one of theſe miniſters to be Præſes or Moderator. Here are tried appeals from the Kirk-ſeſſions: and here they inſpect into the behaviour of the miniſters and elders within their reſpective bounds. They ſupply vacant pariſhes, ordain paſtors, examine and licence ſchoolmaſters, and young ſtudents for probationary preachers; and judge when, or on whom, to inflict the greater excommunication.

3. The Provincial Synod: This is compoſed of all the members of ſeveral adjacent Preſbyteries. It meets twice a year, at ſome principal place within its bounds; and is opened by a ſermon. Their buſineſs is, to receive correſpondents from the neighbouring ſynods, who are a check upon one another; to determine appeals from the Preſbyteries in their diſtrict; to enquire into and cenſure the behaviour of the Presbyteries themſelves. They likewiſe have power to tranſport or remove a miniſter from one place to another: which often occaſions great diſturbance. Hence lie appeals, however, to,

4. The General Aſſembly, the higheſt eccleſiaſtical court in the kingdom, which meets yearly in the month of May, and ſits about ten days. A Lord Commiſſioner, who is always a nobleman of the firſt quality, preſides here as a repreſentative

of

of the King's perſon. All the members of this are annually elected; and the moderator of the laſt year's aſſembly opens the new ſeſſions with a ſermon.

The ſame diſcipline, as to the main of the ſeveral forms and proceedings, was obſerved in the epiſcopal times, only they had no lay-elders: the Biſhop, or his deputy, being a miniſter, or miniſters, within the bounds, preſided in all Presbyteries and Dioceſan Synods, as the Archbiſhop of St. Andrew's did in the national or general aſſemblies. For it muſt be obſerved, that epiſcopacy in Scotland differed from epiſcopacy in England; for here it was as low as the nature of an epiſcopal church could admit: the Biſhops were *ſine quibus non*, they had no lay-chancellors, but did all things *Preſbyterorum Conſilio*.

The law of Scotland has provided againſt pluralities; and throughout the whole country there are no benefices worth leſs than fifty pounds per annum ſterling, which in that country is a good maintenance, nor any that exceed an hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

In the ſeventeenth year of his late Majeſty's reign, an act was made, whereby miniſters in Scotland taxed themſelves, in order to raiſe, by annual rates, out of their ſtipends, a fund for ſupport of the widows and children of the eſtabliſhed clergy of Scotland; by which the relict of each miniſter is to be allowed an annuity, and his child or children a certain ſum in proportion to the rate he annually paid.

The civil government of Scotland conſiſts of

1. The College of Juſtice, commonly called the Court of Seſſion, conſiſts of a preſident and fourteen fixed ſenators, or judges, called Ordinary Lords of Seſſion, and two extraordinary Lords; and they have ſeven clerks of ſeſſion, and ſix other inferior officers.

officers. Before this court all civil cauſes are tried at ſtated times, which they determine by acts of parliament, and the cuſtom of the nation; and where theſe are defective, they decide according to the imperial and civil law, not according to the rigour of the letter, but according to equity and juſtice. There lies no appeal from this court, but to the parliament; and the preſence of nine judges is required to make their decrees valid. The parliament has full power to affirm or reverſe, with coſts not exceeding two hundred pounds ſterling.

This court has diſtributive juſtice only, both in law and equity; but no authority as to life or limb, unleſs for ſome faults competent to themſelves. Since the union, Lords of Seſſion are appointed a committee for planting of churches, and valuation of tythes.

2. The High-Court of Juſticiary conſiſts of five Lords of the Seſſion, and the Juſtice-general and Juſtice-clerk. They try all crimes. All proſecutions in this court are raiſed by the King's Advocate; and the greateſt traitor is here allowed advocates to plead for them.

3. The Court of Exchequer was eſtabliſhed in purſuance of the act of Union, in the ſixth year of Queen Anne; and has the ſame power, authority, privilege, and juriſdiction over the revenue of Scotland, as the Court of Exchequer in England has over the revenues here. The judges have alſo the power of paſſing ſignatures, gifts, and tutories, &c. The court conſiſts of a chief and four other barons; and it has two remembrancers, a clerk of the pipe, attornies, auditors, and other officers.

The officers of ſtate are,

1. The keeper of the ſeal, and his officers.
2. The lord privy-ſeal, and his officers.

3. Lord

3. Lord clerk regiſter, and his officers.
4. Lord advocate.

The Faculty of Advocates enjoy many and great privileges with the reſt of the college of juſtice; and have a dean, treaſurer, clerk, curator, and other officers.

Writers of the Signet are thoſe, who ſubſcribe all writs and ſummonſes that paſs the ſignet; and they, as well as the advocates, are capable of being made ordinary lords.

Beſides the above national judges, every particular county or ſhire has a chief magiſtrate, or his depute, ordinary judge in all caſes civil and criminal; but an appeal lies from this magiſtrate, in moſt caſes, to the ſeſſion and court of juſticiary.

The ſheriff is, in effect, the ſupreme juſtice of peace, to whom the law principally intruſts the ſecuring the quiet and tranquility of the part of the kingdom of which he is ſheriff. King James VI. and King Charles I. bought in ſome, and deſigned to buy in all the reſt, of theſe heretable ſheriffalties; but moſt of them yet remain in the great families of the kingdom.

Bailiffs, ſtewards, and conſtables, in their reſpective diſtricts, have the ſame liberty as ſheriffs in their ſhires. When the juriſdiction act paſſed, in 1748, all the heretable ſheriffalties were purchaſed by the crown, which has now the full right of appointing ſheriffs, and ſheriffs-depute. The judges alſo now go their circuits to try criminals, as is practiſed in ſouth-Britain.

There are three ſorts of burghs; viz. burghs royal, burghs of regality, and burghs of barony; every one whereof is a corporation, and holds courts, though only the royal burghs ſend members to Parliament.

The

The royal burghs are one entire body, governed by, and accountable to, one general court, called The Convention of Burrows, which is annually held, generally at Edinburgh, and has cognizance of all matters relating to the trade and intereſt of all the burghs in general.

Regalities were fees granted by the King to ſome particular ſubjects, whoſe authority and juriſdiction were very large and extenſive, both in civil and criminal caſes; and the Lord, or his baillie, had not only the power of *furca & foſſa*, pit and gallows; but a juriſdiction with the magiſtrate *in civilibus*. But theſe regalities have been all aboliſhed, by conſent of the proprietors of them, by virtue of an act made 20 Geo. II. for that very purpoſe; and which I ſhall mention in the next article.

As to Burghs of Barony, every one that holds a barony of the crown, has a court wherein leſſer cauſes, both civil and criminal, are tried, &c.

The Commiſſariot courts are a kind of eccleſiaſtical courts. The commiſſaries of Edinburgh, who are four, particularly try cauſes of matrimony and adultery, in order to a plenary divorce, not only *a tora & menſa*, but even *a vinculo matrimonii*; ſo that the innocent party may marry, as if the offending party were naturally dead.

The Court of Admiralty is a ſupreme Court, in all the cauſes competent to his own juriſdiction; and the Lord High Admiral is the King's Lieutenant and Juſtice-general upon the ſeas, and in all ports, harbours, and creeks of the ſame, and upon freſh water and navigable rivers below the firſt bridge, or within flood-mark. And no appeal lies to the court of ſeſſion for maritime matters. All maritime cauſes, crimes, faults, treſpaſſes, quarrels, &c. are triable before the Lord Admiral's Judge (for he himſelf never judges in perſon) by the civil law, and cuſtoms of Scotland. Nevertheleſs, there are ſome particular

particular juriſdictions of admiralty hereditary in ſome great families: as the Duke of Argyle, who is Admiral of the weſtern iſles; the Earl of Sutherland, of the ſhire of that name; the Earl of Morton, of Orkney, and Zetland*; &c. And ſuch men of war as come up the Frith of Forth, for guarding and ſecuring the coaſts, receive orders from the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh †.

By the ſixth of Queen Anne, juſtices of peace are eſtabliſhed in Scotland, with the ſame authority as thoſe in England.

The Order of St. Andrew, or the Thiſtle, deſerves notice; by reaſon of its great antiquity and memorable inſtitution, is, upon all occaſions, called, The moſt Ancient and moſt Noble Order of the Thiſtle, being founded, as all the Scotch hiſtorians aſſert, by Achaius the ſixty-fifth King of Scotland, after a ſignal victory obtained over the Saxons, in the year 819, and dedicated to St. Andrew, the Patron or tutelar Saint of Scotland.

This Order came at length to ſhine forth in fuller ſplendor in the reign of King James the Fifth, who was himſelf a ſplendid and magnificent Prince. He cauſed the collar of the Order to be compoſed of two ancient badges or ſymbols, of the Scots and Picts; viz. the Thiſtle and the ſprigs of Rue; but about the time of the reformation it fell into diſcredit and was then rarely uſed by the knights, being ſo very zealous for the reformed religion, that they left their Order when they laid down their Popery: And it was never after re-aſſumed till the reign of King James VII. who for the better regulating the Order in all its proceedings, ſigned a body of the

* The Orkney Iſlands were ſold by the late Earl of Morton, to Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. with the conſent of his heir.

† Theſe juriſdictions have been aboliſhed by the act above-mentioned, and veſted in the crown.

ſtatutes, and appointed the knights, brethren, to wear the image of St. Andrew upon a blue watered tabby ribbond, and likewiſe named the royal chapel of the Order (the old church of St. Andrews being ruined at the reformation); for which it was put in excellent repair, but was diveſted of all its beautiful ornaments by a furious rabble at the late revolution.

Her late Majeſty Queen Anne, was pleaſed to revive the ſaid Order upon the thirty-firſt of December 1703, and ſigned a body of ſtatutes, wherein the colour of the ribbond was changed from blue to green, to make a diſtinction between this Order and that of the Garter; all which ſtatutes the late King George I. was pleaſed to confirm with ſome additional ones, among which was that of adding rays of glory to ſurround the whole figure of St. Andrew which hangs at the collar, and though from the time of the reformation, both elections and inſtalments had been diſpenſed with, his Majeſty was pleaſed to order that Chapters for the future ſhall be held in the Royal Preſence, to which end, he commanded the great Wardrobe to provide the Knight's Brethren, and officers of the Order with neck-mantles, as are appointed by the Statutes of the Order.

The great number of lakes and rivers in Scotland, are one of the chief bleſſings to the inhabitants, ſprings abound almoſt in every part, and the water is clear and wholeſome; they are not confined only to the tides, but are to be met with at the top of the mountains, in their deſcent they ſwell into large rivers, and diſtribute themſelves throughout the whole country, many of them meeting with hollow places, expend themſelves into lochs, till finding a proper channel, they receive their form of rivers, and as the nature of the ſoil directs, ſometimes ex-

pend

pend themſelves again and again, or continue their progreſs in the ſame form to the ſea.

The moſt remarkable lakes in Scotland are Lochtay and Lochneſs, and Lochlevin; which all ſend forth rivers of the ſame name with themſelves: Lochlomond, which ſends forth the river of Lomond; and Lochiern, which ſends the river Iern. It is obſerved, that Lochneſs, Lochtay, and Lochiern ſeldom freeze.

Lochmyrton in Galloway is another, and remarkable for this, that one part of it generally freezes in the winter-ſeaſon and the other part ſeldom does.

There is a loch in Straitherrach, in the lands of the late Lord Lovat, which never freezes, however ſevere the froſt be, till February, and then in one night's time, it freezes all over; and if the froſt continue two nights, the ice grows very thick. There is a lake of the ſame nature called Lochmonar, in the late Earl of Cromertie's lands in the north; and there is another lake in Straglaſh, at a place called Glencanich, in an high ground betwixt the tops of two mountains, the middle of which lake is always frozen throughout the ſummer, notwithſtanding the ſtrong reflections of the ſun-beams from the mountains, which melt the ice at the ſides of the lake. The ground round the lake has a conſtant verdure, as if there was a perpetual ſpring; and the cattle grow ſooner fat by that graſs than any where elſe; and this is ſo much the more remarkable, that there are ſeveral other lakes in the neighbourhood, of as high a ſituation, wherein no ſuch thing is ſeen.

Lochſunart in Argyleſhire, is twenty-four miles in extent, having an iſland at the mouth, which divides it into two narrow channels; though upon his iſland it opens again, ſo as to become upwards of an Engliſh mile in breadth. To the ſouth of this, at a ſmall

ſmall diſtance from Dunſtaffnage, then a royal caſtle, lies a ſmall, ſafe, and commodious port, called Oban Bay, covered by the iſland of Kerrera, which is in length about three miles, by which it is effectually defended from weſt winds, as it is in like manner ſecured by high lands on the continent, from all other winds. On the north ſide of this bay there are eleven, on the ſouth twenty-ſix, in the middle about twenty fathoms water. Add to all this, that the whole ſound is, in effect, an harbour, or at leaſt, a commodious road, with twenty fathoms water, and good anchorage almoſt every-where. There are beſides two havens in the iſle, one from its ſhape called The Horſe-ſhoe, the other Ardintraive, with two fair outlets, one to the north-eaſt, the other to the ſouth-weſt, ſo that veſſels may enter and depart without inconveniency or danger. The ſituation of this place, in the very track of ſhips bound to and from the northern parts of Europe ſeems to demand attention; and upon this account as I have been informed, application has been lately made with ſucceſs for eſtabliſhing a cuſtom-houſe at the little town of Oban, which ſtands immediately upon it; and this will undoubtedly be not only uſeful to the town, and ſerviceable to the country, but beneficial alſo in many reſpects, to the navigation of the north-weſt ſide of Britain in general. Circumſtances which, in an age like this, when the emoluments ariſing to the public from bringing a country into cultivation, introducing trade, and thereby augmenting the number and ſubſtance of the people who inhabit it, are ſo well underſtood, muſt have their weight.

In the front of our iſland to the north, lies Loch Eribol in Strathnavern, which runs ſome miles into the land; and thereby affords, whenever the inhabitants ſhall have any commerce, a commodious and capacious haven.

In

In Linlithgowſhire is a lake called Lochoat Lough. from whence a ſtream runs under a neighbouring mountain, the murmer of which is heard among the ſtones; and after it has run thus under ground for about two hundred paces, it iſſues with great force from a fountain about three feet broad, and forms a ſtream which turns a water-mill.

For the conveniency of trade and fiſhing, there are ſo many inlets of the ſea, that there is ſcarce any part of North Britain above forty miles diſtant from ſome bay, creek, or arm of the ocean; and theſe afford many harbours, ſeveral of them very good, and capable of receiving men of war, and ſhips of the greateſt burden.

Other lochs or lakes we ſhall take notice of in their reſpective places. The following are the principal Rivers in North Britain.

The Forth is one of the moſt noble and commodious rivers in Scotland, and, as a very ingenious writer obſerves, would indeed merit that appellation in any country. It takes its riſe near the bottom of Leimon-hills, and running from weſt to eaſt, receives in its paſſage many conſiderable ſtreams, deriving their waters from the eminences in the midland counties of North Britain.

The river Clyde riſes out of Tinto-hill, near a place called Arrick-ſtone, on the confines of the two ſhires of Peebles and Lanark. It runs at firſt north-weſtward, till being joined by another ſtream, it paſſes by Craufurd, and runs almoſt directly north, through the famous moor of the ſame name, antiently renowned for producing no deſpicable quantities of gold duſt and lapis lazuli, as it ſtill is for the rich mines of lead, belonging to the Earl of Hopton. After traverſing this moor, the river declines eaſtwards, and fetching a conſiderable compaſs, turns again to the north-weſt; when receiving a large ſupply of water from the river Douglas, it comes to Lanerk,

a royal burgh; and here there is a bridge over it, of ſuch convenience to the adjacent counties, that tolls were granted for its ſupport upwards of fifty years ago, which, by repeated acts of parliament are ſtill ſubſiſting. The Clyde then leaving Hamilton at a ſmall diſtance, about which there is as good oak timber as any in the iſland, proceeds to Glaſgow, which it reaches after traverſing about fifty miles from its ſource. Here, being become both broad and deep, it continues its progreſs, dividing the ſhires of Renfrew and Dumbarton; and having paſſed the town of Renfrew, and ſoon after received the two rivers of the name of Cart, it moves Majeſtically on, till it abſorbs alſo the river Levin, iſſuing from Lochlomond; and thus ſwelled with ſubſidiary ſtreams, having paſſed New Port Glaſgow, and Greenock, and waſhed a part of Argyleſhire, it joins its waters to thoſe of the ſea, after a courſe of ſeventy miles.

Forth and Clyde, being joined by a canal, near the place where the Romans formerly built their wall of about thirty miles long, to defend their province from the Scots and Picts, opened a communication betwixt the eaſt and weſt ſeas, to the great advancement of the commerce of the whole iſland.

The Tay is indiſputably the largeſt river in Scotland. It riſes in Braidalbin on the frontiers of Lorn, and, augmented by ſeveral waters in its paſſage, is navigable to Perth. The Firth of Tay is not indeed ſo large or ſo commodious as that of Forth; but from Buttonneſs to Perth it is not leſs than forty miles; and the whole may be, without any great impropriety, ſtiled an harbour, which has Fife on one ſide, and the ſhires of Perth and Angus on the other, very fertile and pleaſant countries both, furniſhing various commodities and manufactures; corn, coal, and lead, may be reckoned among the former; ſhalloons and other woollen ſtuffs, thread, linen,

linen and ſalt, among the latter, to which we may add fiſh, which is a very profitable article.

The river of South Eſk riſes among the mountains in the north of Angus; and running directly ſouth many miles, it makes an angle near the ſeat of the Earl of Airly, and directs its courſe eaſtward, falling at length into the German Ocean, a little below Montroſe.

The river Dee riſes out of Loch Dee, which lies at the foot of the hills that divide the ſhire of Aire from Galloway, and after running many miles in a ſerpentine courſe, and receiving the waters of the great river Ken, declining more to the ſouth-eaſt, falls at length into the German Sea, with a very copious ſtream; on the eaſt ſide of which ſtands the town of Kircudbright. It is a clear ſharp ſtream, gradually augmented by many brooks and rivulets, and celebrated from all antiquity for breeding great quantities of excellent ſalmon.

The river Don riſes ſome miles further to the north, and declining to the north eaſt, falls, as well as the Dee, into the German Ocean, as we have ſaid. Both theſe rivers have bridges over them, at no great diſtance from the fall; that over the Dee conſiſts of ſeven arches, and is eſteemed a magnificent work: that over the Don is only of a ſingle arch, ſuſtained on each ſide by a rock, and is a moſt noble and ſurprizing piece of workmanſhip.

The river Devon, or Dovern, riſes not many miles north from the Don, and running through Straith-bogie, in a winding courſe, declining however conſtantly to the north-eaſt till it reaches the town of Straith-bogie, and then runs for a few miles directly north, turns afterwards due eaſt, at length turns again to the north; and paſſing many miles on one ſide a beautiful country, which from thence derives the name of Straith-devon, bending a little

to

to the weſt, falls at length into that part of the German Ocean, which is ſtiled Murray-firth.

The Spey is a river of as long a courſe as moſt in North Britain. It riſes in the mountains of Badenoch, in the heart of the ſhire of Inverneſs. Its waters quickly ſpread themſelves to ſuch an extent, as to become a ſmall lake, called Loch-Spey; from which, reſuming the form of a river, it proceeds ſeveral miles ſouth-eaſt; then, fetching a compaſs, it turns north-eaſt, and in that direction it runs many miles till it reaches Ruthven; from whence digreſſing more to the eaſt, receiving many rivulets by the way, it rolls on with a rapid ſtream to Rothes; and from thence directing its courſe northwards, falls into the Firth of Murray, at a place called Garmach, or Garmouth, which is a creek of no great importance, frequented only by ſmall veſſels. There are very fine woods on the banks of this river, throughout the greateſt parts of its courſe, the value of which would be much increaſed if the navigation of the Spey could be rendered more practicable than it is.

The Loſſy riſes not many miles above the Royal Burg of Elgin, in the pleaſant and plentiful country of Murray, and falls into Murray-Firth a few miles below it, at a place called Loſſy-mouth, or New-Port-Elgin.

The river of Findorn riſes in the hills of Monchrolky, where its waters quickly ſpread into a lake; paſſing out of which, and running ſouth-weſt, they form a larger, which is called Loch-Moy, wherein is a conſiderable iſland, upon which ſtands Moy-hall, the ſeat of Mackintoſh. Iſſuing from thence, it takes a wide compaſs, and paſſing by Conbrugh, through which runs the great Military road to Inverneſs, turns gradually to the north-eaſt, becoming the boundary of the two ſhires into which Murray is divided, viz. Elgin and Nairn. After receiving

ceiving many ſmaller ſtreams, croſſing the wood of Tornaway, belonging to the Earl of Murray, and running at a ſmall diſtance from the antient town of Forres, declining a little to the north weſt, it falls into a baſon, which receives likewiſe a leſſer river that runs through Forres, and two other little ſtreams, which make altogether a better harbour than any of the former, though dry when the tide is out, and with a bar at the mouth of the river, which, however, is leſs apt to ſhift, and of conſequence the harbour is ſafer than moſt of the reſt. Not far from this bay ſtood anciently the rich and famous abbey of Kinloſs.

The river Nairn alſo falls into Murray Firth. This Firth, according to Ptolemy, was Æſtuarium Vararis. At the bottom of it. and on the ſouth bank of the river Neſſe, ſtands the town of Inverneſs, ſometimes, as ancient writers affirm, the reſidence of the Kings of Scotland.

The river Neſſe is about four miles long, with a ſtone bridge over it, at Inverneſs, of ſeven arches.

On the north-eaſt coaſt of Scotland we meet with ſeveral rivers of no inconſiderable courſe, which, however, are not of any great ſervice in Point of navigation. The river Beaulieu abſorbs the water of five lakes, runs many miles, and then falls into the Loch of the ſame name. Both River and Loch derive their appellation from a ſtately abbey of Ciſtertian monks, founded by John Lord Biſſet, plentifully endowed, and which was ſo called from the remarkable pleaſantneſs of its ſituation. Some are of opinion, that the Romans penetrated thus far, and little, if at all, farther; and to them attribute a great part of theſe remains, which have been diſcovered at low water, whence it is very probably conjectured, that what is now a loch was once dry and habitable. The Cairns are huge heaps of ſtones that are ſeen under water, are moſt likely to be Daniſh; but the urns found likewiſe, ſeem mo-

numents of the Romans, having had here, at leaſt, a temporary fortreſs. There is abundance of fine timber, though chiefly fir, on the banks of this river; but the falls are ſo many, as to prevent its being brought to an advantageous market.

The river Connel is ſwelled by the water of no leſs than ſix lakes, and rolls with a copious ſtream into Cromertie-Firth, paſſing by Dingwall, an old royal burgh, near its fall, and on the ſouth ſide at the mouth of the Firth ſtands Cromertie. Of the river, little or nothing is to be ſaid, except that it is famous for producing pearls: but the Firth is one of the fineſt harbours in this iſland; and by antient geographers, therefore juſtly ſtiled *Portus Salutis*; narrow indeed at its entrance, but very ſafe within, two miles broad and fifteen long; notwithſtanding which, it is, in a great meaſure, without ſhips, and without trade.

There is a large river runs out of Lochſhim in the county of Sutherland, which loch is twelve or fifteen miles long, and which river enters its waters into the Firth of Donok or Tayne, royal burghs, or antient corporations both; the latter ſtanding on the ſouth, the former on the north ſide of the Firth.

A few miles further north, the river Vynes falls into Murray-Firth, and, a little beyond that, the river Helmſdale forms a ſmall creek at its mouth, which is the laſt dependent on the port of Inverneſs. All theſe rivers abound with fiſh; and the people are very induſtrious in making the beſt uſe they can of the ſeveral inlets along the coaſt, and of the few and thoſe ſmall veſſels, they have. Yet ſurely they might be put into a way of doing ſomething better for themſelves, and of becoming thereby of more conſequence to the community by a little encouragement, conſidering that they have immenſe quarries of white marble, corn, ſalt, ſalmon, beef, wool, hides of various kinds, and tallow,

low, to ſay nothing of ſilver lead, copper, and iron mines, that are known to be in the counties behind them, or of the report that gold is found in ſome of the ſtreams of Dourneſſe; and yet perhaps, if theſe countries were at a much greater diſtance, we might be inclined to viſit and ſearch them more ſtrictly.

On the coaſt of Caithneſs, are alſo ſeveral rivers, that, running an eaſt courſe, fall into the Firth, and amongſt theſe, the moſt diſtinguiſhable is that, at the mouth of which ſtands the Burgh of Weick, and from which we ſometimes find it ſtiled the Shire of Weick.

The river Thurſo in Caithneſs, runs about twenty miles, and then falls into a bay, upon which ſtands the town of Thurſo, where are a cuſtom-houſe, a ſmall port, a few veſſels, and a little trade.

Weſt from hence runs the river of Fors, at the mouth of which is alſo a little town of the ſame name.

In the county of Strathnavern, the firſt ſtream of conſequence we meet with is the river Strathy, which runs out of a loch of the ſame denomination, and after a courſe of between twenty and thirty miles, falls into a little creek, which is called Strathy-bay.

Armſdale-river, a large ſtream, but of a much ſhorter courſe, is the next; and to the weſt of this lies the water of Navern, flowing from a loch of the ſame name, the greateſt body of water in this county, and from which it derives the appellation of Strathnavern.

Beſides theſe, there are two other rivers running out of the lakes Loyal and Dourneſs, and many noble bays and large inlets of the ſea; which might be made of benefit to the inhabitants, and to commerce and navigation.

The

The river Irwin riſes on the border of the ſhire of Lanerk; and running a north-weſt courſe for about twenty-three miles, makes the boundary of what was called the bailiwick of Cunningham. As it falls into the ſea, it meets with another conſiderable river from the ſouth-weſt; and by the junction of both theſe waters is formed a convenient harbour, upon which ſtands the ancient royal burgh of Irwin.

The river Aire riſes on the edge of Lanerkſhire, and running through the county of its own name in a weſt courſe, near twenty miles, in which ſpace it receives many auxiliary ſtreams, falls at length into what is commonly called the Firth of Clyde.

The river Blainoch riſes among the mountains which divide the ſhire of Aire from the county of Galloway, and running a ſouth-eaſt courſe ten or twelve miles, turns then almoſt directly eaſt, and receiving in its paſſage two other pretty large ſtreams, falls into the ſea at Wigton, where it meets alſo with the waters of the river Cree, and the opening of the ſhore between them conſtitutes what is called Wigton-bay.

The river Nethe, Nid, or Nithe, riſes in the ſouth part of the ſhire of Aire, and running in a winding, but conſtantly in a ſouth-eaſt courſe, receives in its paſſage ſeveral rivers, the principal among which are the Scar and Kairn, falls at laſt, with a very full tide, into the ſea, ſome miles below the town of Dumfries.

The river Annan has its ſource at Arrick-ſtone, near thoſe of the Clyde and the Tweed. It is very remarkable, that though theſe three rivers riſe, as it were together, they run into different ſeas; the Tweed into the German Ocean, the Clyde into the Iriſh Sea, and the Annan into the Solway-Firth,

Firth, after paſſing through the Stewartry of Annandale, to which it gives name, and a little below the town of Annan.

The Eſk is the laſt river that runs into the Solway-Firth.

Thus much for the moſt remarkable lakes and rivers in North-Britain. We ſhall now give a particular account of the fiſheries in Scotland, including that of pearls.

The ſalmon-fiſhery is particularly the boaſt and delight of the Scots; inſomuch that for it they too much neglect all the reſt.

Their ſalmon are accounted the beſt in Europe; and though their barrels be a third leſs than thoſe of Berwick, yet they have yielded ten livres more per barrel, in France; partly becauſe of their goodneſs, and partly becauſe better cured, wherein the magiſtrates and town-council of Aberdeen take a very particular care. Salmon abound not only in the navigable rivers of Scotland, but in thoſe which are leſs, in moſt parts of the Kingdom; and they valued them ſo much formerly, that in ſeveral of their old acts of parliament they forbad ſelling them to England, except for gold. Clyde abounds with ſalmon, for which the town of Renfrew has been famous; and Biſhop Leſley, in his deſcription of Scotland, ſays, They uſed in his time to employ ſixty veſſels in fiſhing, moſt of the ſpring and ſummer; but it is much ſhort of Aberdeen, where the ſame author ſays, The rivers Dee and Don exceed all thoſe of the kingdom for number and goodneſs of ſalmon; for which he aſſigns this reaſon, That they delight in clear ſtreams, which occaſions the rivers in Scotland to abound much more with ſalmon than thoſe of other countries, where the rivers are more muddy.

The

The other places, moſt remarkable for ſalmon-fiſhing in Scotland, are in the Dovern, or Devern, at Bamf, the rivers Neſs, Nairn, Findorn, Loſſy, and Spey, in Murray: The latter abounds with ſalmon for ſixty miles together. Lochlomond in Lenox is remarkable for ſalmon of an excellent taſte; Lochou in Argyle, the like; and there is good ſalmon-fiſhing in the rivers Lough and Spenie in Lochaber, in the bay of Cromertie; near Dingwal caſtle, and in the rivers Tay and Tweed, and other ſmaller rivers in the boardering counties. They have marled or ſpeckled ſalmon in Harries, North-viſt, and Benbecula. And in the iſle of Sky, there are no leſs than thirty rivers all abounding with ſalmon.

As to their cod-fiſhing, Mr. Spruel (an eminent Scots merchant, who laid an account of the product of the kingdom for trade before their parliament antecedent to the union) ſays, he was informed by a Yarmouth man, who uſed to buy thoſe fiſh and ſalt on the Scots coaſt, that he has ſometimes got four thouſand cured fiſh in a voyage, at one penny or two-pence a-piece, and retailed them again from eighteen pence to two ſhillings and ſixpence a piece; which ſhews what vaſt advantage might be made of this trade, ſince the Scots cod are reckoned as good or better than thoſe of Newfoundland. And what contributes much to the cheapneſs of this and the herring-fiſhery in Scotalnd, is, that they are caught with fewer hands, and veſſels of far leſs expence, than doggers, which muſt be well manned and ſtrong, becauſe obliged to lie at ſea; whereas the Scots catch thoſe fiſh in their own creeks, bays, and harbours, where few hands, and open veſſels, are for the moſt part ſufficient, becauſe they are ſeldom expoſed to any danger by ſtorms, being always near the ſhore, and laid up at night.

Herrings

Herrings abound on all the coaſts of the kingdom, but eſpecially in the weſtern iſles, which are reckoned the beſt and fatteſt, though not ſo large as thoſe taken on the eaſtern and northern coaſts. The herring-fiſhing on the Scots coaſts is accounted the beſt in the world, and the Dutch have got a great part of their wealth by it.

A fiſhery was attempted in the iſles by King Charles I. in conjunction with ſome merchants; and a magazine was erected for that uſe in Hermetra, one of the Harries iſlands, and another in the iſle of Vackſay: but the unhappy civil war coming on, it was not proſecuted. It was renewed by King Charles II. and ſucceeded well for a time: The fiſh they caught were accounted the beſt in Europe, and yielded a price accordingly; but the King withdrawing his money afterwards, to ſupply his preſſing occaſions, the merchants were diſpleaſed at it, and differing among themſelves, did alſo withdraw theirs, which ruined the deſign.

Some Dutch families ſettled in the village of Stornway, in the iſle of Lewis, ſoon after that Prince's reſtoration; and ſo much improved the inhabitants in the fiſhing trade, during the ſmall time of their abode there, that they ſtill exceed all thoſe of the neighbouring iſles and continent; they brought the natives a great deal of money likewiſe, for their ſea and land fowl; but King Charles II. being prevailed on to ſend away the Dutch, it was a great loſs to the country.

Herrings are ſometimes bought in the iſles for ſix-pence per barrel; and when cured and ſent abroad, yield from twenty-five to forty ſhillings per barrel; and ſometimes thirty-ſix thouſand barrels of white herrings have been exported to France from Clyde in a ſeaſon, beſides what were exported from Dunbar, and other parts of the kingdom, to France, and other nations; which may ſerve as a

ſpecimen

ſpecimen to ſhew how capable that trade is of improvement, eſpecially conſidering the ſituation of the weſt of Scotland and the iſles, from whence they may be a month ſooner at market with them, than from any part of England and Holland; and, with the advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and ſooner than the Dutch can poſſibly do, conſidering how far they have to ſail backward and forward, what riſques they run at ſea, and what numbers of tenders they are obliged to ſend to and again, betwixt their own country, and their doggers, with proviſions, ſalt, &c. they might ſoon be outdone in that profitable trade, by the inhabitants of Great Britain, who may lie aſhore at night, and land their fiſh as ſoon as caught, without any danger from tempeſts or enemies; many of thoſe bays where herrings abound, being very ſafe for ſhips to ride in.

The herring-fiſhery in the Forth, laſts annually about two months, and is or might be of great ſervice, they commonly employ there about eight hundred boats, and in them at leaſt between five and ſix thouſand men and boys. It is computed that about forty thouſand barrels are caught and cured in a ſeaſon. Theſe, tho' lean, are very firm, ſound fiſh, came formerly to a good market in Sweden, and are ſtill ſold with conſiderable profit in the Canaries, the weſtern iſlands, and in ſeveral parts of America. About one ſixth of theſe herrings may be ſpent at home, and the value of what is exported is modeſtly computed at twenty thouſand pounds.

The manner in which this fiſhery is carried on, renders it exceedingly beneficial to the country. The boats belong partly to the fiſhermen, who employ the reſt of the year in catching of white fiſh; but the greateſt part are commonly the property of ſhipcarpenters, and other perſons on ſhore, who build and equip them in the way of adventurers.

An

An adventure of this kind is called a Drave*, and is thus managed: two or three fiſhermen aſſociate five or ſix landmen, for there are commonly eight or nine men to a boat. Each fiſherman has a net of his own, the reſt are taken up of the net-makers, who by this means enter likewiſe into the adventure. A perſon is appointed in the nature of a purſer, who lays in proviſions and other neceſſaries, and receives the money for which the fiſh is ſold. When the ſeaſon is over, the account is made up, and all the expences being firſt diſcharged, what remains is divided into eight or nine ſhares, or as they call them, *Deals*. The proprietor of the boat draws one deal; every fiſherman half a deal; every landman, who has never been in the trade before, a quarter deal. Thus all parties are intereſted in profit and loſs; and by this fiſhery it is plain that ſeveral thouſand good ſeamen are made every year, who work the other ten months as labourers, farmers, or artificers. It makes beſides a fund of buſineſs for ſhip-carpenters, coopers, ſpinners of twine, net-makers, and other mechanicks, for the better part of the year. It is to be regretted, that a fiſhery, ſo uſeful to the country, ſhould be under any diſcouragements; and yet ſome there are. The worthy gentleman from whom we borrow this account, proceeds to enumerate ſome of theſe diſcouragements.

Whales in abundance frequent the iſlands of Fladden, Orkney, and Lewis: an hundred and fourteen ran aſhore on the Iſland of Orkney at one time, in the year 1691.

Haddocks, ſturgeon, turbot, trouts, perch, pike, ſcate, greybeard, mackarel, keeling, whiting, ſea-urchin, cat-fiſh, cock-padle, lyths, ſpirlings,

* Over all the coaſt, where ſervants hire themſelves to places, they commonly bargain to have the Drave free.

ſoles, flukes, garvie, eels, are alſo caught on the Scottiſh coaſts in great plenty, for home conſumption.

Otters, whoſe ſkins are uſeful for muffs, &c. are very numerous in the iſles.

Shell-fiſh of all ſorts, as lobſters, crabs, oyſters, are alſo found in vaſt quantities in the weſtern iſlands; the latter ſo large, that they muſt be cut in three or four pieces to be eaten.

Cockles, muſcles, limpets, wilks, ſcallops, and ſpouts, are caſt by the tide in ſuch numbers on the iſles, that the people cannot conſume them.

Pearl being the product of fiſh, it is proper to diſcourſe of the Scots pearl here. Mr. Spruel, a merchant, who underſtood the pearl trade the beſt of any man in that branch of commerce, having dealt in it above forty years, ſays, he has ſometimes given a hundred rix dollars, which is near twenty-five pounds, for one Scots pearl; and that he had Scots pearl as fine, clear, and more tranſparent than any Oriental pearl. Though the latter be more eaſily matched, becauſe they are all of a yellow water, yet foreigners covet Scots pearl. The more wrinkles there are in a pearl ſhell, the better ſign it is of the age and goodneſs of a pearl; for the ſmooth ſhells are young and barren: therefore he propoſed, that a law ſhould be made to forbid the fiſhing of young pearl; for the longer they ſtay in the water, the more valuable they are, ſo that he would have no ſhell taken up leſs than four inches in length, or two or three in breadth: and that none ſhall offer any pearl to be ſold, that weighs leſs than five grains, which is as reaſonable as laws to prevent the taking of the young fry of ſalmon, ſince pearls are of much more value. And that they might have time to grow and increaſe, he propoſes, That pearl-fiſhing ſhould be forbid, except once in ten years, at leaſt; becauſe he

he has been ſorry to ſee ſome thouſands of young pearls offered to ſale that were of no manner of value; whereas, had they lain in the water their due time, they might have been worth from four to fifty crowns a-piece.

Pearl is found in moſt places of the nation where ſalmon are taken: and once in twenty years, he ſays, there is a great pearl-fiſhing in Scotland. This does not hinder, but that pearl-ſhells of the ſize he propoſes, or larger, may be taken up at any time, when found; and theſe are probably to be had among the unfrequented iſles.

Particular places where pearls abound, are the rivers in the Iſle of Sky, where they are frequently found in black muſſels, eſpecially in the rivers Kilmartin and Ord, where pearls have lately been found of twenty pounds per piece; and in a freſh water lake, near the ſouth ſide of Locheinarſtadt. In that ſame iſland there are alſo muſſels that breed pearl.

Though the ſmall pearl be not ſo uſeful for ornament, yet they may be of very good uſe in phyſic, and make a fine article in the apothecaries bills, being reputed the chief of all cordials, and very good againſt the plague, violent and peſtilential fevers, fluxes, heart-burning, giddineſs of the head, trembling of the heart, &c. which is ſufficient to ſhew, that the pearl-fiſhery well deſerves encouragement, ſince we may be ſupplied with it much cheaper at home than from the Indies.

The Linen and Woollen Manufactory of Scotland are greatly increaſed ſince the union, and export great quantities both of brown and white linen, beſides their home conſumption; they alſo make very good holland, muſlins plain and ſtriped, callicoes, damasks, ticking for beds, &c. white and dyed threads, tapes, laces, &c.

Scotland

Scotland produces a very great number of ſheep; they have abundance of wool, and now have ſeveral manufactures of broad cloth, coarſer houſewifes cloth, fingrims, ſerges, bayes, crapes, tammies, Glaſgow plaids, worſted camblets, and other ſtuffs, and ſtockings for home conſumption and export, beſides the tallow and ſkins of ſheep: the country being almoſt every where deſtitute of ſhelter for their ſheep, during the winter, is the reaſon their wool is not ſo fine as that of England, and though they do not equal our broad cloth, yet they have brought it to great perfection, and their wool is very uſeful in the manufactures of Yorkſhire, Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, ſuch as kerſies, duffels, yarn ſtockings, and ſuch coarſer goods; very good wool is brought from the highlands and iſles, which, becauſe ſold at the Croſs of Aberdeen, is commonly called Croſs-wool.

They are very expert in making of ſtuffs, for plaids, a manufacture in which they exceed all nations, both as to colour and fineneſs; but the women having diſuſed them for garments, they are only worn by the dregs of the people; and the highlanders being forbid the uſe of them by law, the manufacture is of late greatly decreaſed. They were for ſome time very much fancied in England, for beds, hangings, window-curtains, and night-gowns for both ſexes; ſo that attempts have been made at Norwich to imitate them; but they fall much ſhort of the Scots in colour, fineneſs, and workmanſhip, as is evident at firſt ſight; and the taſte for them is now in a manner exploded. Their greateſt trade for their woollen manufactures, and other commodities, has for many years been with the United Netherlands, where they have a conſervator, who ſerves both for a conſul and envoy, to take care of the affairs of

their

their trade, being part of the ancient privileges they enjoyed by treaties with the Dukes of Burgundy and others, when Sovereigns of the Netherlands. From this trade the towns of Rotterdam and Ter-veer have acquired conſiderable wealth; in return for which, the Scots have been always well eſteemed in thoſe provinces; and the States allow them churches, and maintenance for their miniſters.

Thus having given this brief account of Scotland in General, we ſhall now deſcribe the ſeveral ſhires, ſtations, &c. in an alphabetical order, as they ſtand in the Rolls of Parliament.

ABERDEEN-

1. ABERDEENSHIRE

IS bounded on the ſouth with part of Angus and Merns, or rather with the river Dee; and the Granſbain mountains, with part of Bamf, on the north weſt; part of Murray on the north; the German Ocean on the eaſt; and the river Spey and part of Badenoch on the weſt. It is computed by *Camden* to be ſeventy-three miles in length, twenty-eight in breadth, with an area of eleven hundred and ſeventy ſquare miles. As the ſouth part contains Mar with its ſubdiviſions, it was from thence called the *Shire of Mar*, which gave title of Earl to the ancient and noble family of Euſhine, till forfeited by the rebellion of the late Earl.

The ſoil would be fruitful enough in the main, if properly cultivated, and produces corn, particularly rye, and oats in abundance, with ſome pulſe and roots, and herbs, both for food and phyſic. The hilly parts, eſpecially the craigs of Pennan, where the eagles build their neſts, are covered with woods of fir and oak, and they have plenty of game and paſture, &c. ſo that they have abundance of ſheep, black-cattle, horſes and deer. It has quarries of ſpotted marble, lime-ſtone, and ſlate, and one ſort of ſtones peculiar to this country, Elf-arrow-heads, which ſeem to be of the flinty kind, and are of different ſhapes, moſt of them pointed like

like ſpears. They are from half an inch to two inchs long, rough and unpoliſhed, and very thin at the edges. It is ſaid they are always found by chance, and often in the road, where none were to be ſeen an hour or two before, and ſometimes they are diſcovered in the boots, &c. of travellers: and as they generally are found in the ſummer ſeaſon, when the ſky is clear, naturaliſts conclude, they are formed in the air by ſome groſs exhalations. In its rivers are found muſſels, which contain large pearls of a fine colour.

The air of this county is cool but healthful, and their firing is peat, turf, and wood. The winter is much milder than might be expected ſo far north, and the inhabitants are reckoned to be of as mild a temper, though as ſharp-witted as their neighbours. Here are ſprings of allum-water, and veins of ſtone, from whence allum is boiled.

Aberdeen in the County of Mar, ſtands upon the mouth of the river Done, from which it takes its name; there are two towns, the Old and the New, about a mile diſtant from each other, but governed by the ſame magiſtrates.

Old Aberdeen is the ancient epiſcopal ſee; and the remains of the cathedral of St. Machary are ſtill to be ſeen. It appears to have been a large ſtately and magnificent ſtructure, for the time it was erected. It ſuffered greatly at the time of the reformation, but more ſince the revolution.

Both the Old and New Town have a College, or rather an Univerſity, that in Old Aberdeen is called King's College, from King James the Fourth taking the patronage upon him, though it was founded by Biſhop Elphinſton, and the greateſt part built by him in the year 1500, the bull for it was procured from Pope Alexander VI. endowing it with as ample privileges as thoſe of Paris and Bononia.

The

The chief ornament of this town is the King's College, on the ſouth ſide of it; a neat and ſtately ſtructure.

The church and ſteeple are built of hewn ſtone, and the ſummit of the latter reſembles an imperial crown. The windows of the church were formerly eſteemed for their paintings, and ſomething of their ſplendor ſtill remains. In the ſteeple are two bells of extraordinary bigneſs, beſides others.

Cloſe to the church is a library, well furniſhed with books.

There are in this college a principal, a ſub-principal, who is alſo one of their regents, a profeſſor of humanity or philology, a profeſſor of divinity, doctor of phyſic, a profeſſor of the Oriental tongues, a profeſſor of the civil-law, and a profeſſor of the mathematics. Dr. Frazer has been a great benefactor to it.

The firſt preſident of King's-college was Hector Boeſe or Bockthius, who enjoyed a revenue of forty Scottiſh marks, about two pounds four ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling money.

In 1631, this college was overturned by a ſtorm, but rebuilt ſoon after in a more ſtately manner. King Charles the Firſt gave it an endowment of eight burſſers out of the revenue of the ancient biſhoprics. From whence this college and that in the New Town, was called the Caroline Univerſity, or the Univerſity of King Charles.

New Aberdeen is ſituate on the mouth of the river Dee; the county town, and conſequently the ſeat of the ſheriffs court. The town is opulent, and carries on a conſiderable trade. The ſalmon-fiſhery brings them in a great revenue, and the inhabitants are reckoned very polite and courteous. The houſes are large and lofty, built moſtly with the granite, (at preſent uſed in the pavement of London); the ſtone is beautiful and laſting; the ſtreets are ſpa-

cious

cious and clean, and there are gardens and orchards, which render the proſpect of the city beautiful on approaching it. Here is a manufacture of knit-ſtockings, which employs a number of the lower claſs of women; here are two ſprings, which flow from a round hill at the weſt end of the city; for the medicinal virtues of which, we refer the reader to a Treatiſe written by Doctor William Barclay.

Here is a college called the Mariſchall-college, from its founder, George Keith, Earl-Marſhal of England in the year 1593. The city has adorned and beautified it with many additional buildings: they have a principal, four profeſſors of philoſophy, a profeſſor of divinity, a profeſſor of mathematics, and a profeſſor of phyſic. It has a good library founded by the city, enlarged by the gifts of ſeveral learned men, and furniſhed with mathematical inſtruments.

"The college-hall is large and well lighted; one of its ornaments is the picture of Arthur Johnſon, formerly principal of the college, and holds among the Latin Poets of Scotland, the next place to the elegant Buchanan.

"Both the colleges of the New and Old Town have nearly the ſame method of inſtruction; the ſtudents wear ſcarlet gowns, and the profeſſors black; in the King's-college there is kept a public table; but the ſcholars of the Mariſchall-college are boarded in the town.

"The courſe of education is extended to four years, at the end of which, thoſe who take a degree, who are not many, become maſters of arts, and whoever is a maſter, may, if he pleaſes, immediately commence doctor. The title of Doctor was, however, for a conſiderable time, beſtowed only on phyſicians."*

* Johnſon's Journey.

Beſides a grammar-ſchool founded by Dr. Dunt, having a maſter and three uſhers, there is another for teaching of muſic.

The church of St. Nicholas is an handſome edifice of free-ſtone, with a lofty ſteeple, reſembling a pyramid. It was formerly divided into three churches, that on the weſt was pulled down, and a very handſome one of free-ſtone erected on its ſcite, Mr. Willery of Edinburgh being the arcitect.

Here is alſo a priſon and a workhouſe belonging to the town, likewiſe an alms-houſe and three hoſpitals; and near the harbour ſtands the cuſtom-houſe. The market-place is beautiful and ſpacious, and the ſtreets adjoining are very handſome; moſt of the houſes are built of ſtone, four ſtories high, with handſome ſaſh-windows, and are well furniſhed within, the citizens here being as gay, as genteel, and perhaps as rich, as in any city in Scotland. In the year 1739, an infirmary was erected here; ſince which, two wings have been added to it: the whole is ſupported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the town and country. In the year 1766, upwards of ſeven hundred patients were taken in, who were treated with the greateſt humanity. In this infirmary the operation of Lithotomy has been introduced with the greateſt ſucceſs, by Dr. Thomas Livingſtone, Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh.

The bridge at Old Aberdeen, over the Don, conſiſts of one immenſe arch of ſtone, ſprung from two rocks, one on each ſide, which ſerves as a butment to the arch; ſo that it may be ſaid to have a foundation coeval with nature, and which will laſt as long. The other bridge is upon the river Dee, a mile to the weſt of New Aberdeen; and has ſeven ſtately arches, as I has already mentioned. The ſtreets are paved with a ſort of flint and pebbles.

The

The principal form of public worſhip in this town, and indeed in almoſt all this county, is that uſed by the Church of England, legally practiſed in Scotland, in licenſed chapels, ſerved by clergymen of Engliſh or Iriſh ordination.

The public commotions having greatly damaged the town of Aberdeen, the Scottiſh Parliament laid a duty of two penny Scots on every Scots pint of ale or beer ſold within the town, &c. which continued till the year 1707, for enabling them to diſcharge the debts, which ſtill being found inſufficient another act paſſed in 1731, for continuing the ſaid duties for twenty-five years more, for the following good purpoſes, viz. for paying off the remaining debts of the town; for building a new pier on the north ſide of the harbour; for repairing the old pier on the ſouth ſide, which was very much ſunk and decayed; for repairing the great church, called the old church, which was in a very decayed condition; for rebuilding the town houſe, which was alſo in a very bad ſtate; and for maintaining and carrying on other public works for the benefit of the town.

North of Aberdeen is a point of land called *Buchaneſs*, being in the ſhire or the county of Buchan, part of which belongs to Aberdeenſhire. It was to this point the French ſquadron, with the Pretender on board, in the reign of Queen Anne, kept their flight in ſight of the ſhore, being thus far purſued by Sir George Byng, with the Engliſh fleet; but from hence they ſteer'd away north-eaſt, as if for the Norway coaſt, when the Engliſh Admiral ſeeing no probability of coming up to them, gave over the chaſe; but they altered their courſe in the night, ſtood away ſouth, and came back to Dunkirk whence they ſet out.

Slanes Caſtle is built upon the margin of the ſea, ſo that the walls of only one of the towers, ſeem only

only a continuation of a perpendicular rock, the foot of which is beaten by the waves. From the windows is a noble view over that part of the ocean that ſeparates Scotland from Norway,

Dun Buy, upon the ſame coaſt, is a double protuberance of ſtone, open to the main ſea on one ſide, and parted from the land by a very narrow channel on the other. Its name, which in Erſe is ſaid to ſignify the *Yellow Rock*, is taken from the yellow colour it has, owing to the dung of innumerable ſea fowls, which in the ſpring lay their eggs here in great abundance. The body of one of the birds that frequent this rock is ſaid not to be larger than a duck's, yet it lays eggs as large as thoſe of a gooſe; it is called by the inhabitants a Coot.

Near this rock is another almoſt perpendicular, united on one ſide by a high ſhore, and on the other riſing ſteep to a great height above the main ſea. It is called the *Buller* or *Bouilloir* of *Buchan*. The top is open, from which may be ſeen a dark gulph of water, which flows into the cavity through a breach made in the lower part of the encloſing rock. It has the appearance of a vaſt well, bordered with a wall; the edge of the Buller is not wide, and to thoſe that walk round appears very narrow. To look down this amazing height has a moſt tremendous appearance of water on one ſide and a perpendicular ridge of ſtones on the other, ſo that ſhould the foot ſlip, inevitable death muſt enſue.

At the bottom of this rock is a baſon nearly circular, to which an entrance is made by the water; it is incloſed on every ſide by a perpendicular rock, and there are many cavities which go backward to a depth ſaid to have never been explored. In ſummer the gentry reſort here with collations, and ſmugglers make them ſtore-houſes for clandeſtine merchandize. They are thought by Johnſon to have been uſed by

pirates

pirates of ancient times as magazines for arms, or repoſitories of plunder, and that the Buller may have ſerved as a ſhelter from ſtorms, and perhaps as a retreat from enemies, to the little veſſels uſed by the northern rowers.

The Dropping Cave of Slanes is very remarkable for a petrified ſubſtance, whereof is made excellent lime.

In the month of October, 1752, as ſome quarriers were digging for lime-ſtone, near Colliſtown in the pariſh of Slanes, they diſcovered a cave of the ſame nature, but a more curious form, and eaſier of acceſs, than the famous dropping cave above-mentioned. The ſtone is very white, and hangs down in a great number of ſmall tubes, reſembling Iſicles, over a baſon of water three feet deep, and about four in diameter. The cave at bottom is near circular, ſix feet broad, and ten in height. On the left-hand of the baſon is an aſcent, which looks like the entrance into another cave. Upon the right-hand is a row of petrified pillars, which, when cleared away, will ſhew the true dimenſions, and entertaining variety of this diſcovery.

A little ſouth of Buchaneſs, is Peterhead, with a road that will hold an hundred ſail of ſhips, and at this place it is high water when the moon is directly ſouth.

Other places of note in this county, are

Kintore, a royal burgh, which gives title of Earl to a branch of the family of Keith.

Inverury is ſituate at the conflux of the rivers Ourie and Don, and ſheltered with trees on every ſide. This town was made a royal burgh by King Robert Bruce, he having here gained a ſignal victory over John Cummings and his adherents in favour of Edward I. of England, though he was ſick, and carried on a horſe litter to the field. This was the firſt victory King Robert obtained, and laid

the

the foundation of the overthrow of the Engliſh uſurpation in Scotland. Near the ſame place alſo in 1411, Alexander Stuart, Earl of Mar, defeated Donnald of the Iſles in the bloody battle of Harlaw.

Kildrumny, ſituate on the north ſide of the Don, the ancient ſeat of the Earls of Mar, where the late Earl of Mar ſet up his ſtandard for the Pretender.

Strath Bolgy, or *Strath Bogie*, is ſituate in one of the diviſions of this ſhire, to which it gives name. It is a large and ancient barony, erected into an earldom by King James VI. in favour of the chief of the noble and ancient family of Gordon, and is moſtly inhabited by Gordons, vaſſals to the Duke of Gordon, who has a magnificent caſtle here.

It is a mean and ſmall village, has Bamft on the north-weſt, Garioch on the eaſt, and Mar on the ſouth; and being watered by the rivers Dolvern and Bolgy, is fruitful in corn and paſtures, cattle, ſheep, &c. Its name imports a valley upon the Bolgy, and it formerly had a Nonjuring meeting houſe and a toll booth. The women here are remarkable for ſpinning of fine linnen yarn, which is ſold to the merchants.

Not far from Strathbogy is Huntley-Caſtle, now in ruins; it gives title to the Marquiſſes of that name, and is of great antiquity. A ſmall diſtance from the caſtle is a large ſtone building, the reſidence of Hamilton the rebel Governor of Carliſle, before he entered into the rebellion.

About four miles from the village is *Rothiemay*, the ſeat of Lord Bracco; and ſomething more than a mile farther, on the ſame ſide, and upon a more riſing ground, is an ancient houſe, the ſeat of one Abernethy, called Laird of Mayen. The ſituation is exceedingly pleaſant, commanding a moſt noble and delightful view of the ſerpentine windings of the river Deveron.

AIRE.

AIRESHIRE

IS bounded on the north by the ſhire of Renfrew; the ſouth with Galloway; on the eaſt with Clyndale; and on the weſt with the Firth of Clyde; it generally produces good ſtore of corn and graſs, is very populous, and the inhabitants are exceedingly induſtrious. It is divided into Carrick, Kyle and Cunningham, which are reckoned three great baileries of Scotland, ſo called becauſe they are governed by bailiffs. The ſquare miles of the baileries of Kyle and Carrick, according to *Templeman*, are ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and thoſe of Cunningham two hundred and twenty-nine. It has one conſiderable loch in it, called Dun, which is ſix miles long and two broad, with an iſle in it, upon which is an old houſe, called Caſtle Dun. Upon the Water-down is a bridge of one arch, ninety feet long, which is much wider than the Rialto at Venice, or the middle arch of the great bridge at York.

Carrick, or *Carrict*, has the honour of giving one of the titles of Earl to the Prince of Wales. It is a more fruitful and better cultivated country than Galloway, and not ſo mountainous, but it is not ſo abundant in cattle, eſpecially ſheep and horſes. Here is plenty of good fiſh, particularly ſalmon, with which the rivers Stincher and Griven abound. There is no great trade carried on here, but the people

people who live towards the coaſt, get a tolerable livelihood by catching of herrings and other fiſh, for the merchants of Glaſgow and other places.

The chief town in this county is *Maybole*; but though it ſtands on the coaſt, it has no harbour, and is poor and decayed. The market is good, becauſe there are many gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and the coaſt near it full of people; but the houſes are mean, low, and very coarſe. The family of Kennedy, Earls of Caſſils, are, or were, Lords of great part of the country, and have a good antient ſeat in this place.

At the north bounds of Carrick, is the bridge before mentioned. There are many other large bridges in this county, but none ſo large as the foreſaid, except at Glaſgow and Sterling. This bridge leads to the ſhire of Aire.

Kyle, properly called the *Shire of Aire*, is ſeparated from Carrick by the river Durn, and from Cunningham by the river Irwine. It is divided by the river Aire into two ſtewartries, i.e. that on the ſouth ſide, as far as the river Dun, into King's Kyle, is under the juriſdiction of the ſheriff; and Kyle-Stewart, which belonged anciently to the Stewarts of Scotland, and ſince to the eldeſt ſon of the King.

The Scots writers derive its name from Coilus or Kylus, a Britiſh King, who was defeated and killed in a battle here, of which there are many monuments ſtill to be ſeen. The place where it was fought, is called Coilfield; a church near it was called Coil-town Kirk. The river near which it was won, and which falls into the river Air, four miles above the town of Aire, is called Coil; a lake not far from it, near which the Scots encamped, is called Lake Fergus. A trumpet reſembling a crooked horn, which has a very ſhrill ſound, was dug up in the field of battle, and is ſtill kept in the Laird of Caprington's houſe, called Coilfield, and

and made uſe of to call his ſervants and workmen together. Here, or, as ſome ſay, at Largis in the Bay of Clyde, was another bloody battle in the year 1263, between King Alexander III. of Scotland, and Acho King of Norway, who came to the port of Aire with a great fleet of ſhips, and twenty thouſand men, who, after ravaging the country, was routed, and loſt his army, and an hundred and forty ſhips. At this laſt battle, an Iriſh gentleman, of the name of Mackenzie, behaved ſo well, that King Alexander gave him the lands of Kintail, which continued in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Seaforth, his ſucceſſor, till the late Earl taking part with the Pretender, his eſtate became forfeited. From this brave Iriſhman are deſcended the numerous name of Mackenzie.

Aire, the chief town of this diviſion is eminent for its privileges, and its large juriſdiction, which extends from the mouth of Clyde to the borders of Galloway, near ſixty-four miles. It is divided from the Old town by a bridge of four arches. The Old town was once called St. John's Town upon Aire; it was built by the King's patent, in a ſandy plain, amidſt pleaſant fertile fields, that afford a good proſpect both winter and ſummer. In the fields, betwixt the mouth of the Don and Aire, ſtands a very beautiful church. The town has a good harbour, is well ſituated for trade, and, like a fine beauty, in decay, plainly ſhews, that it was formerly larger and more beautiful than it is at preſent, ſo that the townſmen ſay, from its having been the fifth beſt town in Scotland, it is now the fifth worſt. What has been the reaſon of this falling off of their trade, we cannot learn, nor do the inhabitants aſſign the leaſt reaſon for it.

Aire is noted for the treacherous murder of many noblemen and gentlemen, by the Engliſh, in Wallace's time; where they were called together during

a truce, (after Edward I. had over-run the country) on pretence of holding a court of juſtice; and were treacherouſly hanged one after another, as they entered the King's large barns where the court was held.

This barbarous murder, was as ſeverely, as juſtly, revenged by Wallace, with whom, as Warden of Scotland, they had made the truce, and whom they endeavoured to entice thither by their charter of peace, as they had done a great many others of quality; but Wallace having intimation of their deſigns, eſcaped, and ſurprized the Engliſh the ſame night, amidſt their jollity, ſet the barn on fire, and having ſet guards around that none of the Engliſh ſhould eſcape, he conſumed them all. The ruins of thoſe barns are ſtill ſhewn here.

Oliver Cromwell built a citadel at Aire, well fortified with a foſſe and a ſtone wall. At the reſtoration it was demoliſhed; and at preſent only ſome houſes and angles of the ramparts are ſtanding.

About two miles north of the town ſtands a Lazar-houſe, called Kencaſe, which King Robert Bruce, ſet apart as a place for the retirement of leprous perſons.

Cunningham, has Kyle on the ſouth, the mouth of Clyde on the north, the Firth of Clyoe on the weſt, and Renfrew and part of Clydedale on the eaſt. The county is much finer than Kyle, and is not ſo mountainous. It is a Daniſh or German word, which ſignifies the King's reſidence.

The capital town of this part of the ſhire is Irwin, which ſtands at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Here they have a port which was formerly in a much better condition than it has been for ſome years paſt, the harbour being ſo much decayed by length of time, and other accidents that the trade began to decline; for the water not being confined to its proper channel, the

the harbour became ſo choaked up with ſandbanks, that it was of little uſe to what it had been; ſo that ſhips of very ſmall burden were frequently ſhut up for ſeveral months in the river before they could ſail out to ſea. At the ſame time the town-houſe, church, ſtreets, and other public works, as the common goal, and one of the arches of the bridge, were each in a ruinous condition: all which occaſioned an act of parliament to paſs in the ninth of King George II. for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of ale or beer ſold in the town of Irwin and its liberties; and a duty of a penny ſterling upon every ton of coals ſhipped off for tranſportation. But this much muſt be ſaid, notwithſtanding the declining conditition of its harbour, before this act paſſed, it carried on a greater trade than moſt of the ports between Aire and Dumfries. Their chief trade is in Scots coal, which they export in great quantities to Ireland; for the neighbouring hills abound with this commodity.

As it has more trade than the other ports we have been ſpeaking of, ſo it is better built. Here are two handſome ſtreets, a good quay, and a capacious harbour. The country is rich and fruitful, filled with gentlemen's ſeats and well built houſes; and wherever you turn your eye you ſee nothing but beautiful incloſures, pleaſant paſtures, and graſs-grounds. It is ſaid, this incloſing the ground was owing to the Engliſh ſoldiers, who were placed here and in Kyle by Oliver Cromwell (for at Aire he built a citadel, as has been before mentioned) theſe promoted and encourged the people to incloſe and improve their lands, and inſtructed them in the manner of husbandry practiſed in England, which they have not forgot to this day.

A little from Irwin ſtood Kilmarnock-Caſtle, the ſeat of the family of the Boyds, late Earls of Kil-

marnock,

marnock, which, on the 15th of March 1738-9, was intirely conſumed, with the furniture, and a curious collection of books and manuſcripts, nothing being ſaved but the charter-cheſt. On the other ſide is the caſtle of Eglington, the ſeat of the antient family of the Montgomeries, Earls of Eglington. On the north-eaſt borders of this country, where it joins to Clydſdale, is the Caſtle of Loudon, the noble and beautiful ſeat of the Earl of Loudon.

Upon the bay of Clyde ſtands the town of *Largis*, famous for the defeat of the Norwegians by King Alexander III. of Scotland, which ſome give to Kyle, as we have ſaid before.

Kilmaers, in the ſame county, is the ſeat of the noble and ancient family of Cunningham, Earls of Glencairn. *Camden* ſays, that the family derives its original from one of that name concerned in the murder of Thomas à Becket, who fled into Scotland on that account, and therefore bears an epiſcopal pall in their arms: but it is plain from their motto, "Over, Fork, Over," that it is a fork, and not an epiſcopal pall; and the family, no doubt, is of a much higher and nobler original.

In the ſea lies Lady's Iſle, where is great plenty of rabbets and fowl, but no inhabitants.

ARGYLESHIRE,

OR,

SHIRE OF INNERARY.

THIS county, which was the firſt ſeat of the Scots when they landed from Ireland, did, together with Perthſhire and the Weſtern Iſlands make up the kingdom of the Scots, while the reſt of Scotland was under the Picts and Romans. It is called in Latin Argadia, or Argathelia from *Argathel*, or *Argwithil*, i. e. near to the Iriſh, becauſe it lies towards Ireland, whoſe inhabitants were called by the Britons Gwithil and Gnothel.

It has the Iriſh Sea and the Frith of Clyde on the ſouth, Perthſhire on the eaſt, Lochalber on the north-eaſt, and ſeveral Iſles on the north-weſt. It is computed by Camden to be one hundred and twenty miles in length, and forty in breadth. It had formerly two ſheriffdoms, Argyle and Turbert, which are now united into one, comprehending Cantyre, Knapdale, Aſkeodniſh, and Cowall.

It is mountainous, and the inhabitants, who ſpeak Iriſh, live moſtly by hunting and fiſhing, for its ſeven great loughs, with other leſſer ones, abound with all ſorts of fiſh. The coaſt is full of high rocks and black mountains, covered with heath, which feed great numbers of black cattle, deer, and wild

wild beaſts. Their cattle generally run wild, but are excellent meat, and their fat being boiled continues ſome days like oil. This county is the ſeat of a provincial ſynod, containing five preſbyteries and forty-nine pariſhes, and it gives title of Duke and Earl, as does alſo Greenwich in England, to the chief of the Campbell's family, deſcended from the ancient heroic petty Kings of Ulſter in Ireland. This family was for a long time hereditary Lords Juſtices General or Lords Chief Juſtices in criminal affairs for the whole kingdom; but ſurrendered that office to King Charles the Firſt, on condition of having the hereditary juriſdiction of Argyle and the Iſles. The Dukes are ſtill hereditary Great Maſters of the Kings Houſhold in Scotland, hereditary Admirals of the Weſtern Iſles, hereditary Sheriffs of the County, and hereditary Generals of Denvon Caſtle. This family has had the honour to match with the royal family and others of the greateſt note in Scotland, are poſſeſſed of many royalties, and have abundance of vaſſals, who, by a very odd right of tenure, are obliged to pay the portions of the daughters of the family when married; and for this end a tax is laid on them, according to the number of their cattle. The ſhire has many caſtles and gentlemen's ſeats, moſt of which are poſſeſſed by branches of this family, which is noted for having ſuffered much for its ſteadfaſt adherence to the Proteſtant religion and the liberties of their country, eſpecially from the reformation to the revolution.

Cantipe, or *Kintiri*, i. e. in Iriſh a peninſula, the moſt ſouthern diviſion of the ſhire. The land is very fruitful and populous, and chiefly inhabited by Lowlanders and Highlanders.

Cambell Town, the chief place of this part, was made a royal burgh by King William. It is ſituate on the Lough of Kilkernan, has a weekly market,

is

is the ſeat of a Preſbytery, and has a ſafe harbour, there being an iſland at the mouth of the bay. Camden ſays, the people of this part formerly made excurſions into Ireland, and poſſeſſed themſelves of Gline and Rowle.

Knapdale is joined to Cantire by a narrow neck of land, through which the country people draw their ſmall veſſels. It abounds with lakes and bays, in ſome of which are iſlands and caſtles, and the ſoil is generally fitter for paſture than cultivation; yet it produces corn in great plenty.

From the Mull of Cantire you ſee Ireland very plain, it being not above fifteen or ſixteen miles from the Point of Land to the Fair fou Land in Coleraine, on the north coaſt of Ireland.

The chief towns here are

1. *Inverary*, or *Innerary*, near the bottom of Lochfyn; it was made a royal burgh by King Robert Bruce; it is a market town, and the ſeat of a Preſbytery. This town held out under the Earl of Iley, afterwards Duke of Argyle, againſt the Pretender's forces in 1715.

2. *Kilmore*, which ſtands on the river that falls into the Lochfyn, is the ſeat of a Preſbytery, conſiſting of twelve pariſhes.

Lorne, the third diviſion, and the moſt pleaſant and fruitful part of Argyle, gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Argyle, to whom it came by marriage with an heireſs of the branch of the family of Stewart. The place of chief note in it is Dunſtafage Caſtle, or St. Steven's Mountain, formerly a royal ſeat, where, above this place Lochaber inſinuates itſelf ſo far into the land, out of the Weſtern Sea, that it is only hindered from meeting Lochneſs, that runs into the Eaſtern Ocean, by a very narrow ridge of hills between them.

The chief place in this tract is

Tarbar

Tarbat, anciently a ſhire, where, before its union with Argyleſhire, King James IV. by authority of parliament, conſtituted a juſtice and ſheriff to adminiſter juſtice to the inhabitants of the Southern Iſles.

The fourth diviſion, viz. Argyle properly ſo called, has Knapdale and Cowal on the ſouth, Lochaber on the north, Lenox and Grampian Hills on the eaſt, and Lorn on the weſt. It lies between Lochfyn, which is ſixty miles long and four broad, with a great herring fiſhery, and Lachow, or Lochaw, a freſh-water lake, twenty-four miles long and one broad.

The latter gives title of Viſcount to the Duke of Argyle, and according to Biſhop Leſley is almoſt as large as Lochlomond, containing twelve iſlands, in two of which are caſtles, viz. Enconel and Glenurgulatot. A river, called Aw, runs from it, and after a courſe of ſix or ſeven miles enters Loch Ediff, which falls into the Weſt Sea, over againſt the Iſle of Mull, and abounds with ſalmon.

Cowal, the laſt ſub-diviſion of this ſhire, lies between Lochfyn on the weſt, the Firth of Clyde on the eaſt, the Iſle of Bute on the ſouth, Argyle proper, with the Grampian Mountains on the north, and abounds with lakes and bays,

The principal place here, is

Denvon, formerly the ſeat of the Biſhop of Argyle, and now of a Preſbytery, conſiſting of eight pariſhes.

We poſtpone the particular deſcription of the iſlands of this part to their proper place, in the general claſs of the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſlands.

As charitable inſtitutions, wherever founded, are always pleaſing to the benevolent mind, we therefore ſhall give an account of a very laudable ſociety erected in Scotland for propogating Chriſtian knowledge in the Highlands. The account, which together

gether with ſome particulars of the Highlands, is very accurately comprehended in a letter, written June 1739, from a gentleman, a great encourager of this noble inſtitution, to his friend; his words are

"The extent of the Highlands of Scotland is much greater than has commonly been imagined: from the Mull of Kintyre to Faro-head in Strathnavern is more than two hundred miles in a ſtrait line from ſouth to north; and from Faro-head to John o'Grot's houſe is above ſixty miles along the north and northern coaſt of the continent. Beſides, there is a vaſt number of inhabited iſlands, of which ſome are both large and populous; for inſtance, Jura is twenty-four miles long; Iſla 16; Mull 24; Sky 48; Long-Iſland, comprehending Bara, Southuiſt, Northuiſt, and Lewis, 100; and many others, from two to twelve miles in length. The Iſles of Orkney and Zetland are to be conſidered by themſelves, for to Orkney alone belong thirty-three inhabited Iſlands, one of which is twenty-four miles, and another twelve, in length. In Zetland there are about thirty inhabited iſlands, ſome of which are ſix, others ſeven miles long. Many of theſe iſlands lie at conſiderable diſtances from the continent, and from one another, and are in extent about one half of Scotland.

In this large track of country ignorance and ſuperſtition greatly prevail: in ſome places the remains even of Paganiſm are ſtill to be found; and in many others the reformation from Popery has never yet been obtained. The pariſhes where miniſters are ſettled, are commonly of very great extent, ſome thirty, forty, or fifty miles long; and generally divided by impaſſable mountains and lakes; ſo that moſt of the inabitants, being deſtitute of all means of knowledge, and without any ſchools to educate their children, are entirely ignorant of the principles of religion and virtue; live in idle-

neſs and poverty; have no notion of induſtry, or ſenſe of liberty; are ſubject to the command of their Popiſh diſaffected chieftains; who have always oppoſed the propagating Chriſtian knowledge, and the Engliſh tongue, that they might with the leſs difficulty keep their miſerable vaſſals in a ſlaviſh dependence. The poorer ſort have only the Iriſh tongue, and little correſpondence with the civilized parts of the nation; and only come among them to pillage the more induſtrious inhabitants. They are brought up in principles of tyranny and arbritary government; depend upon foreign Papiſts as their main ſupport, and the native Iriſh as their beſt correſpondents and allies. This has been the ſource of all the rebellions and inſurrections in that country ſince the revolution.

On the other hand, they are naturally of a quick genius, of great bodily ſtrength, and innured to hardſhip. Their country is commodiouſly ſituated for the nobleſt fiſhery in the world; of which our neighbours have made immenſe profit. They have mines and woods, and great quantity of black cattle, and vaſt tracts of improveable land; which lie waſte for want of induſtry in the people, and not conſidering the advantage of their ſituation. They are a numerous and prolific people; and, if reformed in their principles and manners, and uſefully employed, might be made a conſiderable acceſſion of power and wealth to Great Britain. Some clans of Highlanders, well inſtructed in the arts of war, and well affected to the government, would make as able and formidable a body for their country's defence, as Great Britain or Switzerland, or any part of Europe, are able to produce.

"In the year 1701 ſome gentlemen of Edinburgh firſt conſidered of proper methods for civilizing and reforming them; and agreed, that the ſetting up of ſchools, in different and convenient places, for the inſtructing

inſtructing of their youth in the Engliſh tongue, and principles of the Chriſtian religion, and diſpoſing them to virtue and induſtry, would be the moſt likely and effectual means. They joined in a voluntary ſubſcription among themſelves, and engaged as many others in it as they could; which laid the firſt foundation of this great and public deſign. They ſoon found the work too heavy a burthen for a few private hands, and made application to her late Majeſty Queen Anne, who was graciouſly pleaſed to approve and recommend the ſame by her royal proclamation, in the year 1708; and in 1709, granted her letters patent, conſtituting and appointing a certain number of the ſubſcribers to be a ſociety, or body politic, by the name of The Society in Scotland for propagating the Chriſtian Knowledge in the Highlands and Iſlands, &c. with full powers to receive donations of money, &c. and to purchaſe lands, &c. not exceeding two thouſand pounds a year; and with the profits and yearly intereſts of the ſame to erect and maintain ſchools; with many other privileges and regulations. The lords of ſeſſion, or judges in Scotland, according to her Majeſty's commiſſion, nominated eighty-two of the ſubſcribers to be the firſt members of the ſociety; all of them perſons of the beſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed characters; who, at their firſt general meeting, choſe a preſident, a treaſurer, a ſecretary, and other officers. They alſo choſe a committee of fifteen, who meet every month, or oftener, as they have occaſion. There is a general meeting of the whole ſociety every three months, when they aſſume new members, make general regulations, give orders to the committee, and receive their accounts. All proceedings both of the committee and and of the general meeting, are recorded in diſtinct books, which are always open to the examination of every contributor. The names of the contributors are kept

kept in a diſtinct regiſter, with an account of the ſeveral benefactions.

" In the year 1710, they began to ſettle ſchools in ſuch places as had never been reformed from heatheniſm: and their capital ſtock having yearly increaſed by the liberal contributions of many perſons of all ranks in Great Britain, and amounting to above ten thouſand pounds, moſt of which is laid out upon good ſecurity, they have increaſed their ſchools in proportion. Their number at preſent is about an hundred, where above four thouſand are taught gratis to read, write, arithmetic, and pſalmody. Many of the poorer ſcholars have a weekly allowance for their maintenance, and clothes and books provided for them. Great care is taken that the ſchool-maſters are men of probity, capacity, and well affected to the government; and they are obliged, beſides the teaching the children in the ſchools, to inſtruct thoſe in the principles of religion, who are too old to come to ſchool, and at too great a diſtance from the church. Many popiſh parents have at length permitted their children to be inſtructed.

" This ſociety has appointed perſons of character and conſideration to be viſitors of their ſchools, and to examine the conduct and diligence of the ſchool-maſters, and the proficiency of the ſcholars, and to tranſmit accounts to them at Edinburgh. All poſſible care is taken to manage the money to the beſt advantage, not a farthing being diverted to any other purpoſe; and all the principal officers of the ſociety ſerve gratis. The ſucceſs of the undertaking has anſwered all the pains and expence of the ſociety. There appears a great diſpoſition in the riſing generation to be inſtructed: many have learned to read the ſcriptures, and attend divine ſervice, in Engliſh, where formerly the Iriſh tongue was

only

only underſtood. Several of the ſcholars are capable of aſſiſting the maſters, and ſome of them being maſters of the ſociety's ſchools. Many of them have attained to ſuch degrees of knowledge as to be admitted to the celebration of the Lord's Supper. the face of reformation and virtue begins to appear every where; and there is reaſon to apprehend, that, in a few years, ignorance, popery, and the Iriſh language, will be utterly extirpated; and in their ſtead, virtue, loyalty, and induſtry, will take place.

" Nevertheleſs, the preſent fund is far from being ſufficient to the vaſtneſs of the deſign, as appears from the report of the commiſſioners apppointed by his late Majeſty King George I. in the year 1716, to enquire into the ſtate of the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland, in purſuance of an act of parliament of the preceding ſeſſion; who gave it as their opinion, that no method was ſo likely to reduce theſe countries to a ſtate of peace among themſelves, and hearty ſubjection to the preſent government, as that of eſtabliſhing ſchools among them: and that, over and above the preſent number, an hundred and fifty more were abſolutely neceſſary to render the deſign fully effectual.

" This report had ſo good an effect, that it was enacted (Anno 4 Georgii) in the act for veſting the forfeited eſtates in truſtees, &c. That a ſum not exceeding twenty thouſand pounds ſhall be appropriated towards making a capital ſtock, for a yearly intereſt or income, out of the monies that ariſe by the ſale of the ſaid eſtates, which are in Scotland, towards erecting and maintaining ſchools in the Highlands, &c. And in the act (6 Georgii) for laying a duty on wrought plate, there is a proviſo, that nothing therein ſhall invalidate the ſaid proviſion for ſchools in the iſlands, &c. But, notwithſtanding

withſtanding this charitable proviſion of the legiſlature, it is much to be lamented, that neither that country, nor this ſociety, ever reaped any benefit by it, the produce of the ſaid eſtates having been applied to other purpoſes; whereby the reforming and civilizing that country is left to depend very much on private contribution.

"I muſt not forget to obſerve, that the ſociety's charter extends to popiſh and infidel countries beyond the ſeas; and that four miſſionaries are maintained for converting the native Indians in America to the Chriſtian Faith; three of which are ſtationed on the frontiers of New England, between our ſettlements and thoſe of French Canada; by which means the Indians in thoſe parts will be more eaſily kept in ſubjection to our government. The charge of theſe three is, in a great meaſure defraved out of an eſtate left to the ſociety by a late worthy clergyman in England for that purpoſe. The other miſſionary is entirely ſupported at the ſociety's charge in the new colony of Georgia; where ſeveral of the poorer people are gone to reſide.

"And, to render this deſign more fully a national benefit, his late Majeſty King George II. from an earneſt deſire to promote the good of his ſubjects in all parts of his dominions, was graciouſly pleaſed, in the year 1738, to grant his royal additional charter, to cauſe ſuch children as they ſhould find proper, to be inſtructed in huſbandry, houſwifry, and manufactures. The ſociety is taking all proper meaſures for erecting working-ſchools; and have good encouragement to hope, that the landed gentlemen in the Highlands and iſles will not ſuffer themſelves to be out done by their proteſtant neighbours in Ireland, who took the firſt hint from their deſign; but will, like them, lett out, and make grants of, ſmall parcels of ground to build their ſchools, and for kitchen gardens and agriculture

culture; and for the raiſing hemp and flax for the linen manufacture, which is now ſo greatly improved in that country. This is the diſtinct ſtate of the caſe, in all the circumſtances and ſteps of it.

" As this undertaking is not the work of a party or faction, but the common cauſe of chriſtianity, and an attempt to civilize vaſt numbers of people, near half a million, and make them uſeful to ſociety, who have been in a great meaſure uſeleſs, and in ſome circumſtances very hurtful to it; it is apprehended, that the wealthy and well-diſpoſed, who have an hearty zeal for the honour of God, and the good of the ſouls of men, a true love for their country and the public welfare, or a due concern for the Proteſtant Religion, and the preſent happy eſtabliſhment, cannot eaſily find any inſtance of uſefulneſs more likely to turn to account, or capable of anſwering more noble and extenſive purpoſes of good."

BAMFSHIRE.

IT comprehends, according to *Campbell*, that part of Buchan north of the river Ugie, with the countries of Strathdovern, Boyne, Enzie, Strathavin and Balvinie; and on the ſouth it is ſeparated from that part of Buchan which belongs to Aberdeenſhire, by the water of Ulgie; on the eaſt it has the

the waters of Dovern and the German Ocean; on the weſt, the water of the Spey and the country of Murray; on the ſouth-weſt in has Badenoch and the Brae of Mar; and on the north Murray-Firth: it is computed by *Camden* to be thirty-two miles in length, and thirty in breadth, with an area of five hundred and ſixty-ſix ſquare miles.

The climate and ſoil is much the ſame as in Aberdeenſhire. *Camden* reports, that not long before he wrote, a piece of amber as long as the body of an horſe was drove aſhore here.

That part called Buchan, according to the general Atlas, extends north from the river Ugie to the ſea, and weſt as far at the river Dovern, which is nine miles from north to ſouth, and twenty from eaſt to weſt. It is watered by abundance of rivers, and divided into corn-fields and ſmall hills, but no tract in the whole kingdom, for its bigneſs is ſo free from mountains.

The chief places here are

Curren, a market town, and an ancient royal burgh, ſituate on the coaſt of the Firth of Murray, and the capital of that little diſtrict called Boyne, which is fruitful on the coaſt, with great quarries of ſpotted marble. Its principal trade is in corn and ſalmon. At the entrance of this town is a noble ſeat of the Earl of Finlater, which was plundered by the rebels in the year 1745.

Bamf ſtands on the ſame coaſt, on the mouth of the river Doverne. It is a county town and royal burgh; has little trade, except from its corn, and ſalmon fiſhing. Here are the ruins of a caſtle, and near it thoſe of the Abbey of Dur, founded by William Cummin, Earl of Buchan, for Monks of the Ciſtertian order. Here are likewiſe ſome ſtones yet ſtanding of a druidical circle.

On

On the banks of the Deveron, which you ford to enter Bamf, is a fine proſpect of the town, adjoining to which is a grand modern building of the Lord Bracco, created Earl of Fife, of the Kingdom of Ireland. It is a fine piece of architecture; but it is a great misfortune that a law-ſuit between the late Lord Bracco and his architect, about a crack in the building, occaſioned the inſide not to be finiſhed, ſo that it is uninhabited. The architect having gained the cauſe; it ſo grieved Lord Bracco, that he abandoned this noble pile, and lived among the mountains near Strath Bogie, quite a recluſe place, and diſtant from company. This building at Bamf is very high, ſquare, and ornamented with collumns of noble architecture on every ſide. It has alſo towers on every corner, and others in the middle. The river Deveron runs cloſe by the intended gardens, and upon it is ſome ſmall iſlands, where Lord Bracco has built agreeable ſummer houſes, &c.

The town of Bamf is neat, and conſiſts of two long ſtreets, and ſeveral ſhort ones. The houſes are built like thoſe of other ancient towns in Scotland; they are for the moſt part of ſtone, with their ends next the ſtreets; the entrance into them is very often by a flight of ſteps, which reaches up to the ſecond ſtory, the floor, which is level with the ground, being entered only by ſtairs deſcending within the houſe. Here are two ſmall harbours for ſhipping, but large veſſels cannot come near them.

Inveruggy, a little town, near the mouth of the river Ogie, has a caſtle, which with another on the oppoſite bank of the Ogie, called Craigs tower, belonged to the late Earl Marſhal, who was Lord of moſt of the neighbouring manors, before he forfeited them by his rebellion.

Balveners is a mountainous diſtrict on the weſt ſide of the ſhire, upon the river Spey, abounding with paſture and wood, and noted for a rock that

is productive of hones and whetſtones enough to ſerve the whole iſland, ſo that the people here cover their houſes with them inſtead of ſlate. Here are alſo found veins of that ſtone of which they make allum, and ſprings of allum-water.

Strathyla, to the north-eaſt of Balveny, is fruitful in corn and graſs, and has ſuch plenty of limeſtone that they build their houſes with it. The inhabitants are conſiderable gainers by ſelling their lime for cattle and fine linen yarn at a weekly market in the village of Keith, or Keath, on the river Dovern.

Strathavin is a diſtrict belonging to the Gordon family, on the river Avin, one of the cleareſt in all Scotland, that falls into the Spey. This tract is more fruitful in paſture than corn.

Upon the banks of the Spey, which runs through this county, lies the *Bog of Gicht*, now called *Gordon-Caſtle*, the nobleſt palace in the north, being the Duke of Gordon's chief ſeat, adorned with pleaſant gardens, a great park, and fine canal, with an agreeable fountain and ſtatues. The caſtle appears ſo large, that it looks more like a town than a nobleman's ſeat, The Duke is proprietor of this part of the county. Strathaven is the paternal inheritance of his family; and his Grace has a fine eſtate, and other ſeats hereabouts. The late Duke had a little embroiled himſelf with the affairs of 1715, and his ſon, then Marquis of Huntley, ſtill more; but got off without a forfeiture, by his prudence and good fortune.

BERWICK-

BERWICKSHIRE.

THOUGH it has its name in the law writings from the town of that denomination, which was its capital before it was taken by the Engliſh, it was formerly called the *Mers*, or *March*, becauſe bordering on a country, or boundary betwixt England and Scotland.

It is bounded on the ſouth by Tweed and Teviot-dale, on the north by Lothian, on the weſt by Tweedale, and on the eaſt it is waſhed by the German Ocean. It is the ſouth-eaſt ſhire of all Scotland, being divided from the town of Berwick by the Bound Rod, and from Northumberland by the river Tweed, which runs between them for about eight miles, and riſes out of the ſame tract of hills, as the Clyde and the Anand. It runs ſwift between hills, through Twedale Foreſt and Teviot-dale; and before it has paſſed into the Ocean has meaſured fifty miles, in all which ſpace it has only two bridges over it, one at Peebles of five arches, the other at Berwick of fifteen. It had another at Mebroſs, but only the pillars of it are ſtanding.

It is twenty miles in length from Lamberton to Ridpeth on the ſouth ſide, and from Cockburn's Path to Seeing Hill Kirk on the north ſide; but taking the length anglewiſe it is from Lamberton to Lauclugh direct eaſt and weſt twenty four miles, the breadth either way is about fourteen, with an area of 338 ſquare miles.

The

The Editor of Camden divides it into three parts, viz. Mers, Lammer-moor, and Lauderdale. He ſays the Mers is a pleaſant low ground, open to the influence of the ſun, and guarded from ſtorms by Lammer-moor; ſo that it is a fruitful ſoil, abounding with corn and pulſe, but eſpecially hay. *Lammer-moor* is a great tract of hills on the north ſide of the ſhire, above ſixteen miles long, and at leaſt ſix in breadth, feeding multitudes of ſheep and black cattle, and abounding with moſs and moor. The weſt end of them, for four miles together, belongs to Lauderdale, and the reſt, towards the eaſt, is equally parted between Eaſt Lothian and Mers. In the ſummer time it is particulary noted for paſturage, and for plenty of partridge, moor-fowl, plover, dotterels, (which are taken about the latter end of April) and other game: but the product of its ſoil does not bear ſuch a price as that of others, and therefore is not reckoned ſo good.

Lauderdale is a tract lying on each ſide of the water of Lauder, abounding with pleaſant vallies, hills, and woods, and well ſtored with corn and paſturage. This diviſion was formerly the patrimony of the Morvilles, a great family, Conſtables of Scotland, but being forfeited by treaſon, it was annexed to the crown, and governed by a bailiff, as others of the King's lands, which office has ſince been in the family of Lauderdale, chief of the Maitlands.

The ſhire of Berwick in general is very fruitful in corn and graſs; abounds with ſheep, black cattle, and horſes; and has many ſeats of perſons of quality. The moſt fruitful and populous parts are thoſe that lie on the Tweed, and the leſſer rivers Whitewater, Blackwater, and the Eye. The common people's fuel here is turf and peat, but the gentry have coals from Northumberland, and it is well ſupplied with fiſh from the ſea and its rivers.

Eymouth

Eymouth, *Aymouth*, or *Haymouth*, is a good fiſhing town, with a ſmall harbour, ſituate at the mouth of the Eye. In Queen Elizabeth's time a fort was raiſed to curb the garriſon of Berwick. The French then held it; as it was the firſt port in Scotland, they could ſafely land their ſupplies at for the Queen Mother, but they were obliged to quit that and the kingdom ſometime after, by a treaty; Queen Elizabeth ſupporting the reformers againſt her.

This town is noted for giving the firſt title of peerage to the late victorious Duke of Marlborough, who was created by King Charles II. Baron of Eymouth, when he attended the Duke of York in Scotland, but the patent being limited to him and his heirs male, the honour extinguiſhed with him.

Near this town is a moſt deſolate, and, in winter, frightful moor, for travellers, eſpecially ſtrangers, called Codingham-moor, upon which, for about eight miles, you hardly ſee a hedge or a tree, and ſcarcely a houſe where you can meet with any refreſhment.

Coldingham, whence this moor derives its name, was an old monaſtery built by Edgar, King of Scotland, about the year 1100, and famous for its Lady Abbeſs Ebba, of whom they tell us the following ſtory.

"This lady was the daughter of Edelfred, King of Northumberland; and, when her father was taken priſoner by the Pagan Mercians, ſhe got into a boat in the Humber, with three other women; who, by their own prayers only, were miraculouſly preſerved, and carried as far as Scotland, where, under a promontory, they were driven on ſhore by a ſtorm, and their boat daſhed in pieces.

"When they got aſhore, they laboured with their hands, and made themſelves a little hut to lodge

lodge in; they continued their religious way of living, and the country people ſuſtained them with food, till at length acquiring a great character by their ſanctity and auſterity, they were addreſſed to, far and near, for their prayers; and by the charity of the people, got enough to build a religious houſe at Codingham."

Here, as fame ſays, when the cruel Danes came on ſhore, the religious lady, (who it ſeems was very beautiful too!) cut off her noſe and upper lip, and made all her nuns do the ſame, in order to preſerve their chaſtity. Whereupon the barbarous Danes, enraged at their zeal, fired their nunnery, and burnt them all alive. From this lady, who, it is ſaid, was ſainted for theſe ſufferings, the promontory, where ſhe landed, is to this day called St. Ebbe's Head, and vulgarly, by our ſailors, St. Tabbe's. There was once, upon the point of this promontory, a ſtrong fort, called, Faſt-caſtle, belonging to the Earl of Hume; but it has been ſome time demoliſhed.

A little to the north-weſt is the town and caſtle of Duns, remarkable for the birth of John Duns Scotus, anno 1274, ſome of whoſe family were then in being there. Duns Scotus was a friar minor, and the greateſt ſcholar of his age. Scaliger ſays, there was nothing his genius was not capable of. But his chief ſtudy was in points more nice than neceſſary, whereupon he was called Doctor Subtilis. His followers, called Scotiſts, were great oppoſers of the Thomiſts, another ſet of ſcholaſtics, ſo named from Thomas Aquinas. He ſtudied at Oxford and Paris, and died of an apoplexy at Cologne. After Berwick was taken by the Engliſh, the ſheriff-court was kept here, which was but lately removed to a market town, called Greenlow; which is alſo a royal burgh, and the principal in the ſhire, belonging to the Earl of Marchmont, who has a handſome ſeat, called Marchmont-houſe, in the neighbourhood; which

which may be ſeen from the new road, which paſſes through this town, and croſſes the Tweed at Coldſtream bridge.

Duns was alſo remarkable for the encampment of the Scottiſh army, under General Leſly, aſſembled to oppoſe King Charles I. when he came to the borders with an army, to perſuade that kingdom to obedience. It has the beſt weekly market for cattle in Scotland, and is a place of the beſt trade in this county.

Coldſtream is a market town, in this county of Merſe, where was antiently an abbey. In the year 1763, an act paſſed "for repairing and widening the road from Deanburn-bridge, through Greenlow and part of the Jedburgh road, by Lauder, in the ſhire of Berwick, to Cornhill in the county of Durham; and for building a bridge over the Tweed, near Coldſtream."

In conſequence of this act a fine bridge is now built over the Tweed, conſiſting of five large arches, for the paſſage of the river in common; with two ſmaller (one at each end) upon the ſhores, in order to take off the weight of water which would otherwiſe lay upon the abutments in the time of floods. This is the moſt elegant bridge in the north; the piers are ſmall, the arches wide, and it has a raiſed foot-way on each ſide, for the greater convenience and ſafety of paſſengers.

At a ſmall diſtance from the town of Coldſtream is the ſeat of Sir John Pringle, Bart. called the Lees. The houſe has been rebuilt within theſe few years, in a very elegant manner. In the front is a handſome pediment, ſupported by four Corinthian pillars: The whole building is of fine ſtone, with wings for the offices. It is ſheltered from the north winds by plantations, at a little diſtance; and to the ſouth it commands a delightful view of the river and elegant new bridge above-mentioned. At the weſt

end

end of the lawn, (which is interſperſed with ſmall plantations of ſhrubs, &c.) is an open octagon temple, the dome ſupported by Ionic pillars, which commands a charming view of the Tweed, and country adjacent. Sir John having a great taſte for agriculture, introduced ſeveral advantageous improvements into the neighbourhood: And erected the proper buildings for a farm-yard, where the buſineſs of the farm is carried on, without the leaſt inconvenience to the houſe.

Eccles alſo is a market-town: and Erſilton is noted for the birth-place of the rhyming poet Lermouth, ſo much admired by the vulgar Scots. Hume was formerly the reſidence of the Earls of that name, which they derived from the town; and they had a ſtrong caſtle there, now demoliſhed. The preſent ſeat of this family is at Hirſel, about two miles from Coldſtream. The houſe is old, but ſome additions and repairs were made to it in 1768. It is ſurrounded with plantations of firs, which come up to the road-ſide.

Many of the ancient Scottiſh gentry and nobility derived their names from the places of their reſidence, as was originally the cuſtom in England and other countries. Thus the Dunbars, Humes, &c. were originally the ſame; but tradition, or rather the armorial bearings of the ſeveral families, diſtinguiſhed their lineage. This hint may ſerve, once for all, to thoſe families called of that Ilk; i. e. whoſe ſurname and paternal eſtate are the ſame, and are generally eſteemed ancient and honourable.

The county of Merſe, or March, formerly gave title of Earls of March to the family of Dunbar, who according to Camden, derived their origin from the famous Goſpatrick, Earl of Northumberland, who retired into Scotland on the Norman conqueſt, and was honoured with the Earldom of March, and caſtle of Dunbar, by the then King Malcolm Can-

more

more, whence his poſterity took the name; while another branch being poſſeſſed of the Barony of Hume, aſſumed that for their ſurname, which they ſtill retain, George de Dunbar being proſcribed in the reign of James I. of Scotland, the title of Earl of March was conferred on the Duke of Albany, then one of the family of Stewart and Lenox; which being extinct, King William III. conferred it on William Douglas, brother to the Duke of Queensberry.

Having paſſed over Coldingham-moor, called alſo Lamber-moor, the lowlands of Eaſt-Lothian ſhew themſelves from the top of a ſteep hill, and give a proſpect of a fruitful and pleaſant country. As ſoon as we come down the hill, there is a village, called Cockburnſpath, or Cobberſpath, where nature forms a very ſteep and difficult paſs, and where one thouſand men, well armed and doing their duty, could keep out a great army, if there were occaſion for it.

BUTESHIRE

IT contains two of the weſtern Iſles; viz. Bute and Arran, of both which, Stewart of Bute, Earl of Mountſtewart is ſheriff, and formerly ſent two members to the parliament of Scotland, but is now joined with Caithneſs in ſending one member to the parliament of Great Britain, alternately. It is ſuppoſed to derive its name from

a religious cell, founded by Brandanus, according to the import of the word in the old Scots language.

Theſe iſles, which are tolerably fertile in product, are of much the ſame kind with the other weſtern iſles, lie in the Firth of Clyde, north of Argyleſhire, eaſt from Cantyre, and weſt from Renfrew, Cunningham and Kyle.

The iſland of Bute is ſeparated by two narrow ſtreights, from Argyleſhire on the north, and the Iſle of Arran on the weſt, ſix miles weſt from the coaſt of Cunningham, eight from Arran, and about half a mile from Argyleſhire. The northern parts of it are mountainous, but afford good paſturage and ſome wood. The others produce oats, barley, and peas. There is a quarry of red ſtone in this iſland, and that called the Hectic-ſtone is found in many places. It is a healthy climate, and the inhabitants live to a great age. It is obſerved, that generally every ſixth or ſeventh year they are viſited with the ſmall-pox. The people ſpeak both Iriſh and Engliſh and wear the highland habit. There is a great herring and cod fiſhery on the coaſt. The Earl of Mountſtewart is chief proprietor and hereditary Coroner, and the Royal Family of Stewart is ſuppoſed to derive its origin from this iſland, it being a part of the Stewarts patrimony before they were Kings of Scotland, to moſt of whom the Stewarts of Bute were Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, and Queen Anne, who firſt created one of them Earl of Bute, always ſince called him couſin.

Rothſay, the chief town in this ſhire, is thought derives its name from Rokeſay, who firſt brought the Scots hither from Ireland. It gave title of Earl to the Princes of Scotland, of the Stewart family, of whom the firſt that had it was David, ſon to Robert III. about 1390. It afterwards gave title of Duke

to

to that very David, who, Mr. *Camden* ſays, was the firſt in Scotland that was honoured with the ſtyle of Duke. Queen Mary honoured Lord Darnley with the title before ſhe married him; but it now has the honour of giving one of the ducal titles to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who is alſo ſtyled Steward of Scotland. It is a royal borough, with two forts, one of them called the Caſtle of Rothſay, another called the Caſtle of Kermes, and the ruins of an ancient one.

The town of *Rothſay* is ſituated near the middle of the iſland, on the eaſt ſide, where are an hundred or more families, which ſubſiſt chiefly by agriculture, and fiſhing. It has four pariſh-churches.

The other part of this ſheriffdom is the iſland of *Glotha*, mentioned by *Antonius*, ſituate alſo in the very Firth of the river Glotha or Clyde, and called at this day, from a caſtle of the ſame name, Arran. It lies about four miles from the ſouth part of Bute, and ſix from the eaſt of Cantyre. It is twenty-four miles in length from ſouth to north, and nine where broadeſt from eaſt to weſt. The family of Hamilton, to whom it almoſt entirely belongs, take the title of Earl from it, and have a pleaſant ſummer ſeat at Brodick-caſtle, at the north-eaſt angle of the iſle, with a foreſt ſtocked with deer.

The iſle of *Arran* is fruitful in corn and paſturage; the middle of it is mountainous, and the higheſt part, called Capra, abounds with deer, but it ſlopes towards the coaſts, which bear good corn, as the mountains do paſturage. It produces alſo fuller's-earth and chryſtal, and is well inhabited on the coaſt, with an excellent ſafe harbour and bay, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, covered by Lembo or the Holy Iſle.

The air is ſomewhat cold and moiſt, but cleared by frequent breezes from the mountains. On the coaſts

coaſts are ſeveral caves, one of them large enough to contain an hundred men; at the farther end of which there is a pillar cut out of a rock, with a deer and a double hilted ſword engraved upon it. The natives ſay, that Fin Maccoul, a giant, famous for great exploits, lodged in theſe caves, with his retinue. The miniſter ſometimes preaches in one of them, to ſuch of the people as live a great diſtance from the church.

There are many large ſtones from ſix to fifteen feet high, ſet up in the iſland, ſome ſingly by themſelves, others in a circular form, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the ſepulchres of great men, and by others heathen temples, or places for adminiſtring juſtice. Here are many horſes and black cattle of a middling ſize, with abundance of ſheep and goats, ſea and land fowl.

The people of this iſland are generally of a brown and black complexion, healthful and ingenious. There is a green ſtone here of the figure of a globe, and the ſize of a gooſe-egg, which they ſay belonged to a chaplain of Macdonald, of the iſles, whom they call a ſaint; and the credulous vulgar, though they are Proteſtants, have many ſtories and notions concerning its virtues, particularly the cure of Stitches, ſo that it has been carefully kept for many ages, by a branch of the family of Mackintoſh.

We conclude our account of theſe two iſlands with obſerving, that they are ſurrounded with a tumultuous and dangerous ſea, eſpecially in a hard ſo[illegible]

BIBLIOTECA·BODLEIANA·

CLACKMAN-

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

IT is bounded on the north by the Ochill-hills; on the ſouth by the Firth of Forth; on the eaſt with part of Perthſhire; and on the weſt with part of Sterlingſhire. It is about eight miles long, and where broadeſt five. It is a plain fertile country towards the Firth, but the reſt is fitter for paſture, though that below the Ochill-hills, abounds both with paſture and corn. About Alloa and Clackmannan, there are many pits of coal, which (together with their ſalt) they export in great quantities, not only to Edinburgh, but even to England, Holland and France, for it yields the moſt and beſt coal in any part of Scotland, and in what we diſtinguiſh in England by the name of Scots coal.

It is watered with the river Devan, which runs ſix miles through the ſhire: it is ſuppoſed to have been dignified with the title of a county in King Robert Bruce's time, becauſe it was the patrimony of that family, and the ſword that brave King made uſe of in his wars is ſtill kept by the ſheriff. It joins with the ſhire of Kinroſs in ſending a member of parliament by turns.

Clackmannan, the burgh, or chief town, from whence it has its name; ſtands on a riſing ground, the caſtle whereof is a ſtately dwelling, with fine gardens and encloſures.

The

The moſt conſiderable town, or rather village, of it is

Alloa, or *Alloway*, a ſea-port, the laſt in the Forth, where that river falls into that arm of the ſea called the Firth. It has a very conſiderable trade, and divers manufactures are erected there, all relating to the buſineſs of navigation and commerce; as—1. Sail-cloth, which they ſay is made here as good as the Holland-duck, and better than the canvas, or ſail-cloth of Ruſſia or Poland. 2. A large rope-walk, and warehouſe of naval ſtores, for the hemp and tar, &c. imported from Ruſſia, Liviona, Norway, &c. from which laſt, alſo, deals are imported, and here are four ſaw-mills employed in cutting and ſlitting them. Here is alſo a factory ſettled at this place for the merchants of Glaſgow, who not being very far diſtant by land-carriage have erected warehouſes, for ſtowing their tobacco, ſugar, and other goods of their importing, from the Britiſh colonies in America, to be ready for re-exportation to Holland, Hamburgh, Bremen, the Baltic, London, or wherever elſe they are wanted, and alſo for ſtoring ſuch commodities as they import from Sweden, Ruſſia, Liviona, &c. till they are demanded elſewhere. The river here is as broad as at London Bridge, the water deep, and the tide flows ſo ſtrong, though it be ſo far from the ſea, that ſhips may lay their ſides to the wharf, which is at ſome diſtance from the town, and deliver and relade with the leaſt difficulty imaginable. There are ſalt-pans all along this ſhore for boiling of ſalt, which is fetched away in great quantities by ſhips, that bring other goods from Bremin, Hamburgh, the Baltic, Norway, &c.

This town, though a village, is larger and better built than moſt of the borough towns in the kingdom. The high ſtreet reaches down to the harbour, and is a very ſpacious well built ſtreet, with rows of trees finely planted all the way.

The

The late Earl of Mar had a fine ſeat here, called the Caſtle of Alloway, but is now ſo compleatly modernized, that no appearance of a caſtle remains.

The gardens of Alloway Houſe are by much the fineſt in Scotland, and not out done by any in England, conſiſting of about forty acres of ground; and the adjoining wood, which is adapted to the houſe in avenues and viſtas, above three times as much.

DUMBARTON,

OR

LENOXSHIRE.

THIS ſhire, which lies on the other ſide of the Clyde, above Glaſgow, runs out a long way north among a cluſter of hills. It is bounded on the ſouth with the river Clyde, and its Firth with Argyleſhire on the north-weſt, and on the weſt it has Loch-Lung and a water of the ſame name that falls into it, on the north are the Grampian-hills, and on the eaſt Menteith and Sterlingſhire, being divided from the latter by the water of Blanc. The Editor of *Camden* makes it twenty-four miles in length, and twenty in breadth, with an area of three hundred and eight ſquare miles.

The lower part, which lies to the eaſt, is very fruitful in corn, eſpecially towards the rivers. The upper

upper, which is hilly, is fitter for paſture, eſpecially at the beginning of the Grampian mountains, and breeds numerous flocks of ſheep. It has a noble herring-fiſhery, in two bays, that break into it from the mouth of the Clyde, called Loch-Long and Loch-Fyn.

Levinia, which is the Latin name for *Lennox*, is derived from the river *Levin*, Ptolemy's Lenanonius, which falls into the Clyde out of Lochlomond, that ſpreads itſelf under the mountains twenty-four miles in length, and eight in breadth, though at the narroweſt part it is but two. It abounds with fiſh, particularly one delicious ſort called pollac, of the eel kind, that is peculiar to it, and the banks of it are lined with fiſhermen's cottages.

It was erected into an earldom by King Charles II. in favour of George Douglaſs, one of the younger ſons of William Marquis of Douglaſs. As for Lennox, it gave title of Earl to a branch of the Stewarts, deſcended from Walter the Great, Steward of Scotland, till it was changed by King James the Sixth, into that of Duke, in favour of Eſme, ſon of John Lord D'Aubigny in France, but his race being extinct by the death of Charles Duke of Lennox, who was Ambaſſador from King Charles II. to the King of Denmark, and the eſtate fell to that King by ſucceſſion.

This county boaſts of other families of note, as the Campbells, Colchouns, Napers, (of which family was the Lord Merchiſton, the famous Mathematician) the Mardalens, Maccallans, Haldens, who are originally of this county, which is famous for the birth of that learned poet and hiſtorian George Buchannan.

Dumbarton, the chief town of this ſhire, is a royal burgh ſituate at the influx of the Leven, out of the Loch into the Clyde. It was called by the antients,

antients *Al-Cluyd*, which *Bede* interprets, *Roch-Clyd*, though it ſhould ſeem to be rather *Ar-Cluyd*, which in the Britiſh, or old Engliſh, ſignifies upon a rock. Succeeding ages gave it the name of *Dunbritton*, i. e. the Britons Town, and by the corrupt tranſpoſition of the letters, it came to be *Dumbarton*, which name imports, that the Britons held it longer than any other place againſt the Scots, Picts, and Saxons.

About half a mile from the town is the caſtle, one of the ſtrongeſt by nature, in Europe, being ſituated on a craggy two-headed rock, very ſteep on all ſides, except towards the Clyde; it has but one narrow ſteep aſcent to it between the two heads, where ſteps are cut out of the rock, paſſable only by one man at a time. It has the Leven river on the weſt, and the Clyde on the ſouth, and is ſecured on the eaſt by an impaſſable morrace, which, at every tide is wholly under water. Here a remnant of the Britons defended themſelves, after the departure of the Romans, for three hundred years, though in the very midſt of their enemies. It held out long againſt King Edward I. of England. And when David the Second fled for refuge to the governor of this caſtle, he conveyed him ſafe to France. From this caſtle, alſo Mary Queen of Scots was ſhipped off for France, when the Engliſh army came as far as Edinburgh, to demand her for their King Edward VI.

It is mentioned by hiſtorians of former times, to have been a very flouriſhing city; and it ſtill retains many of its old privileges, that were procured by one of the Counteſſes of Lennox, though moſt part of its trade is ſince removed to Glaſgow.

Lochlomond, in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton, is a lake, or rather, as it appears from the hills, a vaſt inland ſea, containing thirty iſlands, three of which have pariſh churches, and ſeveral of the reſt are inhabited. The chief is Inchmurin,

about two miles and an half in length, fruitful in corn and graſs, and abounds with deer; which the Scottiſh Kings were accuſtomed to hunt there. The others moſt remarkable are, Nacheſtel, ſo called from the old caſtle in it; Inchdavanan, noted for broom, abundance of wild berries, pleaſant habitations, gardens, and fruit-trees; Inchennaugan, noted for birch-trees and corn-fields; Inchnolaig, noted for yew-trees, which grow no where elſe in theſe iſlands; and Rouglaſh, where the Laird of Macfarlan has an handſome ſeat on the eaſt ſide of the lake. Kilmarnoch, a fine ſeat, once belonging to the Earls of Caſſils, but now to the Earl of Dundonald; Buchan-caſtle, and ſeveral others.

This lake, or loch, is one of the largeſt in Scotland, being more than twenty miles long, and generally eight miles in breadth; though, at the north end of it not near ſo broad. It receives many rivers into it, but empties itſelf into the Firth of Clyde, at one mouth.

This lake abounds with fiſh of ſeveral ſorts, paticularly a ſort called poans, and by ſome pollocks, peculiar to it; a kind of eel, very delicious to eat. This gave occaſion to the miſtake of authors, who ſaid this lake had fiſh without fins. So the beams faſtened together in ſome places of the lake, by the inhabitants, and covered with turf, for them to have recourſe to in time of war, and to move from part to part, gave riſe to the fable of floating iſlands here.

In the beginning of November, 1755, Lochlomond, roſe on a ſudden, in a perfect calm, to a moſt unuſual height; the waters forcing their way over conſiderable tracts of ground, where they had never been ſeen in the memory of man; and again, in a moment or two, retiring with as much violence to as unuſual an ebb: and thus ebbing and flowing

for

for ſome hours together, till at laſt, they gradually retired to their ordinary limits, leaving boats forty yards from them on the dry ground, and ſome of them on the top of a pier, three or four feet perpendicular, above any height to which the waters had ever been known to riſe. Nothing uncommon was felt or heard upon land; but, on the contrary, a remarkable calm was over all the country round.

The famous Grampian mountains begin near this lake, and run northward towards Aberdeen.

The Roman wall which begins at Abercorn, runs through this county and ends at Kilpatrick, on Clyde, a regality of the Lord Blantires.

DUMFRIESSHIRE,

CONTAINS Annandale, Wachoplade, and Nidiſdale, or Nithſdale; and is bounded on the weſt with Galloway and Kyle; on the eaſt with Solway Firth and the marſhes of Scotland and England; on the north with part of Clideſdale, Tweedale, and Teviotdale; and on the ſouth with the Iriſh Sea. It is about fifty miles from weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and thirty-four in breadth, with an area of two hundred and ſixty ſquare miles.

The ſoil in general is better for paſturage than corn, ſo that they deal moſt in, and get moſt by, cows and ſheep: yet the mountains, with which it

is

is encompaſſed, are fruitful in corn. The ancient inhabitants were a ſtout, warlike people, and looked upon as the bulwark of Scotland, before its union with England.

There are four Preſbyteries in this ſhire, which make up the provincial Synod of Dumfries, and have under them fifty-four pariſhes. Its hereditary ſheriff is the Duke of Queenſberry.

Annandale, i. e. the Dale or Valley upon the river Annan, lies in the eaſt part of the ſhire, in a ſtrait line from Nidiſdale on the weſt, to Eſkdale on the eaſt, twenty-four miles long, and fourteen broad. The river Annan, which runs through the middle of the ſhire, falls into the Solway Firth, after a courſe of twenty-ſeven miles, in which it receives ſeveral rivers from pleaſant woods and fruitful fields, on both ſides, in a country abounding with paſturage.

This diviſion is a Stewartry, which gives title of Marquis to the ancient family of Johnſton. It was granted to Robert Bruce, Lord of Cleveland, of Yorkſhire, (of whoſe family Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, was a branch) for aſſiſting Edgar, King of Scots, againſt the uſurper, Donald VI. but the male iſſue of that family failing, it was given to the family of Johnſton, (who are its hereditary Stewards;) a family born, ſays *Camden*, for war, between whom, and the Maxwells, who, by ancient right ſays, he preſided over the Stewartry, the Johnſtons, who had it as a reward for their ſervices, againſt the Engliſh, and for ſuppreſſing the Douglaſſes, and other borderers that joined them, took for their device a winged ſpur, to denote their diligence, and for their motto, *Alight Thieves all*; ſignifying their authority to command them to ſurrender; for they were often wardens of the borders; and the Marquis is hereditary Steward.

The

The chief town was *Annand*, or *Annandale*, an ancient royal burgh and ſea-port, at the mouth of the river of that name, where it falls into the Solway Firth. It had once a caſtle, and a pretty good trade, eſpecially to Ireland, by the Iſle of Man, with a good ſalmon fiſhery, but it was often taken by the Engliſh, who burnt it to the ground, in the reign of Edward VI. and moſt of the merchants, &c. removing to Dumfries, it never recovered. Nevertheleſs, it afterwards gave title of Viſcount to Sir John Murray, whom King James VI. did alſo create Earl of Annandale, and has a weekly market, and a handſome bridge over the river.

Lochmaben Town, is another ancient royal burgh, on the ſouth ſide of Annan, with its caſtle now in ruins, almoſt ſurrounded with a lake, that abounds with fiſh, and one particular ſort found no where elſe, which the inhabitants call Vandeſii or Gevandeſii. It formerly belonged to the family of Bruce, and is the ſeat of a Preſbytery; to which belong fifteen pariſhes.

Moffat is a place remarkable for its medicinal wells, two in number, which riſe in the top of a neighbouring rock near the ſource of Annan.

Rivell, in this Stewartry, over againſt the Engliſh border, is noted for very good ſalt, but bitteriſh, which the people make out of the ſea-ſand, by heaping it up, and boiling it.

Middlebie is only noted for being the ſeat of a Preſbytery; to which belong twelve pariſhes.

There being nothing particular to mention about *Wachopdale* more than it lies between Annandale and Eſkdale, and is ſo called from the Water of Wachop running through it. We paſs to

Nidiſdale or *Nithſdale*, on the weſt ſide of Annandale, ſo called from the Nid or Nith, a river full of muddy ſhallows, according to *Camden*, though others ſay, it is remarkable for its clear ſtream and good

good ſalmon, and other fiſh. This diviſion is pretty well ſtocked both with paſture and arable lands, for though it is encompaſſed on all ſides with a ridge of rocks, the bottoms produce abundance of corn; and it gave title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Maxwell, till William the laſt Lord forfeited it by his rebellion in 1715, for which he was condemned to be beheaded, but made his eſcape out of the tower.

The river Nid iſſues out of a lake, called Lough Cure, and paſſes to the Solway Firth; firſt by Sanquhar, whoſe Barons were its hereditary Sheriffs, then by Morton, which gives title of Earl to a branch of the family of Douglaſs, and then by Dumlanrig, which gives title of Earl and Viſcount to the eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Queensberry.

The people as warlike as their neighbours of Annandale, were as noted heretofore as they for ſtealing of cattle, and ſuch other depredations on the borders. It was ſo very difficult to reſtrain the borderers of both nations from incurſions before the union of the two crowns, that it gave occaſion for thoſe Border Laws mentioned by Dr. Nicholſon, the Biſhop of Carliſle. We have this extraordinary character of theſe borders in Biſhop Leſlie's Hiſtory. They were very dextrous, ſays he, at ſeeking their booty, by troops, in the night, when they travelled through ſuch waſtes and over ſuch precipices as others would not have ventured on by day, during which it was cuſtomary for them to lurk, ſo that it was ſcarce poſſible to find them out and recover the prey from them any other way than by ſleeth-hounds, which followed them by the ſcent, and when at any time apprehended, they were naturally ſo eloquent, that if they could not obtain pardon from their enemies or judges, they would at leaſt move them to compaſſion by their ſmooth language.

Nithſdale

Nithſdale is divided into the Overward, containing the pariſhes in the Presbytery of Pentpont; and the Netherward, containing thoſe of Dumfries Preſbytery. Here were formerly noble foreſts and woods, now much exhauſted, and pieces of natural gold, have after great rains been found in brooks in Robburſt Moor and Munnoſk Moor.

Dumfries, which is its chief town, and indeed the capital of the ſouth-weſt part of this kingdom, is a pleaſant, thriving and increaſing place, which ſome therefore call the Liverpool of Scotland. It was even in *Camden*'s time, the moſt flouriſhing town of this tract, and famous for the woollen manfacture. He mentions the murder that was committed here upon John Cammin, Lord Badenoch, a perſon of ſuch intereſt among the Scots, that Robert Bruce (whoſe ſecrets he had betrayed to King Edward I. of England) for fear he ſhould oppoſe his being crowned, ran him through in the church, and with very little difficulty, got a pardon for it from the Pope.

The town ſtands near the mouth of the Nid; it has ſpacious ſtreets, with a ſtately church and caſtle, which, though old, is ſtill pretty good and ſtrong; has four gates, and an exchange for the merchants, who had always a very good ſhare of trade here, which ſince the union is wonderfully increaſed. The tide, which flows up the river about ſix miles, brings ſmall veſſels cloſe to the key; and at Kiltern and about four miles below it, the biggeſt may ride ſecurely. It has a large market-place, with a noble croſs; its market and fairs for cattle, are the beſt in all the ſouth of Scotland. There is a free ſtone bridge over the river leading to Galloway, which has thirteen large arches, the fineſt in Great Britain, next to London and Rocheſter. In the middle of it there is a gate, which is the limit between the ſhire of Dumfries and Stewartry of Galloway. There is a ſtreet

ſtreet that leads from it by an eaſy aſcent to the caſtle, which is on the eaſt ſide of the town, and has a commanding proſpect of the town and the adjacent country; and from the caſtle there is a ſpacious high ſtreet, that runs by an eaſy deſcent to the church, at half a mile diſtance. There are good ſtone buildings on each ſide of the high ſtreet, thoſe on the north ſide having their hanging gardens to the river, and the exchange and town-houſe are about the middle of it. Here is likewiſe a tolbooth, or priſon. Lochmaber-ſtreet has alſo very good houſes.

The zeal of this town has been remarkable for the Proteſtant intereſt, ever ſince the reformation, particularly at the time of the late rebellion of the Earl of Nithſdale and other Scots Lords, when the inhabitants, at a great expence, fortified the place, and provided themſelves with arms and ammunition, againſt the rebels. By this means the town contracted ſuch a debt, that in 1716, an act of parliament paſſed, which on the expiration of it, in the tenth of the preſent reign, was renewed, (to continue twenty-five years longer) for laying a duty of two pence Scots upon every Scots pint of ale, or beer, ſold within the town, and its privileges, and an additional duty on the tonnage of ſhipping, and on goods imported into, and exported from, Dumfries, for paying the ſaid debt, and for building a new church, the other not being large enough, and alſo for making a convenient harbour there, for the preſervation of their ſhips, and improvement of their trade. During this the town has been forced to rebuild part of its old church, together with the council-houſe and priſon, which were become ruinous.

This town gives title of Earl to the chief of the antient family of Crickton, is the ſeat of a Preſbytery,

bytery to which belong eighteen pariſhes, and the provincial ſynod meets, which conſiſts of four Preſbyteries, that have under them fifty-four pariſhes. The country round it is very pleaſant, adorned with many ſeats of gentlemen, all finely planted with trees. That called Bridge-End, over againſt the town, on the other ſide of the river, is a regality, which belonged to the family of Nithſdale, before their forfeiture of it by the late rebellion.

Beyond the Nith, about a mile and an half from Dumfries, is the College of Lincluden, formerly a magnificent collegiate church, as appears by its ruins, and curious architecture; from whence there is a tradition, that there was a ſubterraneous paſſage to New Abbey, ſix miles off. Near this place is a bridge over the river Cluden, which is remarkable for ſalmon-fiſhing; and here are ſeveral cataracts, called Salmon Leaps.

Cluden-lake, in the neighbourhood, which runs into the river Nith, is about a mile round, and has fiſh of ſeveral ſorts.

Holywood, (which is the chief among many conſiderable woods in this country) is noted for a handſome church built out of the ruins of an ancient abbey, and for being the birth-place of that famous aſtrologer, who was from hence called, *Johannes de Sacro Boſco.*

Glencairn is a market town which gives title of Earl to the chief of the ancient family of Cunningham.

Lochyr is a lake ten miles long and three broad, which furniſhes the country with peat. A river of the ſame name runs through it, which has on each ſide fine meadows; and in the channel of this river there is an iſland, which had formerly an impregnable fort, and has ſtill a handſome ſeat.

Drumlanrig has a weekly market, and gives title of Earl to the Duke of Queenſberry, who has a palace here on the river Nith, about twelve miles diſtance from Dumfries. The vale on either ſide is pleaſant, and tolerably good; but when theſe rapid rivers overflow their banks, they do not, like Nile, or even like the Thames, and other ſouthern ſtreams, fatten and enrich the ſoil; but, on the contrary, they lodge ſo much ſand and ſplinters of ſtone upon the ſurface of the earth, and among the roots of the graſs, that it ſpoils and beggars it; nay, the water is ſometimes hurried on with ſuch force, that it waſhes the beſt part of the earth away, where the ſoil is light.

Drumlanrig is like a fine picture in a dirty grotto, or an equeſtrian ſtatue ſet up in a barn. It is environed with mountains, which have the wildeſt and moſt hideous aſpect of any in all the ſouth part of Scotland.

The traveller is not ſo much ſurprized at the height of the mountains and barrenneſs of the country beyond them, as with the manners of the people, who are not ſo poliſhed here as in other parts of Scotland. But what is moſt wonderful, is to ſee ſo glorious a palace with ſuch fine gardens, and every thing about it ſo truly magnificent, ſtanding in a wild and mountainous country, where nothing but what is deſolate and diſmal can be expected. However, the ſituation, like that of Chatſworth in Derbyſhire, is certainly a foil to the buildings, and ſets them off with greater advantage.

If you come to the palace by the road, which leads to it from Edinburgh, you paſs the river Nith, which is there both broad and deep, over a ſtone bridge, erected by the noble founder of the caſtle and builder of the houſe, the firſt Duke of Queenſberry.

The

The building is four-ſquare, with roundels on the inner angles of the court, in every one of which is a ſtair-caſe, and a kind of tower on the top. It ſtands on the ſummit of a riſing ground, which is beautifully laid out in ſlopes and terraces. At the extent of the gardens are pavillions and banquetting houſes, exactly anſwering to one another; and the greens, eſpaliers, and hedges, are in great perfection. The apartments are fine and richly furniſhed. The gallery is filled from one end to the other with family pictures of the Duke's anceſtors, moſt of them at full length, and in their robes of ſtate, or of office. William the Firſt of the family, was a younger ſon of James, Earl of Douglaſs, who got the Barony of Drumlanrig, by a deed from his father, as his portion, in the time of King Robert III. He was afterwards ſent ambaſſador to England, to ranſom King James I. who was detained there. In the year 1708, the late Duke of Queenſberry was created Duke of Dover, as alſo Marquis of Beverley, and Baron of Rippon in England.

Sanquhar, which alſo gives title of Baron to the Duke of Queenſberry, has a caſtle and a market.

Penpont, on the river Nith, is the ſeat of a Preſbytery, to which belong eleven pariſhes.

EDINBURGHSHIRE,

OR

MID LOTHIAN.

THIS is the principal ſhire in the kingdom, and the Sherifalty is in the gift of the King. It is bounded on the eaſt with the ſhire of Haddington, or eaſt Lothian, for thirteen miles together; on the ſouth-weſt with Lanerick, for ſix or ſeven miles, and with the ſame on the weſt for two miles; on the north-weſt with that of Linlithgow, or Weſt Lothian, for fourteen miles, on the ſouth-eaſt with the Balliary of Lauderdale, for about four miles, and on the north with the Frith or Forth, for eight miles.

It is about twenty-one miles in length, but the breadth is in ſome places ſixteen or ſeventeen miles, and in others not above five or ſix. It yields a great deal of corn of all ſorts, with good paſture for cattle, and is abundantly furniſhed with all neceſſaries, particularly coal and lime-ſtone, and a ſort of ſoft black marble; and ſome few miles from Edinburgh, near the water of Leith, there is a mine of copper.

This ſhire of Mid Lothian boaſts of a town which is not only a city but a city and county of itſelf.

Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, takes its preſent name from the Saxons; but its moſt antient inhabitants, the Iriſh, or Northern Scots, called it, *Duned*, or *Duner Eder*, i. e. *Eden Town*, and the Latins, *Edeni*, or *Edinodunum*; which all ſignify a town upon a hill, or rather the city of the Edini built upon a hill.

At the extremity of the eaſt end of the city ſtands the palace of *Holy-rood-houſe*; leaving which, a little to the left, you come through a ſmall ſuburb to the entrance, called the Water-port. From hence, turning weſt, the ſtreet goes on, in a ſtrait line, through the whole city, to the caſtle. It is above a mile in length; and is, perhaps, the largeſt, longeſt, and fineſt ſtreet, for buildings, and number of inhabitants, in the world.

From the palace-door, which ſtands on a level with the loweſt of the plain country, the ſtreet begins to aſcend very gradually, being no where ſteep; but this aſcent being continued for ſo long a way, it is eaſy to imagine, that the farther part muſt neceſſarily be very high; for the caſtle, which ſtands, as it were, at the extremity weſt, as the palace does eaſt, makes, on all the three ſides (that only excepted which joins it to the city) a very ſteep and frightful precipice.

Together with this continued aſcent, you are to ſuppoſe the edge or top of the aſcent ſo narrow, that the ſtreet, and the row of houſes on each ſide, take up the whole breadth; ſo that, which way ſoever you turn, you go down hill immediately; which is ſo ſteep, that it is very troubleſome to thoſe, who have not very good lungs, to walk in thoſe ſide lanes, which they call Wynds.

On the north ſide of the city, towards the weſt end of it, where the caſtle ſtands, was a lough or lake of water, which had a ſmall brook that run through

through it; ſo that it could not be ſaid to be quite ſtanding. This North Lough is now quite drained, and a moſt magnificent bridge erected over the ſmall run of water which ſtill remains. This bridge over (what was) the North Lough, conſiſts of five arches, three very wide and high, elevated upon lofty piers; and on each ſide one of ſmaller dimenſions. The main deſign of this bridge is, to take off from the very great declivity, which would otherwiſe be in the new road, which goes this way to Leith; for very little water runs under it. On this ſide they have built what is called the New Town. The houſes are airy and handſome, built entirely in the Engliſh taſte; ſo that each family enjoys a whole houſe to itſelf; which neither is, nor ever can be the caſe, in the Old Town. There was formerly another lake on the ſouth ſide of it, which, being now filled up, is built into a ſtreet, though ſo much lower than the high ſtreet, that, as I ſaid before, the lanes between them are very ſteep.

The town is ſo antient, that no hiſtory has recorded when, by whom, or on what occaſion it was built; yet it ſeems moſt natural to conclude, that ſuch a ſituation could not be choſen, but for a retreat from the outrages and attempts of the Britons, Saxons, Danes, or other enemies; for, having an impregnable caſtle at the weſt end, and a lake on either ſide, the inhabitants had nothing to defend, but the entrance at the eaſt end, which it was eaſy to fortify,

If this was not the reaſon for chuſing the ſituation, what ſhould have hindered them from building the city in a pleaſant, delightful valley, with the ſea flowing up to one ſide, and a river running thro' the middle of it? ſuch as that ſpace of ground between it and the ſea, where the town of Leith ſtands.

ſtands. There they would have had a noble, pleaſant, and moſt uſeful ſituation, a very fine harbour for their trade, a good road in the Forth for their ſhips of burthen; a pleaſant river, which, with ſmall art and charge, might have been ſo drawn round the city, as to have filled its ditches, and made its fortifications almoſt impregnable, as the French did, when they fortified Leith. Or, had they gone to the ſouth ſide of the city, and extended it towards Libertoun and Goodtrees, they had found a plain large enough to have contained another London, watered on the ſouth part with a pleaſant brook, capable, by the help of pipes, to have conveyed water into every ſtreet and houſe.

A great part of this convenient ſpace for building a noble city, has been made the property of the corporation; and the magiſtrates for the time being have always refuſed to ſuffer any houſes to be built upon it, becauſe the old city would then be ſoon deſerted, to the great loſs of all the proprietors of the buildings there, many of whom it would totally ruin.

Theſe things they did not foreſee, or not underſtand in thoſe days; but, regarding immediate ſafety, fixed on the hill, as a ſure ſtrength, formed by nature, ready at their hand. By this means the city lies under ſuch inconveniencies, as are made a ſubject of reproach by ſome, as if the people delighted in ſtench and naſtineſs; whereas, were any other people to live under the ſame unhappineſs of a rocky and mountainous ſituation, a throng of buildings from eight to twelve ſtories high, a difficulty of obtaining water (that little they have being to be carried up to the uppermoſt apartments) we ſhould find a London, or a Briſtol, as dirty as Edinburgh, and perhaps leſs able to make their dwellings tolerable, at leaſt in ſo narrow a compaſs; for, though many cities have more people in them, yet,

yet, I believe, there is none in the world, where ſo many people live in ſo little room.

But, although theſe excuſes are made for the naſtineſs of this place, yet cannot the fact be denied. In a morning, earlier than ſeven o'clock, before the human excrements are ſwept away from the doors, it ſtinks intollerably: for, after ten at night, you run a great riſque, if you walk the ſtreets, of having chamber-pots of odure thrown upon your head: and it ſounds very odly in the ears of a ſtranger, to hear all paſſers-by cry out, as loud as to be heard to the uppermoſt ſtories of the houſes, which are generally ſix or ſeven high in the front of the High-ſtreet, *Hoad yare hoand*; that is, *Hold your hand, and throw not, till I am paſſed.*

Moſt of the houſes in Edinburgh are built of a rough kind of ſtone, undreſſed, becauſe of its extreme hardneſs; but the window-caſes and corner ſtones are generally well-dreſſed; and ſo indeed are the whole fronts of many houſes, particularly in the Parliament-cloſe, and ſome parts of the High-ſtreet. They are moſtly covered, eſpecially the new buildings, with blue ſlate.

Every ſtair-caſe is called a turnpike or land, with the addition of ſome name to diſtinguiſh it from another. The families of the beſt rank have generally but one floor, ſome only half a floor, and others leſs. The gentry take the firſt, ſecond, or third; the middling and poor mount higher.

When you aſcend their ſtair-caſes, which are all of ſtone, the firſt thing on every landing, preſented to view, are human excrements, ſo thick laid, that it is difficult to paſs them without treading in them. They keep cloſe-ſtools, which they call boxes, in their

their bed-rooms; and theſe they empty out of their windows in the night.

The women here are many of them very handſome; generally light-hair'd and fair. They are much more induſtrious than the men, taking laudable pride in having moſt of what they wear the product of their own hands. They are great admirers of white thread ſtockings (a faſhion the Engliſh ladies are come into), and ſcruple not to ſhew that they are, as they walk; nor are the women of either the north or ſouth part of Britain half ſo ſhy as they uſed to be in this particular. But this may be ſaid in praiſe of the Scottiſh women, which cannot of the Engliſh, that their white ſtockings are generally their own work. It was indeed a very great rareity to ſee a Scottiſh woman ſit idle; nay, over the tea-table, that expenſive time-waſter in England, they were generally at work, either upon the thread which made them linen or plaids, or elſe knitting themſelves ſtockings or gloves; which they do to great perfection. But alas! like their ſiſters of the ſouth, they are now great votaries to pleaſure and diſſipation.

From the principal ſtreet are many wynds, or narrow turnings, and it is not eaſy for a ſtranger to find his way to any one of the dwellings, which in theſe wynds are, as it were, piled one upon another. But there is in Edinburgh a very uſeful kind of blackguard called Cawdys, who attend at taverns, coffee-houſes, and other public places, to go on errands, and know every body of any note in the town. Theſe boys, though they are in rags, and lie every night upon the ſtairs, or in the ſtreets, are yet conſiderably truſted, and have ſeldom proved unfaithful. They are ſubject to a kind of captain or magiſtrate, called the Conſtable of the Cawdies, who puniſhes any neglect or miſdemeanor generally by a fine of ale or brandy, but ſometimes corporally. Moſt of them

are uncommonly acute, and execute whatever employment is aſſigned them with great ſpeed and addreſs. It is ſaid, that a judge formerly abandoned two of his ſons to this way of life for a time, believing they would acquire that vigilance and acuteneſs, which could no otherwiſe be taught them, and which would be of great uſe in an higher ſtation.

Having thus conſidered the city in its outward appearance, and in its ſituation, we muſt next look into its inſide, where we ſhall find it (notwithſtanding all its diſadvantages) a large, populous, rich, and even loyal city.

From the palace-gate weſtward, the ſtreet is called the Canongate, where the canons of the Abbey formerly reſided; which is a kind of ſuburb by itſelf, as Southwark is to London. In this part of the ſtreet, though otherwiſe not ſo well inhabited as the city itſelf, are ſeveral very magnificent houſes of the nobility, built for their town-reſidence, when the court was here. Of theſe the Duke of Queensberry's, the Marquis of Lothian's, and the Earl of Murray's are the chief: The firſt and laſt are very large and princely buildings, all of free ſtone, large in front, and have good gardens behind them.

At the upper or weſt end of this ſtreet, where it joins to the city, is a gate which parts the city from the ſuburb, but does not diſcontinue the ſtreet, which widens and is more ſpacious, when you are through the gate, than before. This is the famous Netherbow Port, whoſe doors were like to have been taken away by the Parliament, when the affair of Captain Porteous was under their conſideration, as we ſhall mention more particularly by-and-by. Though the oppoſition of the Scots in general to the propoſal of taking away the doors of this gate was ſo great as to prevent that meaſure being then adopted by Parliament, yet they have ſince, (about the year 1766) of their own accord, taken down the whole gateway,

and

and thereby laid the Canongate and High-ſtreet entirely open to each other. For while the Netherbow was ſtanding, the paſſage through it was ſo narrow, as frequently to occaſion a ſtoppage of carriages.

Juſt at this gate, on the outſide, are two ſtreets, one of which is called St. Mary Wynd, and the other Leith Wynd: The firſt leads out of the city, ſouth, into the great road for England, by the way of Kelſo; and at the foot of it is a gate turning weſtward into the low ſtreet, called the Cowgate, becauſe the cattle are often driven though it to and from the great market-place; the other leads north into a ſuburb called the Calton, from whence there is a very handſome gravel-walk, twenty feet broad, continued to the town of Leith, which is kept in good repair at the public charge, and no horſes ſuffered to come upon it.

It muſt not be expected we ſhould deſcribe all the buildings of the city; we ſhall therefore touch upon ſome few and go on. The firſt of any note is a fine houſe, on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, a little within the gate, belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale, with a plantation of lime-trees behind it, the place not allowing room for a large garden; adjoining to this are very good buildings, which, if ſet out in handſome ſtreets, would adorn a noble city; but being crowded together in narrow wynds and alleys, deſerve no notice.

A little farther, on the ſame ſide, is the Trone Kirk; and near it, in the middle of the ſtreet, ſtands the guard-houſe, where two companies of diſciplined men, cloathed and armed like grenadiers, at the charge of the town, do duty every night, and keep the public peace of the city. About this ſpot an opening was made, and a bridge erected, which made a communication between the old city and that called the new: A plan of which was preſented to the King.

About

About mid-way between the Nether-bow and the Caſtle, is the great church, which, before the reformation, was collegiate, and dedicated to St. Giles; but it was afterwards divided into ſeveral preaching-places, and diſtricts of the city were allotted to them, ſo as to be parochial. When King Charles I. erected a new biſhopric at Edinburgh, which before that time was in the dioceſe of St. Andrew's, it was made a cathedral, and the Dean was forenoon miniſter of that part of it called the New-kirk which is the choir, chancel, or eaſtern part. In it is a gallery for the King, or his Commiſſioner. Here alſo the magiſtrates aſſemble, and the judges in their habits, in time of ſeſſion. In a large chapel, on the ſouth-weſt part of this church, the General Aſſembly hold their ſeſſions, as does alſo the commiſſion of the Aſſembly, in the interval between the general meetings.

The great Croſs under the tower is called the Old Kirk; and the front or weſt part of the great church is divided into two parts; that on the ſouth is called the Tolbooth Kirk, and that on the north Haddo's Hole, from the Laird of Haddo (great-grand-father to the preſent Earl of Aberdeen), who, being a great royaliſt, and anti-covenanter, was kept priſoner in a vault there, till he was beheaded.

The ſteeple in the middle is but low, though of good architecture; the ſummit of it reſembles an imperial crown. Here they have a ſet of bells, which are not rung out as in England, (for that way of ringing is not known in this country) but are played upon by the hand with keys, like an harpſichord, the perſon playing having great leather covers to his fiſts, by which he is able to ſtrike with the more force. They play all manner of tunes very muſically, and the town gives a man a yearly ſalary for playing upon them from one to two every day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

On

On the ſouth-ſide of this church (formerly the church-yard) is a ſquare of very fine buildings, called the Parliament-cloſe, the weſt and ſouth-ſides of which are moſtly taken up with the Parliament-houſe, the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice, the Council-chamber, the Exchequer, the public Regiſters, the Court for the Royal Buroughs to aſſemble in, the Lawyer's Library, the Poſt-office, &c. The great church makes up the north ſide of the ſquare, and the eaſt and part of the ſouth-ſide is built into private dwellings, very ſtately, lofty, and ſtrong, being ſeven ſtories high to the front of the ſquare; and the hill they ſtand on having a very ſteep deſcent, ſome of them are no leſs than fourteen ſtories high backwards. In the middle of this ſquare is an Equeſtrian ſtatue of King Charles II. which is reckoned one of the fineſt in Europe.

The Parliament-houſe is a ſtately, convenient, and large ſtructure. Over its entrance are the arms of Scotland well cut, with mercy and truth on each ſide for ſupporters; and this inſcription, *Strant his felicia regna*; importing, that theſe virtues make kingdoms happy. And under the arms was this motto, *Unio Unionum*; relating not only to the union of the two crowns, but ſignifying that their advice was neceſſary to the maintenance of it. The room for the meeting of the parliament had, on that occaſion, an high throne for the Sovereign, or the Commiſſioner, with benches on each ſide for the nobility and biſhops, and forms conveniently placed in the middle, for the Commoners. Without the area, was a pulpit for ſermons to the parliament, on particular occaſions; and behind the pulpit a large partition for others, beſides the members, to hear the ſermons, and debates of the houſe, when they thought fit to allow it. This building, in ſome meaſure, reſembles Weſtminſter-hall, and, though not quite ſo large, has a much more curious roof.

In

In the ſouth or upper end of the hall, one of the ordinary judges ſits every day in ſeſſion-time, to hear cauſes in the firſt inſtance. At the weſt end of it are kept the ſheriff and commiſſary courts. Near the north-end is the Town Council-houſe or Guild-hall, and over it is the juſticiary or criminal court. At the ſouth-eaſt part of the parliament-houſe, is a door from what they call the outer-houſe (where the Lord Ordinary ſits) into the inner, where ſit the other fourteen Judges, or Lords of Seſſion; which is the ſupreme civil judicature of Scotland; over which are apartments for the Lords of Exchequer.

In May 1752, a fine marble ſtatue of Duncan Forbes, Eſq; late Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, was ſet up in the outer-Parliament-houſe. His great merits, loyalty and abilities, are too well known, to need encomiums here. He is repreſented ſitting in his robes, papers in his left hand, leaning upon the chair, the other extended. The following inſcription is placed below it in gilt letters:

DVNCANO FORBES DE CVLLODEN.
SVPREMÆ IN CIVILIBUS CURIÆ PRÆFECTI,
JUDICII INTEGERRIMO,
CIVI OPTIMO,
PRISCÆ VIRTVTIS VIRO,
FACVLTAS JVRIDICA LIBENS POSVIT,
ANNO POST OBITVM QVINTO.
C. N. M,DCC,LII.

Thus Engliſhed:

To Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Preſident of the Supreme Civil Court, a moſt upright Judge, a moſt valuable Citizen, a man of unblemiſhed virtue, the Faculty of Advocates with pleaſure erected this Monument, in the fifth year after his deceaſe, A. D. 1752.

In

In the lower part, under the parliament-houſe, is a noble library of books and manuſcripts, belonging to the College of Juſtice, or gentlemen of the law.

The great opening into the High-ſtreet being the only paſſage into it for coaches, is at the north-eaſt corner, a little from which was the market-croſs, where all their proclamations and public acts are read and publiſhed by heralds, and ſound of trumpet. The croſs is now taken entirely way, but the place where it ſtood is ſtill diſtinguiſhable from the reſt of the ſtreet, by being paved in a different manner. Here is the great parade, where gentlemen meet for buſineſs or news, juſt before the Exchange, every day from eleven to one.

The Royal Exchange is a handſome building, lately erected, forming a large ſquare, and intended for the merchants to aſſemble in, but they ſtill continue to meet, at 'Change hours, in the open ſtreet, directly before the Exchange, where the croſs formerly ſtood. From a grand ſtaircaſe, in the back part of the Exchange, is a fine view of the New Town, Leith, the Forth, and ſhips in the road; and, upon a clear day, the coaſt of Fife is full in ſight.

Near the weſt-end of the great church ſtands the Tolbooth, or common priſon, as well for criminals as for debtors. It was formerly the place of reſidence for the Provoſt of St. Giles's, as moſt of the adjacent houſes were for the canons and choriſters of that church.

The great church and this priſon both ſtanding in the middle of the ſtreet, the breadth and beauty of it is for ſome ſpace interrupted; but, thoſe buildings paſt, the ſtreet opens again to its former breadth, and is now called the Lawn-market, from the linen-market being kept there. This part of the ſtreet extends weſt to a narrower one, which leads to the Caſtle-hill. At the upper end of it is a ſtone build-

ing

ing appropriated to ſeveral public offices of leſſer value, called the Weigh-houſe; for below ſtairs are warehouſes, with public weights and ſcales for weighing heavy goods.

Here the ſtreet parts into two, one of which leads to the Caſtle-hill, as already noticed; and the other turns ſouth-weſt, and, deſcending gradually, leads to the Graſs-market, a place very like Smithfield in every reſpect, where is kept a weekly market for black cattle, ſheep, horſes, &c. This ſtreet, which is called the Weſt-bow. is inhabited moſtly by wholeſale dealers in iron, pitch, tar, oil, hemp, flax, linſeed, drugs, woads, and ſuch like heavy goods. On the Caſtle-hill is a curious and uſeful building, being a reſervoir of water, of great uſe to the city.

This city hath ſeven gates, or ports, as they are are here called, viz.

1. The Nether-bow Port: This is the chief gate; it was magnificently built in 1606, and adorned with towers on both ſides, and a fine ſpire a-top. This is the entrance from the palace, and the principal ſuburb called the Canon-gate. (Entirely taken down, 1768.)

2. The Cow-gate Port, at the eaſt end, likewiſe gives entrance to the ſtreet of that name, leading to the abbey by a back way.

3. The Potter-row Port, gives entrance to the ſuburb ſo called, and leads to Dalkeith, Kelſo, &c.

4. The Society Port, ſo called from the ſociety of brewers, who had a great ſquare court near it, now built into a handſome ſquare, after the Engliſh manner.

5. The Weſt-port, the only gate at the weſt-end of the city, which leads through a large ſuburb to Glaſgow, Stirling, Queen's-ferry, and from thence to the weſt and north Highlands.

6. The

6. The New-port, at the eaſt-end of the lake, leading northward towards a village called Mouter's Hill and Leith.

7. The College-Kirk Port, leading alſo to Leith.

The markets here are very well ſupplied with all the neceſſaries of life, and are moſtly kept in diſtinct market-places, walled in, and reſerved for the particular things they are appointed for; ſuch as,

1. The meal-market,
2. The fleſh-market,
3. The poultry-market,
4. The fiſh-market,
5. The corn-market,
6. The leather-market.

Beſides theſe, is a weekly market for all ſorts of woollen manufactures, and linen cloth, kept in that part of the High-ſtreet, called the Lawn-market, juſt now mentioned. In the ſame ſtreet, below the Croſs, is an herb and fruit market kept every morning, which abates before noon, ſo that it is no incumbrance. The market for black cattle, ſheep, horſes, and graſs, is kept in that large ſpace of ground within the Weſt Port, called the Graſs-market.

On the ſouth-ſide of the city, towards the eaſt end, ſtands a large building, erected at the charge of the ſurgeons and apothecaries of this city, in which is their great hall, hung round with the pictures of all the eminent ſurgeons of this place, that have flouriſhed ſince this building was founded. Here they have alſo a theatre for diſſections, and a chamber of rarities, in which are ſeveral ſkeletons of uncommon creatures, a mummy, and many other curioſities.

Near the Potter-row Port ſtands the college, or Univerſity. It conſiſts of three courts, two lower, and one higher, equal to the other two. Theſe courts are encompaſſed with buildings for the uſe

of ſuch ſtudents as pleaſe to lodge in them; for they do not live in common, nor are they obliged to reſide, but only attend their claſſes at certain houſes. There is an high tower over the great gate looking to the city.

The public ſchools are large and commodious: there are accomodations for ſtudents, handſome dwellings for the profeſſors, and fine gardens for their recreation. It was founded in 1580, by King James VI. upon a petition from the city to grant them a charter with the privilege of an Univerſity; but the foundation was not perfected till 1582. The perſons eſtabliſhed by the foundation were, a principal or primate, a profeſſor of divinity, four regents or maſters of philoſophy, and a profeſſor of philology, called Prof. Humaniorum Literarum, or regent of humanity. In 1640, the town added a profeſſor of mathematics: to which have been lately added profeſſors of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, civil-law, theoretical and practical medicine, chymiſtry, rhetoric, and the Belles Lettres. The dignity of chancellor and vice-chancellor of the Univerſity is in the Lord Provoſt and Town-council.

They have a good library, which was founded by Clement Little, one of the commiſſaries of Edinburgh; ſince which it is much increaſed by donations from the citizens, perſons of quality, and others, who had their education there. The library is neatly kept, well furniſhed with books put in very good order, cloiſtered with wire doors, which none but the keeper can open, which is more commodious, and leſs encumbering, than multitudes of chains, uſed in many other libraries. The books given by the grand benefactors are kept in diſtinct apartments, and the donor's name over them in letters of gold.

Over the books hang the pictures of ſeveral princes, and of the moſt eminent reformers at home and

and abroad; and near them is kept the ſkull of the famous Buchanan, very entire, and ſo thin, that the light may be ſeen through it. It was depoſited there by Mr. Adamſon, formerly principal of the Univerſity, who procured it to be taken out of his grave, and faſtened ſome Latin verſes to it in his commendation. The original of the Bohemian proteſt againſt the council of Conſtance, for burning John Hus and Jerome of Prague, in the year 1417, is there with an hundred and five ſeals of Bohemian and Moravian grandees annexed to it. It was procured by a Scots gentleman in his travels, and given to the Univerſity.

At the farther end of the library is a ſtair-caſe, which leads to the higher and lower common halls, where they hold their commencements and college-entertainments. In this place are ſeveral maps, globes, books, and rarities; and, among others, a crooked horn, cut out of a woman's head when fifty years old, and who lived twelve years after it. It is ſeveral inches long, and was taken out of her head by a ſurgeon, in the year 1671. Here alſo are lectures read, exerciſes performed, and apartments for the profeſſor of divinity to teach his pupils in, and for a ſelect library proper for divines.

In this higher common hall, which is a very ſpacious room, are placed ſuch books as have been bought by, or given to the college, ſince the library below was full: and in the ſouth end of it is a curious and noble muſeum, collected by the very eminent Sir Andrew Balfour. It contains a vaſt treaſure of curioſities of art and nature, domeſtic and foreign, from almoſt all parts of the world; and is greatly valued by the virtuoſi, containing ſome rarities that are not to be found, either in thoſe of the Royal Society at London, or the Aſhmolean at Oxford.

Sir

Sir Robert Sibbald, having a mind to engraft his name and merit on that of the celebrated Balfour, made a preſent of a great number of ſhells and other curioſities, to the college, on condition the magiſtrates would print the account of it, called *Auctarium Muſei Balfourianie Muſco Sibbaldiano*; to which we refer the reader.

Eaſtward from the college is the high-ſchool, well endowed, and with proper apartments for one maſter and four uſhers, who teach youth grammar and rhetoric.

In Gray's-cloſe, near the Cowgate Port, is the Mint-houſe, in a large court, with neat and convenient buildings, and other accommodations for the maſter, officers, and workmen. It is now diſuſed for that purpoſe, but is a ſanctuary, or place of privilege.

At a ſmall diſtance from the college are two neat hoſpitals, with pretty gardens to each of them; and a little farther is the church-yard of the Franciſcan's or Grey-friars, the common burial-place for the whole city within the walls, where are a great many curious monuments. It contains about two acres of ground.

Adjoining to it is Heriot's Hoſpital, a large and ſtately building, the moſt magnificent of its kind in the world, adorned with a conſecrated chapel, large walks, delightful greens, and pleaſant gardens. It was built by the Reverend Dr. Balcanqual, to whom George Heriot, jeweller to King James VI. left near 17,000l. to be diſpoſed of in pious uſes, which that worthy Dean of Rocheſter did, by building and endowing this houſe, and giving ſtatutes to it, which he ordered ſhould be *unalterable*. 'Tis a nurſery for an indefinite number of the ſons of freemen, who are maintained, cloathed, and educated in uſeful learning, till they are fit for apprenticeſhip, or

or to go to the Univerſity, where they are allowed handſome ſallaries and exhibitions.

On the other ſide of the Grey-friars Church-yard ſtands the charity Workhouſe for the city, where old and infirm perſons are cloathed and maintained, and foundling and deſerted children are taken care of, put to nurſe. and educated till they are fit to go to ſervice, or put apprentice, &c. The number of old and young who are maintained by this noble charity are computed to be upwards of five hundred.

On the north ſide of the city, in the way to Leith, is a beautiful collegiate church, built by Queen Mary of Guelders, Queen to King James II. of Scotland, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, but now parochial, tho' nothing but the church part was ever finiſhed. 'Tis now called the College Kirk.

Near it is St. Thomas's Hoſpital, wherein old decayed citizens and their widows are very decently provided for, and allowed a chaplain.

Over-againſt it is Bridewell, or the houſe of correction, in which diſſolute people undergo diſcipline and are kept to hard labour. There is an apartment in it for lunatic and diſtracted perſons.

Of late years Mrs. Hare left a noble benefaction for a new hoſpital for female orphans of decayed freemen, which created a laudable emulation in many others, whoſe united contributions have raiſed another for the ſame good purpoſe.

An infirmary, called the Royal Infirmary, after the example of thoſe in London, Wincheſter, &c. is erected at Edinburgh, by the liberal contribution of many well-diſpoſed perſons. It is a noble building, conſiſting of a main body and two wings: in the front is an handſome pediment, ſupported by ſix pillars: over the entrance is a ſtatue of King George II. The building is four ſtories high; the wards large, and well accommodated for the reception

tion of patients. The Operation-room is excellently well adapted for the purpoſe of letting a great many perſons ſee the operations there performed. The light is admitted from the top, by a large ſky-light; and ranges of ſeats are elevated pretty high above each other, for the more convenient ſeeing the operations. On the top of the building is a dome, from whence you have a fine view of the city of Edinburgh and the neighbouring Country. There was ſo general a good-will to the work, that the like ſpirit had hardly ever been known any where. The proprietors of ſeveral ſtone quarries made preſents of ſtone to it; others of lime; merchants contributed timber; the wrights and maſons were not wanting in their contributions; the neighbouring farmers agreed to carry materials *gratis*; the journeymen maſons contributed their labour for a certain quantity of hewn ſtones; and, as this undertaking is for the relief of the diſeaſed, lame, and maimed poor, even the day-labourers would not be exempted, but conditioned to work a day in a month *gratis* to the erection. The ladies too contributed *in their own way* to it; for they appointed an aſſembly for the benefit of the work; and, it being well attended, every one contributed bountifully to it. It has met with no ſmall encouragement from the nobility and gentry; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to give 100l. towards it; ſo that it is really a noble work.

The phyſicians were incorporated in 1682 by King Charles II. and have their college near the Netherbow in the Fountain-cloſe. They are deſervedly eſteemed learned and able, and give not place to the phyſicians of any country.

On the north ſide of the city, in the way to Leith, is a neat phyſic-garden, containing ſome thouſands of exotic plants and ſimples.

Several

Several elegant ſquares and buildings have been lately erected in this city, viz. Brown's ſquare, Golden ſquare, Young's buildings, Charteries's buildings, &c. Beſides the whole addition of Lady Nicholſon's Park, which conſiſts of above two acres. ſeveral new ſtreets and ſquares are built, particularly Lord Leven's large houſe, Dr. Monro's, Sir Adam Ferguſon's, &c. &c.

Buildings for pleaſure, as well as profit, are not wanting in Edinburgh, where they have erected a new playhouſe, under the authority of an Act of Parliament. It is on the north ſide of the city, with a view of accommodating the New Town, as well as the Old.

The Concert-hall is an elegant room, of an elliptical form, with a concave ceiling, and a large ſky-light in the centre. From the cieling depend ſeven handſome branches, filled with wax-lights. It is commodiouſly fitted up, with ſeats riſing gradually above each other; and ſeems, upon the whole, one of the beſt calculated rooms for muſic, that is, perhaps, to be met with in Britain. The roof, however, is thought to be rather too low; and the room is more warm than is agreeable in ſummer.

Comely Garden is a new eſtabliſhed place, for ſummer evenings amuſement, and may be called the Vauxhall of Edinburgh. Here you have an orcheſtra erected in the garden, for muſic and ſinging, and when that part of the entertainment is over, the company have an opportunity of dancing (if they chuſe it) in a couple of ball-rooms erected for that purpoſe. This garden is pleaſantly ſituated near the abbey, juſt under Arthur's Seat, and other adjacent hills; which ſeem to form a natural amphitheatre, well adapted for the purpoſe to which this lovely ſpot is now appropriated.

The city is governed by a Lord Provoſt, whoſe office is much the ſame with that of Lord Mayor of London;

London; four baillies, who, beſides the power of aldermen in the government of the city, have that of ſheriffs, and a common-council, ordinarily conſiſts of twenty-five perſons, but extraordinarily of thirty-eight. All theſe are choſen annually, and the Provoſt, Dean of Guild, and Treaſurer, are to be merchants; or if any tradeſman be choſen, he muſt quit his trade, and not return to it without leave of the magiſtrates and town-council; and he muſt alſo be a year or two a member of the common-council. No one is to continue in the council above two years at a time, except he be a member of it by virtue of a ſuperior office. The baillies are to be choſen indifferently out of twelve candidates propoſed, and none is to be elected deacon out of any of the fourteen incorporated trades, except he has been a maſter of his trade two years at leaſt: and muſt not continue deacon above two years at a time. The fourteen incorporated trades are:

Surgeons, goldſmiths, ſkinners, farriers, hammermen, wrights, maſons, taylors, bakers, butchers, cordwainers, weavers, wakers, i. e. fullers, bonnet-makers.

The magiſtrates are choſen annually upon the Tueſday next after Michaelmas-day, by thirty-eight electors, whereof twenty are to be merchants and tradeſmen, who are to chuſe ſuch as in their conſcience they think beſt qualified; and theſe magiſtrates and the town-council have the adminiſtration of the government, except in ſome reſerved caſes; ſuch as the election of Magiſtrates, Dean of Guild and Treaſurer, and ſetting of feus or leaſes, giving boundaries of places, and other public matters; in which caſes they are to conſult the fourteen deacons of trades.

None of the merchants or traders are to have any particular conventions, or make any by-laws among themſelves without conſent of the magiſtrates and town-

town-council, except to chuſe their own deacons at the appointed time, to make perſons free of their trade, or to try their work; and one of the commiſſioners for parliament (when they had two) was always to be choſen out of the tradeſmen, and another out of the merchants. The auditors of accompts are to be choſen out of an equal number of both. The Lord Provoſt, Dean of Guild, and Treaſurer, are not to continue longer than two years at a time, and the baillie muſt be one year a baillie, one year old baillie, and one year free of office. Before the union, the Lord Provoſt for the time being was always one of the privy council.

The trained bands of the city conſiſt of ſixteen companies; beſides which, they have a ſtanding company of town guards.

And here it will be proper to take notice of the notorious riot committed in this city on the 7th of Sept. 1736, in relation to Captain Porteous, which made ſo much noiſe, and brought down upon this famous city the reſentment of the Legiſlature of Great Britain.

The caſe was this: One Andrew Wilſon was condemned for a robbery of the public money, committed on the highway; and, on Wedneſday the 14th of April 1736, the day appointed for his execution, the magiſtrates, being apprehenſive that a reſcue would be attempted ordered Captain-lieutenant John Porteous, at the head of a detachment of about ſeventy men of the city guard, to attend the execution, and powder and ball were delivered to them for that purpoſe: when, without any juſt cauſe, or neceſſary occaſion, he ordered his men to fire upon the people aſſembled, calling out to them at their ſecond firing, *to level their pieces, and be damn'd*, or words to that effect, and levelling his own piece, mortally wounded one perſon himſelf; and about twenty of the guard obeying his orders, killed and maimed a

number of other perſons; and by a third firing killed and wounded divers others. This maſſacre was occaſioned only by the populace throwing ſome ſtones at the executioner as he was going up the ladder, when the criminal had hung about fifteen or ſixteen minutes, and at the guard: all which, however, he denied upon his trial; but, after a very ſolemn hearing, he was found guilty of firing a gun himſelf, and ordering his men to fire; and ſo was condemned to be hanged upon a gibbet, on the 8th of September 1736. The Captain drew up a petition to her late Majeſty, Queen Caroline, then Regent of the kingdom, in the abſence of the King; inſiſted on his innocence, prayed for mercy; and, great application having been made to her Majeſty for changing the ſentence to tranſportation, a reprieve for ſix weeks was granted; which arriving on the 2d of September at Edinburgh, occaſioned the moſt extraordinary riot that ever was known or heard of, all circumſtances conſidered, except that at York againſt the Jews, before-mentioned.

For, on the 7th of September, the night before the Captain was to be executed, had he not been reprieved, about ten at night, ſome men by ſurprize entered the city, and ſeized all the fire-arms, battle-axes, and drums belonging to the city-guard,

The mob hereupon, in a few minutes, locked and ſecured all the city-gates, and, with drums beating an alarm, attempted with hammers and other inſtruments, to force open the (tolbooth) priſon-door; but failing, they deſperately ſet fire to it, and burnt it. When they entered the priſon, they made the under-keeper open the double locks of the apartment where the Captain was. He begged in vain to be ſpared till the afternoon; and making ſome reſiſtance, they dragged him down ſtairs by his legs, and hurried him away. This was about eleven at night, and they marched out with lights before them. In their

their way to the Graſs-market, paſſing by a barber's ſign-poſt, ſome called out to hang him up there; but it was reſolved to hang him where the murders, for which he was condemned, were committed. So they proceeded to the place where, on executions, the gallows uſed to be fixed, where they kept him above a quarter of an hour, till they opened a ſhop, and brought out a rope, one end of which they threw over a ſign-poſt about twenty feet high. He deſired ſome time to prepare for death; but was anſwered, They would allow him no more than thoſe had, who were ſhot. They then pulled him up in the dreſs in which they found him; viz, a night-gown and cap. His hands not being tied, he fixed them between his neck and the rope, whereupon one with a battle-ax ſtruck at his hands. They then let him down, and he having on two ſhirts, they wrapt one of them about his face, and tied his arms with his night-gown, and then pulled him up again, where he hung till day-light next morning; when he was cut down, and carried to the Gray-friers church. Upon inſpecting his body, it appeared his left ſhoulder was wounded, his back diſcoloured, and his neck broken.

It was obſerved, that this mob was under a ſtricter concert, and better conduct, than uſual; for, marching along to the execution, the unhappy man obſerving a gentleman of his acqaintance, he gave him a purſe of twenty-three guineas, which he deſired might be delivered to his brother, which they offered not to obſtruct. They left indeed the priſon doors open, whereby ſeveral priſoners eſcaped; but after they had perpetrated the unprecedented fact, they left the arms and drums at the place of execution, where they were found next morning. Moreover, during the tumult, parties of armed men, with drums, patrolled the different ſtreets, to prevent any ſurprize from the King's forces quartered in the ſub-

urbs.

urbs. The magiſtrates, attended with ſeveral of the burgeſſes, attempted to diſperſe the mob; but were pelted with ſtones, and threatened with fire-arms if they did not retire. After the execution was over, they went to the Lord Provoſt's houſe, and, telling him they were ſatisfied, departed, without offering any other violence. Nay, it is ſaid, that to do the act with more decency, having no clergyman, they ordered two of the graveſt among them to exhort the unhappy man, as they carried him to execution.

The boldneſs, ſecreſy, and conduct of this enterpriſe, was the moſt extraordinary inſtance of its kind that ever was known; and the keeper declaring that though the perſons who firſt entered and demanded the keys wore leather aprons, they were otherwiſe well dreſſed, it made ſome imagine, that perſons above the vulgar rank had an hand in it.

Be this as it would, the inſult on the ſovereign authority was too flagrant to be overlooked. Proclamations, with rewards of 200l. Sterling, were iſſued for apprehending the rioters; and when the parliament met, vigorous meaſures were taken in the affair. The Lord Provoſt, Alexander Wilſon, Eſq; was ordered up to London in cuſtody; the magiſtrates were ordered up alſo, to attend the Houſe of Lords at London; and finally, an act of parliament was paſſed, to diſable the ſaid Alexander Wilſon from holding or enjoying any office of magiſtracy, in Edinburgh, or Great Britain; a new Provoſt was injoined to be choſen, and a fine of 2000l. levied on the city of Edinburgh for the uſe of the widow of Captain Porteous, as puniſhments for their reſpective remiſſneſſes in not endeavouring to prevent this inſult on Sovereignty, and all lawful authority.

This act, however, paſſed not without great debates; and as ſome thought it impoſſible to prevent a deſign ſo well concerted, and ſo ſuddenly and boldly

boldly executed, rhey were of opinion, that the city of Edinburgh was treated with too much ſeverity.

This act was paſſed in the 10th year of his Majeſty, and in the ſame year was alſo paſſed another, for the more effectual bringing to juſtice any perſons concerned in this ſtrange attempt; in which fugitives not ſurrendering were made liable to death; the concealing of thoſe who ſhould be declared fugitives was alſo made death. This act was to be read before morning ſermon in every church in Scotland, every Sunday for a year; impeachers were to be encouraged, and diſcharged; informers rewarded with 200l. Sterling for every perſon they ſhould convict, and be admitted witneſſes.

But ſo ſecretly was this dark affair managed, that we do not remember any body has ſuffered on the account; and the reading of the act was but indifferently digeſted by many in that kingdom.

Great ſeverity was intended; ſuch as the impriſoning, as well as diſqualifying the Lord Provoſt for a year; the aboliſhing the town-guard of the city of Edinburgh, and the taking away the gates of the Nether-bow Port, and keeping open the ſame. But the city of Edinburgh was happily ſaved from this diſgrace. They have now taken down this gate, as obſerved already of their own accord.

The churches in this populous city and ſuburbs are twelve, including the chapel of the caſtle; the miniſters about twenty; beſides three chapels.

The twelve churches are:

1. The Canongate Kirk.
2. The Collegiate, or College Kirk.
3. The Trone Kirk, or Chriſt's Kirk.
4. The New Kirk.
5. The Old Kirk.
6. The Tolbooth Kirk.
7. Haddo's Hole Kirk.

} All theſe are parts of the cathedral of St. Giles's.

8. The Lady Yeſter's Kirk.

9. The

9. The Old Grey-friars Kirk.
10. The New Grey-friars Kirk.
11. The Weſt-Kirk, or St. Cuthbert's.
12. The Chapel of the Caſtle.

There are alſo about twenty meeting-houſes of the epiſcopal party; for though Preſbytery be the eſtabliſhed religion of Scotland ſince the revolution, yet a great number of the people of all ranks are not of that profeſſion, eſpecially in the northern parts.

There are alſo three meeting-houſes of Seceders; and the Mothodiſts have built a neat chapel in the Orphan-hoſpital-park.

The churches are always very full; for the people in this country do not wander about on the Sabbath-days, as in England. They have alſo one very good cuſtom as to their behaviour in church, which it is wiſhed was practiſed in England: if any perſon comes in after divine ſervice is begun, he takes no notice of any body, nor any body of him; whereas the Engliſh make bows and cringes, even in the middle of prayers. Not that the Scots want manners; for they ſhew them more properly after the ſermon is done, and the bleſſing given, when they all look round upon their friends, eſpecially to perſons of diſtinction, and make their civilities as courteouſly as their ſouthern neighbours.

The city is encompaſſed with a kind of Roman wall on every ſide, except the north, where it is ſecured by a lake; which is now drained.

The caſtle only, and the palace, remain to be mentioned. The firſt is ſtrong both by ſituation and art, but far from being impregnable, as has been experienced more than once It was formerly called the Maiden-caſtle, becauſe the Pictiſh Kings kept their daughters in it. Sill more antiently it was called *Alatum Caſtrum*, or the Winged Caſtle, perhaps from its form, and ſtanding on ſo high an hill,

hill, as it were in the air. It is ſituated at the weſt end of the city, as we have ſaid, where the rock riſes to an high and large ſummit. It is inacceſſible on the ſouth, weſt and north. The entrance is from the town, where the rock is alſo very high; and is defended by a round battery, and an out-work at the foot of it, with a draw-bridge. In the upper part of the caſtle is a guard-houſe, and the fortreſs is defended, in different parts, by ſeveral batteries of heavy cannon, numbers of which are of braſs. In the caſtle is a royal palace of hewn ſtone, where are kept the regalia and chief records of ſtate, as alſo the magazine for the arms and ammunition of the public, which is bomb-proof.

A chapel is alſo in it for the uſe of the garriſon; and it is furniſhed with water by two wells in the rock. From the caſtle is a delightful proſpect over the city and neighbouring country, and to the river of Forth, from whence it is ſaluted by ſuch men of war as come to anchor in Leith road. The governor is always a perſon of prime quality, and general of the forces.

The governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, and ſome other officers, have very good apartments; and there are deep vaults in the rock, which, they ſay, are bomb-proof.

The palace, called Holy-rood-houſe, is a very handſome building. It may be called the Eſcurial of Scotland, being both a royal palace and an abbey, founded by King David I. for canons regular of St. Auſtin, who named it Holy-rood-houſe. The entrance is adorned with pillars of hewn ſtone, under a cupola in the form of an imperial crown, balluſtraded on each ſide a-top. The fore part has two wings, on each of which are two turrets; that towards the north was built by King James V. and that towards the ſouth, as well

as

as all the reſt, by King Charles II. whereof Sir William Bruce was architect. The inner court is very ſtately, all of free-ſtone, well hewed, with piazzas round it, from which are entries into the ſeveral apartments, truly royal and magnificent; but, above all, the long gallery, an hundred and forty-ſeven feet in length, is very remarkable, being adorned with the pictures of all the Scots Kings from Fergus I. to James VII. inclufive, by maſterly hands. Thoſe Kings who were eminent, and all the race of Stuarts, are in full length; the others are but half lengths. In the time of the rebellion, in the year 1745, this gallery was uſed as a barrack for a regiment of ſoldiers, who cut and damaged many of the pictures, in a ſhameful manner.

You turn to the right to the royal apartments, as at St. James's; and the ſtair-caſe and guard-room run exactly as there, but far more lofty and magnificent. Duke Hamilton's apartment (as hereditary keeper) is in the double tower to the north; and the great council chamber in the tower to the ſouth. The Earl of Perth, when Chancellor, in the late King James's reign, converted this noble room into a Popiſh chapel, and his apartment behind it was the Jeſuits ſchool, which, being demoliſhed by the mob at the revolution, has been neglected ever ſince. The chimney-pieces are all of marble, and the apartments two pair of ſtairs, for the officers of ſtate, are very well kept, being lent to ſeveral of the nobility, who now live in them.

Behind this palace, the conventual church makes a wing to the north; and eaſtward from it is St. Ann's-yard, which was deſigned to be branched out into gravel-walks, adorned with ſtatues; but the revolting coming on, attended with a long and expenſive war, and afterwards the union with England, prevented its being put in execution.

The

The church (a few years ago repaired at the inſtance of the Earl of Dundonald) was very high to the roof, and the pillars as grand as thoſe of St. George's Chapel at Windſor. It was an ancient, very reverend, but declining fabric, and uſed only as a burial place for perſons of quality. In it King James VI. was crowned by Biſhop Hepburn, aſſiſted by John Knox, as was King Charles I. by Archbiſhop Spotſwood.

The walls and roof of this fine chapel, on Dec. 2. 1768, gave way and fell down; and in the night of the 3d, moſt of the remainder ſhared the ſame fate; occaſioned by the enormous weight of a new ſtone roof, laid over it ſome years ago, which the walls were unable to ſupport, to the eternal diſgrace of thoſe Goths who laid on ſuch a roof, compoſed of as heavy materials as themſelves.

King James VII. began to erect a magnificent throne here for the Sovereign, and twelve ſtalls for the twelve knights companions of the moſt noble and ancient Order of St. Andrew, or the Thiſtle, which he had revived after a long diſuſe. The fineſt carvers and maſters in Europe were employed in it. But at the revolution the rabble demoliſhed all, and, ranſacking every corner fell upon a vault quite filled up, ſo as not to be known what it certainly was, in which were found the bodies of King James V. and Magdalene of Valois, his firſt Queen, together with Lord Darnley's all embalmed.

The adjoining park is about four miles in circumference; but which is very odd, there is neither deer nor tree in it, though it affords good paſture for cattle. There is a very high and craggy rock in it near half a mile to the top, called Arthur's ſeat, from Arthur the Britiſh King, who, they ſay, uſed to view the adjacent country from thence.

The glory of this neighbourghood is the new houſe of the Earl of Abercorn, built all of fine ſtone, and is by far the handſomeſt manſion in Scotland, the architect was Mr. Chambers, and the builder Mr. May.

This palace, or abbey, and park, is a ſanctuary for debtors; and no one, but by a ſpecial warrant from the Lords of Seſſion (which there are few examples of their granting), can arreſt any man, who has entered his name in an office kept there for that purpoſe.

It may not be amiſs to obſerve, that according to ſeveral acts of parliament, divers great and public works have been undertaken, and moſtly brought to perfection, for the benefit of the city of Edinburgh, and town of Leith, and their vicinities, within theſe few years paſt, by benefit partly of the eaſy Scottiſh tax of two pennies Scots on every Scots pint of ale and beer ſold in the ſaid city; and partly of the diſcontinuance of what they called the Petty-port cuſtoms there; ſome of which works are as follows:

The magiſtrates have, at a great expence, collected the ſprings, and renewed the pipes, which convey water to the town; rebuilt the fountains in the High-ſtreet; enlarged the harbour of Leith, and deepened its channel; have built ſeveral hundred feet of Quay there in a very ſufficient manner; have built two new churches, have paved, at a great expence, with cauſeway ſtone, the whole High-ſtreet and way leading to their city, have made a good highway from Edinburgh to Leith; have built a large work-houſe for the poor, to be employed in manufactures, and endowed the ſame with 300l. per annum; alſo have ſettled ſallaries on the law-profeſſor at Edinburgh, and ſtipends on the miniſters of the two new churches; have rebuilt the city walls; and taken meaſures for paying their old debts, as well as thoſe incurred on account of the rebellion in 1715.

They further propoſed alſo by means of this fund, to narrow the noxious lake on the north ſide of the city, commonly called the North Loch, into a canal of running water; to erect a ſtreet of communication

munication to the fields on the north ſide of the city; to build a proper hall for the court of juſticiary, and an edifice for the public records; to eſtabliſh a ſalary to a profeſſor of civil hiſtory, and Greek and Roman antiquities; another to a profeſſor of Scots law, and other public ſpirited purpoſes. And all this is provided for and eſtabliſhed by an act, which paſſed the ninth of George I. in the year 1722, confirming and continuing a Scottiſh act of parliament in 1693, and an act of the third of George I. to which act of the ninth of George I. we refer our reader. A theatre royal is now erected, with many fine ſtreets and ſquares.

At *Didiſton*, a little way eaſt of Arthur's Seat, the Earl of Abercorn built a new houſe, in 1768, of fine white ſtone, well poliſhed. It is of a ſquare form, not large, but elegantly finiſhed. The offices are detached from the houſe, and ſtand rather on one ſide of it. This has an odd appearance; but the reaſon aſſigned for it is, that the ſervants might not have occaſion to be perpetually paſſing within ſight of the front rooms. His lordſhip has layed out ſome pleaſure ground round it, the plantations of which have a pretty effect.

Hawthornden, four miles ſouth-ward from Edinburgh, is celebrated for its caves hewn out of the rock; and,

Roſlin, or *Roſland*, ſix miles from Edinburgh, for an antient chapel of excellent workmanſhip, entirely arched over with a ſtone roof. It is the only thing of its kind that eſcaped the fury of the firſt reformers. It is a Gothic building on the outſide, each buttreſs having been adorned with ſtatues as big as the life, in the niches, and of each ſide of the windows, which are very ſpacious. This chapel lies in Mid Lothian, four miles from Edinburgh. The foundation was laid in the year 1440,

by

by William St. Clair, Prince of Orkney, Duke of Holdenbourg, &c. It is remarkable in all this work that there are not two cuts of one ſort. The moſt curious part of this building is the vault of the choir, and that which is called the Princeſs's, or rather Prentice's pillar, from a ſilly old tradition. This celebrated pillar is of a different conſtruction from any of the reſt, being of a ſpiral form, and adorned with very elegant carved work. From the ſouth-eaſt corner of the chapel (not far from this pillar, you deſcend, by a flight of ſteps, into a very ſpacious light vault, arched over with a ſtrong ſtone roof; in which there are now no coffins remaining. This chapel was poſſeſſed by a provoſt and ſeven canons regular, who were endowed with ſeveral conſiderable revenues, through the liberality of the Lords of Roſlin.

Here lies buried George Earl of Caithneſs, who lived about the beginning of the reformation; Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, great-grandſon of King Robert de Bruce; the Earls of Orkney, and nine Barons of Roſlin. The laſt lay in the above mentioned vault, ſo dry, that their bodies have been found entire, after four ſcore years, and as freſh as when they were firſt buried.

Roſlin, or Roſland, has, beſides the chapel, large remains of a ſtrong antient caſtle, built upon a rock, overlooking a deep valley. The ſituation of this place is very romantic and pictureſque, and remarkable for a number of hanging gardens on the ſides of hills, which produce (in particular) vaſt quantities of fine ſtrawberries. Here is a commodious inn for the accommodation of thoſe who viſit the place, as a great many do in the ſummer ſeaſon, it being a pleaſant ride from Edinburgh.

This place is remarkable, according to Buchanan, Leſley, and other Scotch hiſtorians, for three victories

tories obtained over the Engliſh in one day, in the neighbourhood, by John Carminy, Governor of the kingdom, and John, as others ſay, Simon Fraſer, with eight thouſand men, over three bodies of the Engliſh, conſiſting of ten thouſand men each, the latter end of February, 1302.

Leith, the ſea-port of Edinburgh, is a large and populous town, or rather two towns; for the river or harbour parts them: but they are joined by an ordinary ſtone bridge of three ſmall arches, to which ſhips of burthen may come, and, at high water, lay their ſides cloſe to the ſhore.

Here is a very fine quay, well wharfed up with ſtone, and fenced with piles, able to diſcharge much more buſineſs than the place can ſupply, though the trade is far from being inconſiderable. At the mouth of the harbour is a very long and well built pier, or head, which runs out beyond the land a great way, and defends the entrance into the harbour from being filled up with ſand, as it would otherwiſe be, when the wind blows hard at north-eaſt. There is alſo a ſtrong ſtone pier now built, on the other ſide of the harbour, both of which are kept in good repair; and by this means, the harbour is preſerved, and kept open, in ſpite of a flat ſhore, and a large ſwell of the ſea.

This town takes its name from a ſmall river that falls into the Firth, on the weſt ſide of it. During Queen Mary's minority, this place was fortified and defended by a French garriſon, againſt the nobility, &c. of Scotland, who ſtood up for their liberties, and the reformation, and were obliged to call for the aſſiſtance of Queen Elizabeth to drive out the French. In 1544, John Dudley, Viſcount Liſle, landed here with two hundred ſhips, waſted Edinburgh, and at his return burnt the town. It ſoon recovered, and M. de Deſſe, General for Francis II. King of France, who had married Mary, Queen

Queen of Scots, fortified it regularly, with a deſign to conquer the whole iſland; which the Engliſh foreſeeing, ſent an army, at the deſire of the Proteſtant States of Scotland, under the Lord Grey, which, with their aſſiſtance, forced the French to return home: greateſt part of the town was burnt during the ſiege, and all the works were afterwards demoliſhed.

On the other ſide of the bridge are the remains of a ſtrong caſtle, built by Oliver Cromwell, to command the port; it was demoliſhed by order of King Charles II. about 1664, and is now almoſt an heap of rubbiſh. It was in theſe ruins that brigadier Mackintoſh, and his highland rebels, ſheltered themſelves in 1716, when threatened with an attack from the Duke of Argyle, and made his eſcape by night, by wading the river at low water. This was at the time that the rebels had formed a correſpondence with certain centinels of Edinburgh Caſtle, to betray it; ſome of whom were afterwards hanged for it.

On all the ſouth ſhore of the Firth from North-Leith, and from two miles above it, to Preſton-Pans downwards, and other towns, there is good fiſhing for oyſters and muſſels, which not only ſupply Edinburgh and the adjacent country; but many boat loads of them are carried to Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne and other places, whence they return laden with glaſs-bottles, window-glaſs, and other heavy goods. The cuſtom-houſe is kept at South-Leith for the entry of goods, either outwards or inwards; but the commiſſioners have their office at Edinburgh, becauſe the merchants generally reſide at that town. It has been obſerved by hiſtorians, that Leith was formerly a great check to Edinburgh, when King James IV. was there, and that in order to keep the citizens in better obedience, he often threatened them he would remove his palace

palace and court of judicature. The citizens often come hither for a walk on the Mole.

At Leith the Forth is ſeven miles over, and holds that breadth for five or ſix miles; but it is narrower a little beyond Cramond; and at Queens-ferry is reduced to three miles in breadth.

Near Cramond bridge is Craigie Hall, the ſeat of the Hon. Charles Hope Weir, Eſq; brother to the Earl of Hopton. This is one of the moſt beautiful places in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, ornamented with walks and plantations on the banks of the river; over which is thrown a bridge of one large arch, built of rough ſtones, above which the river forms one of the fineſt caſcades imaginable, by running betwixt, and over, a vaſt number of rocks, whereof the bed of the river, in that part, entirely conſiſts. This bridge very properly bears the motto *Utile dulci*. After paſſing it you riſe a gentle hill, on the top of which is a temple, from whence you have a fine view of the houſe, park, and adjacent country, which is really very fine.

Queens-ferry is a ſmall fiſhing town ſituated cloſe by the Forth Shore, ſuppoſed to be ſo called from St. Margaret, Queen to King Malcolm Canmore, who uſed to ferry over here as the ſhorteſt paſſage to Dunfermling, where ſhe reſided much, and laid the foundation of a monaſtery.

In the middle of the Forth, juſt oppoſite to this village, is a ſmall iſland, with the remains of an ancient caſtle upon it. Here is a fine flat corn country along the ſouthern banks of the Forth, but on the other ſide, viz. Fifeſhire, we ſee a vaſt ridge of mountains.

After leaving Leith we have a beautiful proſpect of the city and caſtle of Edinburgh on our left, in which the whole city appears not unlike an huge caſtle, by reaſon of the height of its houſes.

At

At Cramond, juſt mentioned, and in the lands of Ingleſtown, as well as at other places in this county, Roman antiquities have been found, particularly near the former place were dug up two ſtones, late in Sir Robert Sibbald's yard at Edinburgh, upon one of which is a laurel crown, and on the other a Roman Securis: they are ſuppoſed to have been erected in Domitian's time, when Agricola was in theſe parts. Near this place, in the beginning of December, 1740, a whale between fifty and ſixty feet in length, and ſixteen in depth, was caſt on ſhore; whoſe mate afterwards, tumbling about above the ferry, was heard to make an hideous moan, as ſuppoſed, for its loſs.

Between Edinburgh and this town the country is thronged with the ſeats of noblemen and gentlemen; among which, Hope of Craigie-hall has a very pretty one, with a fine garden incloſed with a brick wall, a thing hardly to be ſeen any where elſe in Scotland; the want of which is the reaſon wall-fruit do not thrive ſo well as it would otherwiſe do; for ſtone does not hold the warmth of the ſun, after it is gone, as bricks do. Other ſeats are, thoſe of the Earl of Roſeberry, Sir John Inglis's, Sir James Watſon's, Sir John Niſbit's, the Duke of Argyle's at Lady Caroline Park, and Sir Robert Myrton's.

But the great beauty of this part of the country is Hopton-houſe, built upon a delightful plain, on the bank of the river. It was originally a ſquare; but there are two wings lately joined to it, which add greatly to the beauty of the building. The ſituation is ſo extremely good, and gives ſo elegant a proſpect as well to the ſea as to the land, that nothing can be finer. It is exquiſitely finiſhed both within and without; and there are ſome pieces of curious painting in it, beſides a great number of family pictures.

The

The ſtables and riding place are by far the fineſt and moſt magnificent in Scotland. The late great Earl of Stair had a moſt elegant ſeat at New Liſton, with fine parks, afterwards in the poſſeſſion of Roger Hogg, Eſq. Merchant in London.

From hence the Forth widens again, and ſoon after is three or four miles wide, and makes a ſafe and deep road, with good anchor ground, where, if there were a trade to anſwer it, a thouſand ſail of ſhips of any burthen might ſafely ride.

On the ſouth ſhore, upon a narrow point of land running into the water, ſtands Blackneſs Caſtle, wherein ſtate priſoners where confined in former times, eſpecially ſuch as were taken up for religious differences; many of whom miſerably periſhed here, either by the unhealthineſs of the place, want of conveniencies, or ſomething worſe. This caſtle might be of uſe, if the harbour were more frequented; but as it is not much ſo, there ſeems to be no occaſion for it at preſent.

Farther weſt is Burrowſtounneſs, a long town, conſiſting only of one ſtraggling ſtreet, which is extended along the ſhore, cloſe to the water. It has been a town of the greateſt trade to Holland and France of any in Scotland, except in Leith; but it ſuffers very much of late by the Dutch trade being carried on ſo much by way of England. However, if the Glaſgow merchants would ſettle a trade to Holland and Hamburgh in the Forth, by bringing their foreign goods by land to Alloway, and exporting them from thence, as they propoſed ſome time ago, it is very likely the Burrowſtounneſs men will come into buſineſs again; for as they have the moſt ſhipping, ſo they are the beſt ſeamen in the Forth, and are very good pilots for the coaſt of Holland, the Baltic, and the coaſt of Norway.

There are two things that may probably be of great advantage to Burrowſtounneſs; viz. the iron

manufactory, lately ſet up at Carron, and the navigable canal, which joins the Forth and the Clyde, and has induced numbers of the merchants of Glaſgow to carry on great part of their trade this way.

The inhabitants of this town obtained an act in the ſeventeenth of King George II. to lay a duty of two pennies Scots on each pint of ale ſold in it, in order to raiſe money to repair and maintain their harbour.

In the neighbourhood of Burrowſtounneſs is Kinniel, a handſome ſeat of the Duke of Hamilton.

Muſſelburgh, or *Muſcleburgh*, is an ancient borough or royalty. It is ſituate upon the river Eſk, over which is a good ſtone bridge. The main ſtreet is broad, and planted with two rows of trees, in ſome of which are lamps to be lighted up in the winter ſeaſon; which gives it a genteel appearance; and from the tower to the bridge is a neat walk, planted with trees, and fenced off from the carriage road. The chief manufacture carried on here is the woollen, eſpecially in coarſe ſtuffs for the uſe of the poor; which employs a number of hands, and this branch of trade they have continued many years ſucceſsfully, without a rival.

This town is ſuppoſed to have its name from the Muſſel-fiſhery here, which was formerly of great account: and a little weſt lies Fiſher Row, ſo called from a very large row of houſes, moſtly inhabited by fiſhermen; who, beſides the ſhell-fiſh, are chiefly employed in catching cods, haddocks, whitings, &c.

There are two ſmall villages a little more to the ſouth, called *Newbiggin* and *God Speedall*; but they are ſo nearly joined to Muſſelburgh and Fiſherrow, that they appear to be all one continued village; yet they have not had a church ſince the reformation, but are only a part of the pariſh of *Invereſk*, an adjoining village, ſo called, becauſe it ſtands upon the river Eſk; which though it runs through

thro' them all, and is ſo rapid as ſometimes to overflow the banks, yet is not rendered navigable. This village is very populous, and there are ſeveral gentlemens houſes and gardens in it; and many of the citizens of Edinburgh take lodgings here, as the Londoners do in the environs of the city of London, the air of Invereſk being reckoned exceedingly healthy, ſo that the eminent Dr. Pitcairn gave it the appellation of *The Montpellier of Scotland.*

But the glory and beauty of this pariſh is Pinkey, which formerly belonged to Seton, Earl of Dunfermling, but now to the Marquis of Tweedale, who uſually reſided here, before his houſe at Yeſter was finiſhed; which, though it be the moſt magnificent building, yet is not ſo agreeably ſituated as Pinkey, which ſtands near the ſea, juſt as we enter into Muſſelburgh.

In the court before the houſe is a large ſtone wall, covered with an imperial crown of ſtone, ſupported by pillars of the Ionic order. The great hall on the right as you enter, is adorned with views of the great cities of Italy; and in a drawing-room, adjoining to it, is a billiard table. The great ſtair-caſe on the left is balluſtraded with iron, and crouded with pictures.

The firſt apartment conſiſts of a dining-room drawing-room, and bed-chamber, all very ſpacious, curiouſly wainſcotted with oak, and hung with the ſeaſons in tapeſtry, of the ſmall figures, and beſt ſort: the bed is of crimſon velvet, in an alcove, neatly ſupported with pillars. The chimnies are of marble, and above that of the dining-room is painted the fineſt inſide of a church that is any where to be ſeen.

The great gallery is very long and ſpacious, the cieling whereof is full of Latin inſcriptions, ſuitable to the ſeveral paintings. Here are family pictures of the Lord Seton, with his four ſons and daughters,

ters, by Hans Holbein; Mr. Henderſon, the covenanter, by Vandyke; the whole length of King Charles I. and his Chancellor, the Earl of Dunferling, in his robes, by the ſame hand. The firſt Earl of Tweedale, with his eight ſons and ſeven daughters, all in one picture, as big as the life, takes up almoſt one end of the room. There are fine altar pieces, paſſion pieces, and others of that kind, which were ſaved from plunder out of monaſteries at the reformation. Here is likewiſe a very good picture of the Earl of Strafford, and another of the Duke of Lauderdale (who married his only daughter to the heir of this family) with great numbers of family pictures of the Hays aud Setons. There is alſo well preſerved the genealogical tree of the family, from the year 970 to this time; viz. the Hays, Giffords, and Fraſers. But moſt of the pictures have been carried to Yeſter.

The parterre behind the houſe is very large, and nobly adorned with ever-greens; and on each ſide of it ſpacious gardens. The whole ſtands in a park, which is, however, now greatly reduced in extent; but it was formerly planted with fir-trees, and walled round with ſtone. Pinkey has greatly the ſuperiority of Yeſter; for Pinkey ſtands nobly, and has a commanding proſpect, not only over the adjacent country, but alſo of the coaſt of Fife, over the ſea, at nine miles diſtance: whereas Yeſter, as we have ſaid, lies in a bottom, and all its views are bounded within itſelf. Yeſter, it is true, is the ancient ſeat of the family, whoſe title to Pinkey is but late, and (ſome ſay) was precarious.

Near this place was fought a battle by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerſet, when he came to force the Scots into the marriage of their young Queen Mary, with his nephew King Edward VI. which was doubtleſs, a very coarſe way of wooing.

Here

Here was a great ſlaughter of the Scots: but tho' the Engliſh won the battle, yet they loſt their prize; for the young Queen was privately embarked, carried to France, and afterwards married to the Dauphin, who became King Francis II.

The Engliſh call this the battle of Muſſelburgh; yet we muſt agree, by the place where the action was begun and ended, that the Scots are in the right, who call it the battle of Pinkey.

Dalkeith, is a pleaſant market town, ſituated at the conflux of the two rivers Eſk, and gives title to the eldeſt ſon of the family of Buccleugh. This town is more conſiderable for being ſo near Edinburgh; for great quantities of proviſions are brought hither from the ſouthern counties, which are ſold here, and afterwards ſent to that city.

The 30th of May, 1760, the foundation of a new ſchool room was laid at Dalkeith. It is a very ſpacious hall, worthy of the generoſity of his Grace of Buccleugh, and the Honourable Charles Townſhend, Eſq, the firſt encourager and promoter of ſo uſeful a work. The length of the building is forty-ſeven feet, the breadth twenty-five, and the height from the floor fifteen feet.

The following remarkable verſes are inſcribed on the tomb-ſtone of one Margaret Scott, who died in the town of Dalkieth, February 9, 1738;

Stop, paſſenger, until my life you read:
The living may get knowledge by the dead.
Five times five years I liv'd a virgin's life:
Ten times five years I was a virtuous wife:
Ten times five years I liv'd a widow chaſte;
Now, weary'd of this mortal life, I reſt.
Between my cradle and my grave have been
Eight mighty Kings of Scotland, and a Queen.
Four times five years the commonwealth I ſaw;
Ten times the ſubjects roſe againſt the law.

Twice

Twice did I ſee old Prelacy pull'd down;
And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown.
An end of Stuart's race I ſaw: Nay, more!
My native country ſold for Engliſh ore.
Such deſolations in my life have been,
I have an end of all perfection ſeen.

The Duke of Buccleugh's houſe at Dalkeith is reckoned the largeſt and nobleſt houſe in Scotland. except perhaps Hopton-houſe. It was built by the late Ducheſs, relict of the Duke of Monmouth, on the ground where the old caſtle of Dalkeith ſtood, which was the eſtate of the great Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, who was beheaded under King James VI. by an engine he himſelf had introduced into this country, as before mentioned. He ſuffered for being acceſſary to, and acquainted with, the barbarous deſign of Lord Darnley's murder.

This palace ſtands on a riſing ground, on the edge of the river North-Eſk, but the park-walls rather obſcure the houſe, till you get to ſome diſtance from it. The park is very large, and beautified with water-works, jet d' eaus, and a canal.

The model of this houſe is ſaid to be taken from that of the late King William's at Loo in Guelderland, only this is of ſtone and that of brick. The front is adorned with columns of the Corinthian order, and a double wing, like that of Wincheſter palace. There is a ſpacious court between the palace and the park, environed with balluſtrades of iron betwixt free-ſtone pillars. The grand ſtair-caſe of the houſe is ſupported by pillars of marble, and every ſtep curiouſly inlaid with walnut-tree. At the top of the ſtair-caſe is a noble room, and all the apartments are handſomely furniſhed and adorned with many fine paintings of

the

the ladies of the Engliſh court, and ſome royal originals. The offices of the palace join to the town.

Within the Forth, about a mile from the ſouth ſhore, ſtands a ſteep rock, called the Baſs. It is about a mile round, and had formerly a garriſon, which was ſupplied with water by a ſpring at the top. It was an old poſſeſſion of the Lauder family, and by King Charles II. bought and annexed to the crown. Though the place is of itſelf impregnable, yet it was ſurprized by King James's party after the revolution, and was the laſt place in the three kingdoms that held out for him; but then it was ſurrendered, and the fortifications ordered to be ſlighted. It is on every ſide a ſteep rock, except on the ſouth-weſt, where it is only acceſſible by one at a time. At the top of that paſſage there was a fort mounted with cannon, but it has been neglected ſince the revolution, it being of no uſe, except for a priſon of ſtate, as it was made for the Preſbyterians in the reigns of King Charles and King James II. This iſland is greatly reſorted to about May, by great flocks of wild fowl, who depoſit their eggs here.

Higher up in the Firth is *Inch Keith*, a ſmall iſland betwixt Fife and Lothian. It had its name from the noble family of Keith, whoſe founder had this iſland, with the Barony of Mareſchal in Lothian, and the hereditary dignity of Earl Marſhal of Scotland, conferred upon him by King Malcolm II. in the year 1010, for his valour in a battle againſt the Danes, at Bar in Angus. It came afterwards to the crown, and was given by King Robert II. to John Lord Lyon of Glames, the chief of that family, with the Barony of Kinghorn, upon his marrying that prince's daughter. It is ſince in other hands. Dr. *Johnſon*, in his

Journey

Journey through the Weſtern Iſlands, gives the following account of its preſent ſtate:

"*Inch Keith* is nothing more than a rock covered with a thin layer of earth, not wholly bare of graſs, and very fertile of thiſtles. A ſmall herd of cows grazes annually upon it, in the ſummer. It ſeems to have afforded to man or beaſt a permanent habitation.

"We found only the ruins of a ſmall fort, not ſo injured by time, but that it might be eaſily reſtored to its former ſtate. It ſeems never to have been intended as a place of ſtrength, nor was built to endure a ſiege; but merely to afford cover to a few ſoldiers, who perhaps had the charge of a battery, or were ſtationed to give ſignals of approaching danger. There is therefore no proviſion of water within the walls, though the ſpring is ſo near that it might be eaſily incloſed. One of the ſtones had this inſcription;

"Maria Reg. 1564."

It has probably been neglected from the time that the whole iſland had the ſame King."

THE

THE

SHIRE of ELGIN

COMPREHENDS one part of Murray, as the ſhire of Nairn does the other; and the ſouth ſide of it is called the *Braes of Murray*; as the ſouth-eaſt is *Strath*, or the *Valley of Spey*, with which river it is bounded on the eaſt; as it is with the ſhire of Nairn and part of Loquhaber on the weſt; it has Aberdeenſhire and Badenoch on the ſouth; and Inverneſsſhire on the north, from which it is parted by the Frith and the river Neſs. The air is wholeſome, and the winter mild. The ſouth ſide is mountainous, and abounds with paſture, as the low country does in corn, which is ſoon ripe. Here are ſeveral great woods of fir trees, &c. ten miles long, with ſome large woods of oak.

Murray Land, which includes this ſhire, Nairn, and a part of Inverneſsſhire, is reckoned to enjoy the beſt climate and ſoil of all the north of Scotland; ſo that the inhabitants boaſt they have forty clear days in a year more than their neighbours. It produces every thing that grows in any other part of the kingdom, and no part is better provided with bread, meat, fruit and fiſh. The ſoil is

generally ſandy, mixed with clay, and very fruitful when manured. The common drink in theſe parts is ale, and ſometimes beer; and they have French wines; yet they like the aqua vitæ of their own making, much better; and are very liberal of it to their tenants. Its extent from the mouth of the Neſs to that of the Spey, according to the roads from one town to another, is thirty-four Scots miles, which is one fifth larger than Engliſh miles, but then it is of an unequal breadth, the fruitfulleſt part being ſeldom more than ſeven.

The chief rivers are, 1. The Spey, the moſt conſiderable in the north of Scotland, next to Tay, and the moſt rapid in all the kingdom, for which reaſon it is not navigable very far. It riſes in Badnoch, and after a courſe of ſeventy-ſix miles, beſides windings and turnings, paſſes by Rothes-caſtle, and falls into the ſea at a place called Germark, but the tide does not come up into it above a mile. It has a noble ſalmon-fiſhery, and is obſerved to ſwell by a weſt wind, in the heat of ſummer, though there be no rain.

2. The Neſs, which has alſo a good ſalmon-fiſhing, riſes from the Lake-Loich, not far from the Iriſh Sea, and is for ſome miles called Coich; after which, running north-eaſt, it falls into Loch Gariff, and is called by that name. Then it falls into a lake called Eawick, and turning to the ſouth coaſt for two miles, it falls into Loch-neſs, which is twenty-four miles in length, and is of an unknown depth. It is obſerved that this river never freezes, but ſmoaks and diſſolves ice thrown into it during the greateſt froſts, which is aſcribed to the ſulphurous ground it paſſes through. The ſame is obſerved by the lake it riſes from, and of Loch Tay and Loch Eur.

3. The river Nairn riſes in the mountains which ſeparate Strathern from Glentarff, and dividing the

the valley, to which it gives the name of *Shaith Nairn*, runs ſouth eaſt, and falls into the Murray Firth at Nairn.

4. The Teudern riſes in the hills near Badenoch, and being called Heirn for a long way, gives the name of Stratheim to the valley it runs through. It then takes the name of Findern, and running by Jarnaway, the town of Forneſs, and the abbey of Kinroſs, falls alſo into the Firth of Murray.

5. The Leofric, or Loxa of Ptolemy, riſes a few miles above Elgin, and falls into the ſea a few miles below it. It abounds moſt with ſalmon of any river in the iſland, except the Dee or Don, and may indeed, one year with another, be ſaid to excel them; eighty or an hundred laſts being annually pickled or exported, and all taken in a few of the ſummer months, and within the ſpace of one mile, at the village of Germach. It abounds with fiſh, indeed at the very head, but moſt of theſe are uſed for home conſumption, and taken either with ſpears by day, or in wicker baskets, or little boats covered with hides by night.

The capital of this ſheriffdom and what gives title to it is,

Elgin, a royal burgh, which is ſituate in a pleaſant plain, and a fruitful though ſandy ſoil, and is watered on the eaſt and north by the river Loſſie, over which it has a bridge. It was formerly a Biſhop's ſee, and the ruins of the Cathedral are ſtill to be ſeen, and exhibit ſtriking marks of its former magnificence. On the north ſide of the choir, the chapter houſe which is roofed with an arch of ſtone, remains entire; and on the ſouth ſide another maſs of building, is preſerved by the care of the family of Gordon, but the body of the church is a heap of fragments. There are ſome remains of the antient caſtle to be ſeen, although it was demoliſhed in the Daniſh war; theſe ruins are upon a large

large mount, from which you have a fine proſpect over all the town and the adjacent country, even to the ſea, and the winding courſe of the river Leofric, which ſurrounds this town at a ſmall diſtance.

This town conſiſts of one very long ſtreet, and ſeveral ſhorter. In the chief ſtreet the houſes jutt ower the loweſt ſtory, like the old buildings of timber in London, but with greater prominence; ſo that there is ſometimes a walk for a conſiderable length under a cioiſter, or portico, which is now indeed frequently broken, becauſe the new houſes have another form, but ſeems to have been uniformly continued in the old city.

The town of Elgin is greatly reſorted to in the winter by the gentry of all parties and opinions, who quit their Highland habitations in that ſeaſon of the year, and come to live at Elgin with very engaging freedom; ſo that it is a place of greater reſort than could be imagined at the diſtance of above fifty meaſured miles from London, and more, if we go by Edinburgh.

Rothes, a few miles from Elgin, ſtands on a ſmall river that falls into the Spey. It is only of note for giving title of Earl to the chief of the noble and ancient family of Leſley.

In the road to Fores is Fochabus, the ſeat of the Duke of Gordon, where is an orchard, ſome timber trees, and a plantation of oaks.

Forreſs, a market town and royal burgh, lies on the weſt ſide of the ſhire, on a river that falls into the Furderm. The town is exceedingly pleaſant, with good roads, and fine proſpects over the ſea. It had formerly a caſtle, which was the ſeat of the ancient Kings of Scotland, but now in ruins. The town conſiſts of one long ſtreet, with a kirk, and a tolbooth. There are gardens almoſt to every houſe, greatly regarded by the inhabitants.

Juſt

Juſt before the entrance of this town, on the right hand, is a flat ſquare pillar of ſtone, which riſes about twenty-three feet in height above-ground, and is, as the inhabitants of Forreſs ſay, no leſs than twelve or fifteen feet below, ſo that the whole height muſt be about thirty-five feet, and its breadth near five; it is all one intire ſtone: great variety of hieroglyphic figures, in low relieve, are carved thereon; ſome of which are ſtill diſtinct and viſible; but the injury of the weather has obſcured thoſe towards the upper part. What the import or ſignification is, they cannot tell. The whole above-ground is divided into ſeven compartments, the loweſt of which is almoſt hid by ſome ſteps, or ſupports, lately made to ſecure it from falling, at the expence of the counteſs of Murray. The ſecond contains ſundry figures, but moſt of them defaced. In the third are ſeveral of a monſtrous form, reſembling four-footed beaſts with human heads, and others of men ſtanding by them. In the fourth diviſion are ſix or ſeven enſigns or ſtandards, with ſome figures, holding obſcure weapons in their hands. The fifth and ſixth diviſions are filled with the like figures; and in the uppermoſt of all have been others, which are now in a great meaſure defaced. On the reverſe ſide of this ſtone is the figure of a croſs; beneath which are two human figures of a very diſproportionable and Gothic form; and indeed the whole monument, as to its ſculpture, is executed in a rude and barbarous taſte: on its edges are continued flouriſhes. The inhabitants here ſay, that it was erected as a monument of a Daniſh King, ſome ſay, ſlain in battle here; others, that he died at ſea, and was brought hither, and buried; others, that it was for a Scotch King, &c. But Camden tells us, it was erected as a monument of a victory obtained by King Malcolm Mac-Kenneth over Sweno King of Denmark.

Kinloſs,

Kinloſs, which gives title of Baron to the Earl of Elgin, lies on a little river that falls alſo into the Findern. It has the remains of an ancient abbey, where a body was dug up after it had been many years in its grave, which, by various tokens was diſcovered to be the body of the King Duff, who was murdered.

Abernethy is ſituate on the river Spey. In the public road, near here, was erected a famous monument, called Macduff's Croſs, which, if any within the ninth degree to the great Macduff, who was the chief inſtrument in ſubduing the tyrant Macbeth, ſhould have recourſe in caſe of manſlaughter, he was was to be pardoned on paying the fine of a few cattle.

THE

SHIRE of FIFE.

THE ancient name of this ſhire was *Roſs*, the remains of which are ſtill kept up in *Kinroſs* and *Culroſs*, i. e. the *Head of Roſs*, and the *Back part of Roſs*; and it acquired the name of *Fife* from *Fifus*, a nobleman to whom it was given by King Kenneth II. for his great ſervice againſt the Picts. Its hereditary ſheriffs for above an hundred years, were the Sibbalds of Balgonie; and on the failure of

of that family, the ſheriffdom was transferred to the family of Rothes. It is a fine peninſula, wedged in, as it were, between the Frith and the Tay, being divided on the north by Garvey and Angus by the Frith of the Tay, which meeting with part of Strathern, divides it from part of Perthſhire and Clackmannan to the north-weſt. It is divided from the Lothians by the Firth of Forth on the ſouth. On the weſt it has the Ochill hills, Kinroſsſhire and part of Perthſhire; and on the eaſt the German Ocean. It is commonly reckoned thirty-two miles in length, and ſeventeen in breadth. The eaſt part is much the plaineſt, and the weſt moſt mountainous. The north and ſouth parts are very fruitful in corn, and full of towns, with good bays and harbours; but the middle are more proper for paſture, there being plenty of cattle, eſpecially ſheep, whoſe wool is much eſteemed, as are alſo the hides of their black-cattle, deer and goats, which turn much to the profit of the inhabitants. On the ſouth ſide alſo there is much coal, and many ſalt-pans, where very good ſalt is made. The Ochil mountains on the weſt afford good paſture and fields of corn, and have pleaſant and fruitful vallies between them. At Dolgate there is an excellent quarry of free-ſtone, and near the waters of Ore they find lea, as alſo of many fine cryſtals of ſeveral colours, at the Bin and at Orrock. They have likewiſe ſeveral mineral waters, as the Spaw at Kinghorn, and Ballgrigie. The chief rivers are the Leven and the Edin, which abound with ſalmon and other ſorts of fiſh. This coaſt is planted with little towns, that are the nurſeries of ſeamen; and the ſea, beſides other fiſh, has herrings, which are taken in great quantities in Auguſt and September, yields abundance of oyſters and ſhell-fiſh. The Earl of Rothes is hereditary-ſheriff. No county of Scotland ſends ſo many members to parliament,

parliament, or is inhabited by a greater number of the nobility, at the ſame time that the gentry and commonalty are not leſs brave and polite than in any part of the kingdom.

The governors of this and all the other counties in the kingdom, were anciently called *Thanes*, i. e. King's Miniſters, as it is alſo in the Daniſh at this day; but Macduff, who was the firſt hereditary Earl of Fife, and in conſideration of his ſervice, it was granted to his poſterity, to place the King at his coronation in the chair; and to head the vanguard in the King's army; and if any of them ſhould happen to kill a gentleman, the murder ſhould be compounded for money.

The chief towns are,

Cowper, or *Cupre*, near the river Eden, where the ſheriff keeps his court, and called *Couper of Fife*, to diſtinguiſh it from a town of the ſame name in Angus. It is ſurrounded with tall trees, which gives it a fine appearance at a diſtance.

Dumfermling is a pretty town, and a royal burgh, ſituated at the weſt end of this ſheriffdom. Here is a decayed monaſtery, which, before the reformation was very large, but then demoliſhed, ſaving a part, which was turned into a parochial church; and even that is now decayed, and with it the monuments of ſeveral Kings and Queens of Scotland; particularly that of Malcolm III. who founded the monaſtery.

Here is a decayed court, or royal palace, of the Kings of Scotland, but by whom built is uncertain. Almoſt all King James the Sixth's children were born in it, particularly King Charles I. and the Princeſs Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia; his Queen made this place her particular reſidence, and had it ſettled upon her by way of jointure. Here ſhe built herſelf an apartment, over the arch of the great gate, for her particular retirement,

tirement, having a gallery reaching from it to the royal lodgings. All is now ruinous.

Here is a decayed town, the natural conſequence of the decay of the palace. The treatment King Charles II. met with here from the Covenanters, was ſufficient to make him take a diſguſt at the place.

The church has ſtill a venerable face, and at a diſtance ſeems a mighty pile, the building being once vaſtly large. What is left appears too heavy for the preſent dimenſions. The church itſelf is ſaid to be as long as the cathedral of Carliſle, deſigned by the model of that at Glaſgow; but we rather think that at Glaſgow was deſigned by the model of this at Dunfermling; for it ſeems the moſt antient.

The people have a manufacture of linen for their ſupport, the diaper and the better ſort of linen trade being carried on here, and in the neighbouring towns, with more hands than ordinary. The Marquiſs of Tweedale has a great eſtate in theſe parts, and is hereditary chamberlain or keeper of the royal houſe.

The Rocking-Stone, near Balvaird in Fife, was a remarkable curioſity. It was broken by Oliver Cromwell's ſoldiers, and then it was diſcovered, that its motion was performed by an egg-ſhaped exuberance in the middle of the under ſurface of the upper ſtone, which was inſerted in a cavity in the ſurface of the lower ſtone. As the lower ſtone was flat, the upper was globular; and not only a juſt proportion in the motion was calculated from the weight of the ſtone, and the wideneſs of the cavity, as well as the oval figure of the inſerted prominence; but the vaſt bulk of the upper ſtone abſolutely concealed the mechaniſm of the motion; and, the better ſtill to impoſe upon the vulgar, there were two or three ſurrounding flat

ſtones, though that only in the middle was concerned in the feat. By this pretended miracle they condemned of perjury, or acquitted, as their intereſt or affection led them; and often brought criminals to confeſs what could no other way be extorted from them.

From hence, turning eaſt, are many ſeats of private gentlemen, and ſome of noblemen, particularly one belonging to the Earl of Morton at Aberdour, which fronts the Forth to the ſouth; and the grounds belonging to it reach down to the ſhore; and another of the Earl of Murray, at Donebriſſel.

From this part of the Forth, to the mouth of Innerkeithin harbour, is a very good road for ſhips, the water being deep, and the ground good; but the weſtern part, which they call St. Margaret's Bay, is a ſteep ſhore and rocky, there being twenty fathoms water within a ſhip's length of the rocks. So that if a ſouth-eaſt wind blows hard, it may be dangerous riding in it; but this wind blows ſo ſeldom, that the ſhips often venture it.

Falkland, a borough town, ſituate not far from the ſource of the river Eden. It being a convenient place for hunting, King James V. built a palace here, which, by its ruins, appears to have been a very large and noble ſtructure.

The two ſides that ſtill ſtand in the inner ſquare, ſhew a beautiful piece of architecture. It conſiſts of two ſtories, with rows of round marble pillars of the Corinthian order, ſet in ſockets of ſtone between every window; of each ſide of the window, a buſt in baſſo-relievo of the emperors and empreſſes, and at the top of each pillar a ſtatue as big as the life. There are twenty-two buſts, and twelve buſts ſtill remaining. The other two parts of the quadrangle were burnt down by Oliver Cromwell's army. You enter this palace by two ſtately

ſtately towers, and on the right is a chapel, ſtill well preſerved, with ſtatues as big as the life in the niches on the outſide. Here were ſpacious gardens, with a park, well planted with oak, and well ſtocked with deer, paled round for eight miles; but the oaks were all felled by Cromwell, to build his citadel at Perth, and the barracks; the park he ploughed up, and only here and there ſome of the pales are left.

The town of Falkland is clean, not unlike Woodſtock in Oxfordſhire. It is a borough corporate, of which the King is always Provoſt; and they chuſe aldermen out of their own council. It is ſituated on the north-eaſt foot of Lomond-hill, which is an Engliſh mile to the top, covered with the fineſt paſturage for ſheep, from whence is a very extenſive proſpect.

An Engliſh reader will be ſurprized to hear of ſuch numbers of palaces; but, however mean our thoughts may be of the Scotch court in antient times, their Kings had more fine palaces than moſt Princes in Europe; for in the time of King James IV. they had all in good repair, and in uſe, the ſeveral royal palaces of Holy-rood-houſe, and the caſtle at Edinburgh, the royal palace in the caſtle at Stirling, Linlithgow, Dunfermling, Falkland, Scone, the caſtles of Dunbarton, Blackneſs, and Inverneſs.

Aberdour is a market town, on the Frith of Forth, where Douglaſs, Earl of Morton, who was Regent of Scotland during the minority of King James VI. built a fine ſeat, with terrace walls to the Frith, almoſt oppoſite to Edinburgh. And

Dinniberſel is another fine ſeat built by that Earl of Murray, who was another regent during the ſame minority, afterwards much enlarged by two wings, with tarrace walks down the ſea ſide.

At

At Kinroſs is the famous lake or lough, called Lough Leven, in an iſland of which ſtands the caſtle, where Queen Mary, commonly known in England by the name of Queen of Scots, was confined by the then reformers, being firſt compelled to quit her favourite Bothwell, and afterwards her crown; but from which ſhe found means to make her eſcape, though, as it proved, *Out of the frying-pan into the Fire.*

The Lough itſelf is worth ſeeing; it is very large, being above ten miles in circumference, in ſome places deep, and famous for fiſh. Formerly it had good ſalmon, but now chiefly trouts, perch, pikes, &c. Out of it flows the river Leven, which runs from thence to Leſly.

At the weſt end of the lake (the gardens reaching down to the water's edge) ſtands the moſt beautiful and regular piece of architecture (for a private gentleman's ſeat) in Scotland, i. e. the houſe of Kinroſs, belonging to Sir John Hope Bruce, Bart. The town, which has a very good market, and a ſtreet tolerably well built, lies at a little diſtance from the houſe, ſo as not to obtrude upon its privacy, and yet ſo as to be ready to wait upon its call. It is all beauty, the ſtone is white and fine, the order regular, the contrivance elegant, and the workmanſhip exquiſite.

Sir William Bruce, the Surveyor-General of the works, the Wren of North Britain, was the founder, as well as architect, of this houſe. That gentleman has left many monuments of his admirable ſkill and taſte in thoſe parts; ſuch as the palace of Holy-rood at Edinburgh; the houſe of Rothes, and this at Kinroſs, beſides ſeveral others.

The ſituation of this houſe at Kinroſs would be diſliked by ſome for its being ſo very near the water; in-

inſomuch that ſometimes, when the lake is ſwelled by winter rains and melted ſnows, it reaches to the very gardens; but as the country round is dry, free from ſtagnated bogs, and unhealthy marſhes, this is of very little inconvenience, if any. Sir William planted numbers of fir-trees upon the land, round his houſe, which the next poſſeſſor, Sir John Hope Bruce, was as careful to improve as his grandfather was to plant. Poſterity will find the advantage of this taſte, which, if it ſpreads as it has begun, will in time make Scotland a ſecond Norway for fir; for the Lowlands, as well as the Highlands, will be overſpread with timber.

At *Leſly* is the palace of the Earl of Rothes, built in the reign of King Charles II. by the ſaid Sir William Bruce.

Here it was that our King James II. when Duke of York, lodged, moſt part of the time, when he was obliged by his brother to retire into Scotland; and his apartments are ſtill called the Duke of York's lodgings.

The magnificence of the inſide of this houſe is unuſually great; but what is very particular, is the long gallery, which is the full length of one ſide of the building, and is filled with paintings, but eſpecially (as that is at Drumlanrig) of the great anceſtors of the houſe of Rothes or Leſly, full lengths, and in their robes of office.

The rooms of ſtate at Kinroſs are well ſupplied with valuable pictures, many of which are of princes, &c. but moſt, if not all the full lengths in this gallery of Rothes, are of the family, and the immediate anceſtors of the preſent Earl, moſt of them having been peers, and poſſeſſed of the greateſt places of truſt in Scotland, from the year 1320, to 1725; ſo that we may imagine there may well be enough to furniſh a gallery.

Though

Though the houſe is magnificent, I cannot ſay the ſituation of it is ſo advantageous as that of ſome other ſeats; for it has no extraordinary proſpect from the grand tower, though it ſtands on the banks of the Leven, juſt where another ſmall river joins it.

The park on the ſouth-ſide is very beautiful, ſix miles in circumference, walled round, and diverſified with little woods of fir-trees, which have viſtas reaching through them up to the houſe. The gardens are at the eaſt-end of the houſe, well deſigned and planted, extending to the angle where the two rivers meet; ſo that they are watered on the north and eaſt ſides, and on the ſouth are parted with a wall from the park, the weſt-end of them beginning from the houſe.

The town of Leſly (ſeated at a ſmall diſtance weſt from the houſe, or a little north-weſt) has a good market, but is, in no other reſpect, conſiderable. The houſe aforeſaid is the principal glory of the place.

Bruntiſland, or *Burnt-iſland*, is a market town and royal burgh, ſituate in the middle of the north-ſide of the river Forth, juſt oppoſite to Leith; ſo that we have from hence a fair proſpect as well of the road of Leith, as of the city and caſtle of Edinburgh. Here is a very commodious harbour, which has no bar, but enters, as if it had been made by hand, into the center of the town; ſo that the ſhips lie with their broadſides to the very houſes; and it is the common port of ſafety to all ſhips that happen to be forced up the Firth by ſtorms, or contrary winds: and ſhips trading on the coaſt frequently winter here. The water is commonly eighteen, and, at ſpring tides, twenty-ſix feet deep within the harbour; ſo that it is capable of receiving and careening the largeſt men of war. The town is adorned alſo with a beautiful church, and has a large town-houſe and goal. But the harbour having

having ſuffered much by time and ſtorms, and the church, town-houſe, and goal, becoming ruinous, an act paſſed in the year 1719, for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of beer, &c. ſold within the town and liberties, for increaſing the revenues, reſtoring the harbour, and repairing the public ſtructures above-mentioned. Theſe duties were further continued for thirty-one years, by an act 20 Geo. II.

Here is a manufacture of linen, as there is upon all the coaſt of Fife, and eſpecially for green cloth, as it is called, which has been ſeveral years in great demand in England, for printing or painting, in the room of callicoes, which are prohibited there.

Next to Bruntiſland, upon the ſame coaſt, is *Kinghorn*, noted for its thread manufacture, which the women chiefly carry on: the men being generally ſeamen upon all this coaſt, as high as the Queen's Ferry.

Great numbers of porpoiſes are ſeen almoſt conſtantly in this Frith, which the men make a practice of ſhooting, and then bring on ſhore, and boil their fat into train oil, as they do that of whales, and ſeveral other great fiſh, which they ſometimes meet with thereabouts. But the Frith affords a much more regular fiſhing-trade lower down; of which in its place.

The ferry from Leith to the ſhore of Fife is fixed in Kinghorn, which is of conſiderable advantage to it; though ſometimes the boats, by ſtreſs of weather, are driven into Bruntiſland. Many of the inhabitants lett out horſes, and are called *Hirers*: they are known all over Scotland, as are their ſkippers, or ferrymen, for their impudence. The method of riding poſt in this country is, you have a horſe for yourſelf, and a man runs on foot before you for a guide, and to take the horſe back again; for both which you pay only two-pence a mile.

Some

Some of theſe fellows will hold running for a whole day, as faſt as you can well ride: a dram of whiſky always quickens their pace.

Eaſt of this town is Kirkaldy, a larger, more populous, and better-built town than the other, and indeed than any on this coaſt. It conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, running along the ſhore from eaſt to weſt a full mile, very well built. It has ſome conſiderable merchants in it, in the moſt extenſive ſenſe of the word, beſides others that deal largely in corn, exporting great quantities of it both to England and Holland. Others, again, trade in linen to England; who in return bring back all needful ſupplies of foreign manufactures.

The harbour of this town being in a ruinous condition, an act was made 15 Geo. II. for raiſing money, by a duty of two pennies Scots, to repair the ſame.

Here are ſeveral coal-pits, not only in the neighbourhood, but even cloſe to the very ſea, at the weſt-end of the town, and where, one would think, the tide ſhould make it impoſſible to work them. At the eaſt end of the town is a convenient yard for building and repairing ſhips; and, farther on, ſeveral ſalt-pans, for boiling and making ſalt,

Dyſert boaſts, of being a royal burgh; but, notwithſtanding, it is a very decaying corporation: the only ſupport of it ariſes chiefly from a good ſalt-work here, and an excellent vein of Scotch coal in the neigbouring lands: both which are eaſily put on ſhip-board at a ſmall wharf adjoining. This is ſaid to be the whole trade of the town, except what ariſes from a few nail-makers and hardware-workers.

Weſter-Wemys, a village belonging to the Earl of Wemys, whoſe houſe ſtands a little farther eaſt, on the top of an high cliff, with its front looking down upon the ſea; from whence it really appears with

an

an air of magnificence, as commanding the proſpect of the Frith, and the ſhore. The armour of the great Macduff, anceſtor of this noble family, is preſerved here, and always ſhewn to ſtrangers. At the weſt end of this cliff is a ſmall plain, once a bowling-green, where the late Earl, being Admiral, had ſome ſmall field pieces planted, to anſwer ſalutes. Behind the houſe is a ſmall and irregular court-yard, with two wings of building, being offices to the houſe on one ſide, and ſtables on the other. Gardens there are none, only a large well-planted orchard, between which and the houſe, the road goes on to Eaſter Weyms.

A ſmall diſtance from here is another village called *Buckhaven*, inhabited by fiſhermen, who are employed in catching freſh fiſh every day in the Forth, and carrying them to Leith and Edinburgh markets. The buildings are but a miſerable row of cottages; yet there is ſcarce a poor man in it: but they are in general ſo very clowniſh, that to *be of the College of Buckhaven*, is become a proverb.

Here the ſhore of the ſea being covered with ſhrimps appears like a thin ſnow; and as you ride among them, they riſe like a kind of duſt, and hop like graſs-hoppers, being ſcared by the footing of the horſe.

The fiſhermen of this town have a great many boats of all ſizes, which lie upon the beach unrigged, ready to to be fitted out every year for the herring ſeaſon, in which they have a very great ſhare.

Behind this is *Ely*, a little town, but a very ſafe and good harbour, firmly built of ſtone, almoſt like the Cobb at Lime, though not projecting into the ſea ſo much as that. It ſtands a little on the weſt ſide of the mouth of the Leven; the ſalmon of which river are eſteemed the beſt in this part of Scotland.

To this town the Earl of Wemys brings his coal, which he digs about two miles off, on the banks of the river Leven; as alſo what ſalt he can make. The coal-works are greatly prejudiced by the breaking in of the water, notwithſtanding the immenſe charges they have been at to prevent that inconvenience.

The people, who work in the coal mines in this country, partly from their poverty and hard labour, and partly from the black hue which they get from the coal, make a frightful appearance.

From hence we have ſeveral ſmall towns on the coaſt, as *Criel* or *Crail*, *Anſtruther* or *Anſter*, as it is uſually called, alſo the port of *Pittenweem*; theſe are all royal burghs.

Pittenweem is a port and harbour very conveniently ſituated near the mouth of the Forth, in the ſhire of Fife; and great quantities of herring, cod, and other fiſh, are taken here. But it has had two great difficulties to encounter with; one, the low ſituation of the town, cloſe to the harbour, by which means the inhabitants were at a great and conſtant expence beyond their ability, to maintain a pier and other works, to defend both the ſhipping and its people: the other, that the entrance was very narrow and difficult, and ſeveral rocks lay in the way of the ſhipping, which was a great hindrance to its trade andc ommerce. But in the year 1719, an act paſſed for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of ale, &c. ſold within the town, and its liberties, for remedying theſe inconveniencies.

Over againſt this ſhore, and in the mouth of the Forth, oppoſite to the Iſle of the Baſs, lies the Iſle of May, known to mariners by a light-houſe upon it. The only conſtant inhabitant is ſaid to be the man maintained there by the government to take care of the fire in the light-houſe. It was famous

in

in former times for barren women going to St. Adrian's ſhrine there.

Here the French fleet lay with ſome aſſurance, with the pretender on board, in 1708, when the Engliſh ſquadron approaching, the four o'clock gun gave the alarm; upon which they immediately weighed, got under ſail, and made the beſt of their way, the Engliſh in vain purſuing them.

The ſhore of the Frith ends here, and the Æſtuarium or mouth opening, the land of Fife falls off to the north, making a promontory of land, which the ſeamen call Fifeneſs, looking eaſt on the German Ocean; after which the coaſt trends away north, and the firſt town you come to is

St. Andrew's, an ancient and once flouriſhing city, the metropolis of all Scotland, the ſeat of the firſt Univerſity, and, before the revolution, an Archbiſhop's ſee. At this time it is a moſt auguſt monument of the ſplendor of the Scots epiſcopal church in former times: and a moſt awful heap of ruins.

It is remarkable for a fine ſituation, ſurrounded with extenſive corn-fields, abounding with excellent wheat and barley, and the pleaſant downs, called the Links, lying on the ſea ſide towards the north. The famous phyſician Cardan eſteemed it the healthieſt town he ever lived in, having occaſion to experience it ſome months, when he came over from Italy, at the requeſt of the Pope, to preſcribe to Archbiſhop John Hamilton, whom he recovered of a conſumption. And, twenty years before, it had the approbation of the moſt eminent phyſicians of the country, when an houſe was fitted up here for the reception of Magdalen, daughter of Francis King of France, who married James V. King of Scotland, in 1537; but that Lady died ſhortly after her arrival at Holy-rood-houſe in Edinburgh, and never reached St. Andrew's.

The

The town of old conſiſted of four large ſtreets lying from eaſt to weſt, almoſt parallel to one another. The northernmoſt of the four, called Swallow-ſtreet, though formerly the principal, is now totally ruined, not ſo much as one houſe remaining. The other three by their regularity do not ſeem to have been a fortuitous concourſe of houſes, as moſt of the other towns of this country do; all of them terminating eaſtward at the cathedral, which look upon each other, and ſeem to lament their decaying condition. For though the town was heretofore about two miles in circumference, there remain now only a thouſand houſes; and of thoſe only two hundred are become ruinous, and not habitable. The number of inhabitants ſtill amounts to above four thouſand; but many of them have nothing to do, there being neither trade nor manufactures in the place; though at the ſame time it has an harbour, but capable only of ſmall veſſels. Near the town is plenty of free-ſtone, of which all the houſes are built.

Before the reformation, this city was crouded both on account of trade and religion, pilgrims coming hither in great numbers to viſit the relics of St. Andrew, ſaid to be brought hither by St. Regulus, about the end of the fourth century, from Patraſs in Greece, where that apoſtle ſuffered martyrdom. Here were three religious houſes, a Franciſcan, Dominican, and Auguſtine Priory, the laſt founded by Robert Biſhop of St. Andrew's, who died 1139, and was eſtabliſhed upon ſome of the revenues formerly belonging to the antient Caldees of this place. James Stuart, afterwards Earl of Murray, and Regent of Scotland, was, in his younger days prior of it. This monaſtery was more like the magnificent palace of a prince, than a convent of monks profeſſing poverty, as appears ſtill by its ruins, and particularly

larly by the wall that encompaſſed it of fine hewn ſtone, with many battlements and turrets.

Here is now only one pariſh-church, that of the Holy Trinity, remaining; but there are two others, which are rather chapels, one at St. Salvator's-college; of which, however, no uſe is made, it having no endowment, and the provoſt of that college being often a layman, even in a Preſbyterian ſenſe. The other is the chapel belonging to St. Leonard's College, the provoſt whereof muſt be a miniſter.

The church of the Holy Trinity is an antient and ſtately edifice, built with fine free-ſtone, in form of a croſs, and has at the weſt end an handſome ſpire in good repair. In it is a fine monument of Archbiſhop Sharpe, who was aſſaſſinated upon a moor, as he was coming home in his coach. It was erected by the Archbiſhop's ſon, Sir William Sharpe, Bart. who, to ſecure it from the fate he feared it might be liable to, mortified ſix thouſand marks to the city of St. Andrew's, to keep it in conſtant repair; which has had it's intended effect; for the magiſtrates are very careful of it, and would be very ſevere upon any one who ſhould attempt to deface it.

On the north ſide of the town was the old caſtle, of which now nothing is remaining but the walls, built by Roger Biſhop of St. Andrews, who died in 1202, being the ſecond ſon of Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Leiceſter, and Chancellor of Scotland. It was repaired by Cardinal Bethune, and Archbiſhop Hamilton; the former of which procured George Wiſhart to be burnt here upon the Parade, while from his window he glutted his eyes with ſo horrid a ſpectacle; but was himſelf afterwards aſſaſſinated, 1546, in the ſame place; to revenge whoſe death, the Queen Regent permitted it to be attacked by the French, from whom it ſuffered

ſuffered greatly. But at the reformation it ſuffered more, and its ruin has been completed ſince the revolution.

To the eaſt of the caſtle are the ruins of the ſtately cathedral, founded by Biſhop Arnold, who died 1163, and finiſhed by Biſhop Lambertoun, who died 1328. It was in length from eaſt to weſt three hundred and ſeventy feet, and the croſs from ſouth to north an hundred and eighty; its breadth ſixty-five, and its height an hundred feet; though ſome draw another kind of Ichnography, and make it ſeven feet longer, and two broader, than St. Peter's at Rome; and for the height, as well as the beauty of its pillars, and the ſymmetry and proportion of the whole it was one of the beſt Gothic ſtructures in the world.

It was ſometimes called *Kill-ri-mont*, from the church built by Herguſt King of the Picts in the fourth century; but the name of St. Andrew's has prevailed for many ages. The cathedral was near demoliſhed at the reformation; but was repaired, in ſome meaſure, by the ſucceeding Archbiſhops; however, ſince the revolution, it has been entirely in ruins.

Near the ruins of the cathedral, are ſtill remaining the walls of the moſt antient chapel of St. Rule, with the great ſquare ſpire ſtill very intire. It is in height an hundred and five feet, and made of ſuch large and durable ſtones, that though it was built ſo many ages ago, yet ſo little has it ſuffered by the injuries of the weather, that a ſmall ſum would ſave it from falling for many ages to come: and as this probably is one of the moſt antient monuments of Chriſtianity in Great Britain. it is a pity it ſhould go to ruin for want of a ſuitable reparation. This, beſides, would be the moſt proper chapel and chapter-houſe, for the Knights or the moſt antient order of the Thiſtle, ſince under the patronage of the

the Apoſtle St. Andrew (whoſe relics were preſerved at this place) that order of knighthood had its riſe and foundation; and by King James VII's Letters Patent, reviving and reſtoring this noble order, which was dated at Windſor the 26th of May 1687, it appears the Knights of the Thiſtle, or St. Andrew, formerly held their chapters in the great church of St. Andrew; which being demoliſhed, his ſaid Majeſty ordered them for the future to be kept at the chapel royal of Holy-rood-houſe.

The city is famous particularly for its Univerſity, founded by Henry Wardlaw, Biſhop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1412. It obtained very ample privileges and immunities from Pope Benedict XIII. which were afterwards confirmed to them by King James I. of Scotland, and by ſeveral other ſucceeding Kings. During epiſcopacy, the Archbiſhops were Chancellors of it.

This Univerſity originally conſiſted of three colleges, but is now reduced to two; the college of St. Leonard being lately diſſolved by the ſale of its buildings, and the appropriation of its revenues to the profeſſors of the two others. The chapel of the alienated college is yet ſtanding; the outſide is not inelegant; and an attempt has been made to convert the inſide into a kind of a green-houſe.

St. Salvator's-college was founded by James Kennedy, Biſhop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1448, who erected the edifice, furniſhed it with coſtly ornaments, and endowed it with ſufficient revenues for a doctor, a bachelor, and a licentiate of divinity, four profeſſors of philoſophy, and eight poor ſcholars. The Earl of Caſſils ſettled a maintenance for a profeſſor of philoſophy. It has a good library founded by Dr. Sheen. The edifice itſelf is a ſtately pile of fine hewn ſtone, has a large vaulted chapel, covered with free-ſtone, and

over

over it is a very lofty ſpire. The common hall and ſchools are vaſtly large; and the cloiſters and private lodgings for maſters and ſcholars have been very magnificent and convenient; but the fabric is of late become very much out of repair: nor is the college revenue able to ſupport it.

The New College was founded by Archbiſhop Bethune, uncle to the Cardinal of that name, with endowments for a principal and profeſſor of divinity, and ſome ſtudents in the ſame faculty; for no philoſophy is taught in this college.

A profeſſor of mathematics was of late years added to this Univerſity; as was alſo, not long ſince, a profeſſor of medicine, with an handſome endowment by his Grace, James, late Duke of Chandos; whom the Univerſity, upon the death of the Duke of Athol, in gratitude, choſe to be their Chancellor; which office is during life: and to that alone, and that of his Vice-Chancellor, belongs the conferring of all Univerſity degrees.

Mr. James Gregory, profeſſor of mathematics in this Univerſity, famous for his knowledge in that ſcience, erected in the college-gardens, a commodious obſervatory, and furniſhed it with good mathematical inſtruments.

It has produced many learned men; among others the famous Lord Napier, who invented Logarithms, Sir Robert Murray, Sir Andrew Balfour, and that great lawyer Sir George Mackenzie.

The harbour here has ſuffered ſo much by the encroachments of the ſea, that we fear it will never be ſufficiently repaired. The pier is founded upon a rock of free-ſtone, in length about four hundred feet; but this rock extends itſelf into the ſea five hundred feet farther, on the point of which ſtands a beacon; and the great rolling of the ſea, breaking over the rock, between the pier-end and this beacon,

beacon, makes the harbour very dangerous. In the the year 1728, it was propoſed to be repaired, and the pier carried as far as the beacon, and a brief was granted for that purpoſe: but the collections were too ſmall to make any great advance.

By all we have ſaid, it will appear, that this antient city, and its Univerſity too, are in a very declining ſtate. The Archbiſhop's ſeat, and eccleſiaſtical courts kept there, beſides the great reſort of pilgrims to the convents, brought great buſineſs thither; which being now diſuſed, and a new college erected at Edinburgh, and another at Aberdeen, contribute much to the decay of both. The city enjoys ſtill ſome privileges by the original charter yet extant, whereby it was incorporated by King David, in 1153.

The reviving the luſtre of this once ſplendid city, recovering to its former utility this once commodious haven, and thereby reſtoring to its antient proſperity the happily ſeated peninſula of Fife, ſays a very ingenious author, would be a noble teſtimony of the wiſdom and public ſpirit of the preſent generation. This, though ſo long neglected, proceeds he, is very practicable, with a ſmall degree of attention, and without demanding any large expence. The country about it abounds in grain, as alſo in coals and ſalt; ſo that proviſions being plenty, labour is of courſe cheap. There are likewiſe in its neighbourhood great flocks of ſheep, producing large quantities of wool, which is of ſuch a ſtaple, as may be eaſily ſpun and wove into a ſort of light ſtuff, reſembling the Etamines of Rheims, Amiens, Mans, Lude, Nogent le Rotru, and other places in France, which are uſed for the nuns veils, the clothing of the ſecular clergy in moſt popiſh countries, and many other purpoſes; or the Stametes of the low countries, not much unlike them, but of all colours, and of which there is in

the Levant a great conſumption; which manufactures might, without difficulty, be brought to, and eſtabliſhed in St. Andrew's, where there are ſpare hands enough to be employed. The port, though fallen into ſo low and deplorable a condition, ſtill retains a capacity of being made full as good, or better than ever it was, by removing thoſe heaps of ſand, which entirely choak the baſon; repairing the breaches made in the old works; and, which is moſt material, by running a ſtone pier as far as the beacon, which would hinder veſſels from being driven on the rocks at the entrance, and enable them to ride ſafe in the harbour. The beach, continues the ſame gentleman, is as proper as any for drying cod and other fiſh in the beſt method; and if the port, become in a manner uſeleſs, was once put into a proper ſtate, with theſe additions, the herring fiſhery, now no longer carried on, (as requiring better veſſels than at preſent belong to the place) would be very ſoon retrieved.

If one of the decayed edifices was converted into what in South Britain is called a Trinity-Houſe, of which Captains of men of war coming thither occaſionally, and experienced maſters of ſhips in any of the ports in the coaſt, might be members, with a power to examine and ſwear pilots, and to inſpect the other harbours on this ſide North Britain, and the management of the fiſheries, reporting annually their obſervations to the truſtees, it would be of ſervice to the place, and at the ſame time a benefit to the public. If under their view, alſo a college or ſchool for inſtructing youth in aſtronomy, Coſmography, geography, natural hiſtory, the paſt and preſent ſtate of commerce, with the theory of navigation in all its branches, were added to the Univerſity; for both which foundations the city is admirably ſeated, all theſe deſirable ends would be ſpeedily attained.

As

As the Bay of St. Andrew's, from Fifeneſs to Redhead is twenty-four miles in extent, and ſhips in great danger from the wind at eaſt or north-eaſt, the reſtoring this, which is the only haven of any ſize in that ſpace, would be of general uſe to the trade of this part of Britain. At preſent it is conſidered as a creek to Anſtruther; which is itſelf no more than a member of the port of Kirkaldy.

From St. Andrew's we proceed on to two very agreeable ſeats belonging to the preſent Earl of Leven; one called Melvil, and the other Balgony.

Melvil is a regular and beautiful building, after the model of Sir John Bruce's houſe at Kinroſs, before deſcribed.

Balgony is an ancient ſeat, formerly belonging to the family of Leſly; and if not built, was enlarged and repaired, by General Alexander Leſly, noted for his ſervices in Germany, under Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; and at laſt, againſt our King Charles I. and his ſon.

The river Leven runs hard by the walls of the houſe, and makes the ſituation very pleaſant. The park is large, but not well planted; at leaſt, the trees do not thrive.

THE SHIRE of FORFAR OR ANGUS.

ALTHOUGH it is called *Angus*, and by the genuine Scots, *Ænea*, yet in the rolls of parliament it is always named the *Shire of Forfar*. It is divided from the Brae of Man on the north, by the ridge of the Binchinnin mountains; has the Frith of Tay and the Britiſh Ocean on the ſouth; the Water of Tarf, and a line drawn from thence to the North Water of Eſk, ſeparate it from Merns on the eaſt; and it is divided by a line twenty-ſeven miles long from Perthſhire on the weſt and north-weſt. It is twenty-nine miles from eaſt to weſt, and ſixteen and an half where broadeſt from north to ſouth, according to ſome, though others make it ſomething more. It was antiently divided between the Scots and Picts, of whom the latter poſſeſſed the low champaign country next to the ſea, and the former that part of the Grampian mountains which lie in this ſhire; but upon the ſubverſion of the Pictiſh monarchy, in the reign of Kenneth II. King of Scotland, it came wholly in the poſſeſſion of the Scots.

This

This ſhire produces wheat and all other ſorts of grain, is diverſified with large hills, lakes, foreſts, paſtures and meadows, and beautified with many forts and caſtles. Here are ſeveral quarries of free-ſtone and ſlate, in which the inhabitants drive a conſiderable trade.

The country all along the coaſt is good, but ſo narrow, that in ſome places it is not above five miles broad, till we come to the hills which run in a row from the weſt to the north, and are inhabited by Highlanders. There are mines of lead near the inner caſtle of Inner Markie, and plenty of iron ore near the wood of Dalboge. The higher ground called the Brae, abounds with hart, hind, roebuck, doe and fowls, and their ſalmon trade turns to good account.

It gives title of Earl to the Duke of Douglas, who is hereditary Lord-Lieutenant of the Shire; but the ſheriffalty is at the King's diſpoſal. A late author writing of this his native country, obſerves, that the gentry here, who are very numerous, were univerſal enemies to the union with England, and not ſo much Preſbyterian as they are in the ſouthern parts of the kingdom.

The county town, which gives name to it, is

Forfar, a royal burgh, a market town, and the ſeat of a Preſbytery. It gave title of Earl to that gallant nobleman, a branch of the noble family of Douglas, who ſignalized his valour in Spain in the war before laſt; but loſt his life by the battle of Dunblain, in 1715, where he had the misfortune to be taken priſoner by the Highland rebels, who after they had promiſed him quarters, moſt barbarouſly murdered him by ſtabbing him in nineteen ſeveral places, becauſe he was of the noble family of Douglas, which had often ſuffered by the Stewarts, but never ſuffered for them; and it has been obſerved,

obſerved, that in all this numerous family, not one of them was ever engaged in any plot for the Pretender.

The town of Farfar was anciently the ſeat of ſeveral parliaments, and had a royal palace, though there are ſo many ruins of it left. It is governed by a provoſt and a bailiff.

Dundee, is a town of the greateſt note in this ſhire. The ancients called it *Alectum*, and others, *Tuodunum*, from *Dun*, which in the old language ſignifies a hill or down, and *Tay*, the name of a river, which runs by the ſide of it.

It is a pleaſant, large, and exceeding populous town, full of ſtately houſes, and large handſome ſtreets; particularly four very good ones, with a large market-place in the middle, the largeſt and faireſt in Scotland, except that of Aberdeen; and theſe together, with its fine ſituation, and ſplendid living, has procured it the name of —— *Bonny Dundee.*

The inhabitants have a very large correſpondence with England, and ſhip off a great deal of linen thither; and a great quantity of corn is ſent from hence to England, as well as to Holland. They have likewiſe a good ſhare of the Norway trade; and as they are concerned in the herring fiſhery, they conſequently have ſome Eaſt Country trade, viz. to Dantzick, Koningſberg, Riga, &c. They ſend ſhips alſo to Sweden, and import iron, copper, tar, pitch, deals, &c. from the ſeveral trading ports of that kingdom.

The country behind them, called the *Carſe*, or the *Carſe of Gowry*, with the Vale of Strathmore, abounds in corn, which the port of Dundee ſhips off in large quantities, when the crop allows it, to the great advantage of the gentlemen as well as farmers; for as the gentlemen receive all their rents in kind, they would find a great difficulty

ficulty ſometimes to diſpoſe of it, if the merchants here did not ſhip it off, either for London or Amſterdam.

The town of Dundee ſtands at a little diſtance from the Tay; but they are joined by a cauſeway or wall, well paved with flat free-ſtone, ſuch as the ſideways in Cheapſide and Cornhill; and rows of trees are planted on either ſide of the walk, which make it very agreeable. On one part of this walk are very good warehouſes for merchandizes, eſpecially for heavy goods; and alſo granaries for corn, of which ſometimes they have a vaſt quantity laid up here; and theſe, being near the harbour, are convenient, as well for the houſing of goods, when landed, as for the eaſy ſhipping off what lies for exportation.

They are famous here for their thread manufacture.

The harbour of Dundee was formerly very good and ſafe; but of late years it became ſo ruinous and choaked up with ſand, that it would not contain, as antiently, ſhips of burthen, except at the higheſt tides; and its piers were ſo out of repair, that ſhips could not lie in it with ſafety. At the ſame time the Tolbooth and public goal were ſo much decayed, that they were obliged to be pulled down; and the town being in debt beſides, could not rebuild the ſame. Wherefore, to anſwer all theſe good purpoſes, and to pave the ſtreets, diſcharge their debts, and provide ſalaries for ſchoolmaſters to inſtruct their children, an act paſſed in the year 1731, for continuing the duties impoſed by a former act, then near expired, of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale and beer ſold within the town, and its privileges, for twenty-five years longer.

By another act 20 George II. the ſaid duties were further continued for twenty-five years, for the

the aforeſaid purpoſes, and for converting the hoſpital of the ſaid town into a workhouſe.

Dundee was ſtormed and plundered of great riches by Cromwell, and the Engliſh army.

The great church was formerly collegiate, and a very large building; but part of it was demoliſhed in the civil war: The remainder is at preſent divided into three churches.

They have alſo a meeting-houſe or two for the epiſcopal worſhip; for we have obſerved, that north of Tay, there are far more of the epiſcopal perſuaſion in the ſouth; and the farther north the more ſo. The act paſſed ſince the rebellion in 1745, viz. 19 George II obliging the miniſters of this perſuaſion to qualify themſelves according to the terms of it, will probably in a courſe of years, make a difference for the better.

The tower upon the great church here is an handſome ſquare building, large, antient, and very high; and is a good ornament to the city: it reſembles the great tower upon the cathedral of Canterbury, but is not quite ſo high. There is a fine and well endowed hoſpital for decayed townſmen of Dundee, where they are well taken care of, and provided for.

It was the birth-place of Hector Boetius, the Scots hiſtorian; a man famous in his time, and whoſe work was antiently more in eſteem than of late. It gave the title of Viſcount to Graham of Clavers, who commanded the forces that appeared for the late King James at the revolution, and was killed at the battle of Gillicranky.

Near to Dundee, in the mouth of the river, lies *Brochty-craig*, noted for a noble ſalmon-fiſhery in its neighbourhood. It was formerly fortified, and defended by a garriſon of Engliſh for many months together.

It

It is twenty Scots miles from Dundee to Montroſe, the way pleaſant, the country fruitful, and filled with gentlemen's houſes. Among theſe is the noble palace of Panmure, forfeited in the rebellion of 1715, by the unfortunate Earl of that name, who was wounded in the fight near Dumblain. The ſurname of the family is *Maul*; and *Maulſburgh*, a ſmall town near Montroſe, is called from it.

The town and port of *Montroſe*, i. e. the Town of Roſes, ſtands upon the eaſternmoſt ſhore of Angus, open to the German or the Caledonian Ocean, and at the mouth of the little river of South Eſk, which makes the harbour.

In the year 1745, a French ſhip of twenty guns was ſtranded in this harbour. It brought men and ſtores to thoſe concerned in that rebellion. The men were Lord John Drummond's; who were ſaved.

This town is well ſituated for trade, and has a good harbour, and the inhabitants always carried on an advantageous trade with Norway. But as it was ſtill capable of great improvements, were a dock to be made for the conveniency of ſhipping, and if good freſh water could be procured for it, of which it ſtood in very great need; and the two hills that defend the towns againſt inundations, having alſo ſuffered by tempeſts; the corporation procured an act in the year 1719, for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale, &c. ſold within the town and its privileges, for effecting theſe good purpoſes.

The town is adorned with fine buildings, and has an hoſpital for the poorer inhabitants. It conſiſts of one long ſtreet, and another ſhorter at the end of it. The ſtreet is broad and well paved; and here is a pretty good kirk. It gives title of Duke, as it did

formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the chief of the ancient and noble family of Graham.

The French fleet firſt made land at this port, when they had the Pretender on board, in the reign of Queen Anne, having over-ſhot the mouth of the Frith ſo far, whither they at firſt deſigned; but this miſtake, which ſome thought a misfortune, was certainly a deliverance to them; for as on one hand it gave time to the Engliſh fleet to come up with them before they could enter the Frith, ſo it left them time and room alſo to make their eſcape; which, if they had gone up the Frith, they could not have done, but muſt inevitably have been burnt and deſtroyed, or taken, by the Britiſh fleet, under Sir George Byng, which was ſuperior to them in force. He landed on the 22d of September, 1715, with about an hundred gentlemen and officers, and a conſiderable ſum of money. The epiſcopal clergy addreſſed him, and ſo did the magiſtrates; and next day the Earls of Mar and Marſhal went from Perth to meet him. On the 6th of January following, he made his public entry into Dundee, with about three hundred men on horſeback; as he did on the 9th into Perth.

The royal burgh of *Aberbrothock* on this coaſt, beſides being famous for the ſtately ruins of the greateſt abbey in Scotland, deſerves to be mentioned for its convenient ſituation for trade; which induced, ſome years ſince, the inhabitants to lay the foundation of a new harbour, the old one being ſo decayed, that it was hazardous even for ſmall veſſels to ſail into it. But the work exceeding their abilities, they procured contributions towards ſo good a deſign; but ſtill, all proving ſhort of what was requiſite to complete the work, and the town having run itſelf into debt by what it had done, and at the ſame time the public ſtreets and cauſeways, as well as the town-houſe and goal, being

being in a very ruinous condition, they procured an act to paſs in the 11th of King George II. for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of ale or beer ſold within the town and liberties, which commenced in May 1738, and was to continue for twenty-five years, for bringing to effect theſe good purpoſes. And we may ſay, that of late ſo many of theſe acts have paſſed, that Scotland will, in a few years, if not harraſſed by any inteſtine broils, and continuing in peace, make a better figure than it has done for centuries paſt.

The abbey was formerly endowed with great revenues by King William I, of Scotland, who was buried here under a ſtately monument: he conſecrated it to St. Thomas of Canterbury.

King John of England, for the ſake of this monaſtery, granted to the inhabitants of this town the ſame privileges throughout the kingdom of England, (London excepted) as were enjoyed by the Engliſh themſelves.

Here alſo is a famous mineral water, much frequented for its virtues in curing divers diſeaſes. It is a very neat but ſmall town, and pleaſantly ſituated. Its chief manufacture is thread; and here are ſeveral mills for winding it, of curious contrivance, reſembling thoſe at Derby. The thread made here paſſes for Dundee thread, the moſt noted in Scotland.

Brechin, is a royal burgh, and the ſeat of a Preſbytery. It is ſituated on the river South Eſk, over which it has a good bridge. It has a conſiderable market for ſalmon and cattle. This place is memorable for a great victory obtained here over the Danes, about 1010, wherein the chief of the family of Keith having killed their General, was thereupon created a Peer, and made hereditary

Earl

Earl Marſhal of Scotland, by King Malcolm II. which his poſterity enjoyed till the late Earl forfeited it, for the rebellion in 1715; the ſame crime that forfeited the late Earl of Panmure all his eſtates and titles, of which the Earl of Brechin was one. There was an high ſtone erected over the grave of the Daniſh General, which is ſtill called *Glamis's Croſs*, from his name; and at ten miles diſtance is another Croſs over the grave of another eminent Daniſh warrior; and both of them have antique letters and pictures upon them.

On the ſouth ſide of the town there formerly ſtood an old caſtle, famous for the heroic defence of it, by Sir Thomas Maule, againſt King Edward I. of England, in the room of which a noble houſe was built, it being an exceeding fine and pleaſant ſituation.

THE SHIRE of HADDINGTON, OR, EAST LOTHIAN,

IS bounded on the north and eaſt by the Firth; on the ſouth by the hills of Lammermour, and by Mid Lothian or Edinburghſhire, on the weſt. Some make it only thirteen, others twenty-two miles in length, and twelve in breadth. It abounds with

with corn of all ſorts, and has good ſtore of graſs, coal, and lime-ſtone, with ſome conſiderable woods, as Preſtmennaw, Colſton, Humbie, and Ormeſtan. It feeds good numbers of ſheep, eſpecially about the hills of Lummermoor, and by Weſt Lammerlaw, and from the weſt part to the ſea, all along to the eaſt, it abounds with conies. It has many ſalt-pans, where much ſalt is made; and there was a conſiderable manufactory of broad-cloth, made by Engliſh workmen and with Engliſh wool; but after the union, the Engliſh clothiers poured in ſuch quantities of cloth, that they under ſold the Scots, ſo that the manufacture was dropt. Yet the people employed themſelves in ſpinning, dying, weaving, and within theſe late years, the cloth manufactory has again began to flouriſh. Here are ſeveral convenient harbours, with the advantage of ſome fiſhing towns; and particularly there is a herring fiſhery, every year after Lammas, at Dunbar, where they take enough both for home conſumption and exportation.

Haddington, the ſhire town, is a royal burgh, pleaſantly ſituate on the river Tyne, over which it has a handſome bridge, with three great arches. It is an old town, now almoſt gone to decay, with the remains of an old nunnery, founded by Henry Prince of Scotland, ſon to St. David and Ada his wife. The town was formerly large, handſome, well built, and reckoned very ſtrong. The poſt-houſe here was reckoned the beſt inn in Scotland, and inferior to none upon the London road. It was ſeized and fortified by the Engliſh in the minority of Mary Queen of Scots, and held out a long ſiege under Sir George Wilford, an Engliſhman, who defended it againſt Monſieur Deſlie, who attacked it with ten thouſand French and Germans, which occaſioned conſiderable actions in the neighbourhood; but at laſt, Henry Earl of Rutland,

land, came with a great army, raiſed the ſiege, levelled the works, and conducted the Engliſh home, great part of the garriſon being ſwept away by the plague. The antient fortifications conſiſted of lines and baſtions. Four of which latter were large, as may be ſeen by what remains of them to this day.

The church, which was large, has alſo ſuffered with the reſt, and but part of it is repaired, though big enough for the number of inhabitants. There are in it ſome monuments remaining of the Dukes of Lauderdale and other Maitlands, antient Lords of this part of the country; but as the choir of the church is open and defaced, they have gone to ruin with the reſt.

The croſs aiſle, and choir of the church, are in ruins; ſo that the monuments, though againſt the inſides of the walls, are quite expoſed to the weather. The tower in the middle of the church is ſtanding, but without any roof to cover it. The weſt part alone is uſed for divine worſhip.

Not far from the church, a neat epiſcopal chapel was erected in 1768.

The town-hall has a turret and clock. There are ſome good houſes here, and the ſtreets are broad and well paved.

Dunbar, or *Dumbar*, is an ancient town, a royal burgh, and a very conſiderable port, ſituate on the mouth of the Frith or Forth, and is of great advantage to all ſhips in the river in caſe of ſtreſs of weather; but yet its entrance was ſo difficult by ſteep rocks in the mouth of the harbour, that the corporation had exhauſted itſelf by endeavouring to cut through them; and being unable to proceed farther in it, and, at the ſame time, the town-houſe and ſchool of the town being run to decay, and the town itſelf deſtitute of freſh water; to anſwer all theſe good purpoſes, they procured an act to

paſs

paſs in the year 1718, intitled, "An act for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one ſixth part of a penny, upon every pint of ale or beer that ſhall be ſold within the town of Dunbar, for improving and preſerving the harbour, and repairing the town-houſe, and building a ſchool, and other public buildings there; and for ſupplying the ſaid town with freſh water."

This duty has been of great ſervice to the town, and has enabled them to make a great progreſs in the intended improvements: but the principal works, which were to dig up part of a rock at the bottom of the harbour, to carry out the great pier to the rock called the Beacon-rock, to cut the ſlope of the iſland down a perpendicular, and to ſupply the town with freſh water, remaining undone; and the act expiring in the year 1738, the ſame was continued for twenty-five years longer, by an act paſſed 10 George II.

They had here a great herring-fiſhery, which has decayed very much of late years; and they cure herrings here, as they do at Yarmouth in Norfolk, though they do not cure them ſo well here, nor are they ſo fit for keeping and ſending on long voyages. The herrings themſelves may indeed make a little difference, being generally larger, and fatter than thoſe of Yarmouth; which makes it more difficult to cure them ſo as to keep in an hot climate, and on a long voyage. Some public-ſpirited perſons have ſet up whale-fiſhing here, with ſucceſs. This place, if the port was once improved as far as it is capable, ſo as to receive more ſhips, and thoſe of larger burthen, and that allowance to maintain thoſe improvements which they now enjoy continued for a further term, would, from the convenience of its ſituation, and the induſtrious temper of the people in the country about it, become in all probability, much more conſiderable than we now find

find it. Here was formerly a ſtrong caſtle, which held out many a ſiege from the Engliſh, and was reckoned of ſuch conſequence, that the French demanded it as a pledge for the troops they had ſent to Scotland in Queen Mary's time; but was entirely demoliſhed by act of parliament during the minority of King James VI.

Between the town and the great road ſtands a pleaſant and agreeable ſeat of the Duke of Roxburgh, called *Broxmouth*. It conſiſts of a body and two wings, and a fine paved court between the wings, with a good avenue coming up to it, and a ſpacious parterre, adorned with ſtatues behind it; the whole in the middle of a fine park, very well planted with trees in great thickets between it and the ſea; for the gentlemen of Scotland are now ſet upon planting foreſt-trees, as well for ornament as profit.

A little farther is the caſtle of *Tenningham*, a noble old ſeat of the Earls of Haddington, of late years greatly improved. Many millions of trees are planted in a ſandy down, or links, as they call them here, between the houſes and the ſea, which are no ſmall addition to the eſtate; the more eſpecially as the lands were formerly of little or no value.

On the ſouth-weſt ſide of Dunbar, under the mountains, near a place called Dun-hill, is the field where the battle was fought between Oliver Cromwell and General Leſly, Commander of the Scots army, where the deſperate few (for Cromwell's army was not above eight thouſand men) defeated and totally overthrew the great army of the other ſide, killed ſix thouſand of them, and took ten thouſand priſoners to the ſurprize of the world.

At *Yeſter*, or *Zeſter*, is a fine park belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale, in the centre of which ſtands a very noble houſe, but in a too low ſituation.

The

The Earl of Tweedale, in the reign of King Charles II. having ſeen the plans of Greenwich and St. James's Parks, was ſo pleaſed with them, that, as ſoon as he went down into Scotland, he laid out the plan and deſign of all thoſe noble walks and foreſts of trees which he planted here. It is ſaid, that his lordſhip and his immediate ſucceſſor planted above ſix thouſand acres of land with fir-trees; and wherever any of them failed, they were conſtantly renewed the next year, which muſt prove a very advantageous addition to the eſtate of the family.

The park itſelf is ſaid to be eight miles round, and exceeds in many reſpects (particularly as to walling and planting) Richmond park in Surry: but the plantation of fir is not confined to this eſtate; for the family has another ſeat at Pinkey, near Muſſelburgh, where the ſame Lord planted alſo a great number of trees, as his ſucceſſors have likewiſe done at another ſeat, which they had in Fife, near Aberdour, which now belongs to the Earl of Murray.

As this planting is a great encouragement to the nobility of Scotland to improve their eſtates by the ſame method, ſo we find abundance of gentlemen follow the example; inſomuch, that you hardly ſee a houſe of note, eſpecially in the ſouth parts of this country, but is adorned with groves and walks of fir-trees about it; by which we may reaſonably expect, that in a little time Scotland will have no need to ſend to Norway for timber and deal, but will have ſufficient of her own, and, perhaps, be able to furniſh England too with conſiderable quantities.

This noble palace ſtands about half a mile from the park-gate, to which you go by a paved coach-way through a thicket. It is of free-ſtone, curiouſly wrought, of an hundred and twenty-feet in front, and ſixty deep, and on each ſide of the fore front

are two pavilions or wings. The offices under ground are very noble. You enter into the body of the houſe up ſix or eight ſteps, into a large hall, and behind it a ſaloon from the garden; and a top is a gallery for muſic, which opens into both, exactly as at Blenheim-houſe, near Woodſtock. The rooms of ſtate, which run on each ſide of this ſaloon fronting the garden, are very ſtately, and of an exact ſymmetry; and thoſe from the hall have no communication with the apartments in the two parlours. A mathematical ſtone ſtair-caſe leads you up to the apartments above, balluſtraded with iron.

The parterres and garden behind the houſe are very ſpacious, riſing up by an eaſy aſcent into the park. A handſome baſon is in the middle of the parterre, with a jet d'eau, with four good ſtatues, one at each corner. The green-houſe joins the pavilion to the weſt, as does a laundry to the eaſt. A pretty rapid ſtream runs by the houſe. There is a bowling-green by this river ſide, and the ſtables, hen-houſe, and coach houſes, are at a diſtance in the park, as is the cuſtom of all the great houſes in Scotland. Every nobleman's houſe hath what they call the Mains, where their land-labourers, grooms, and every body belonging to the ſtable and poultry, reſide.

About two miles from Yeſter is *Lethington*, the antient ſeats of the Maitlands, Earls of Lauderdale. It is an old tower, full of good conveniencies, and one good apartment made by the Duke of Lauderdale in the reign of Charles II. who alſo incloſed the park with a ſtone wall. There are ſome beautiful avenues in this park, and a great deal of planting round the houſe.

BIBLIOTHECA·BODLEIANA·

INVER-

INVERNESSSHIRE.

FORMERLY contained all the country from the borders of the Lorn to the Orkney Iſland, along the weſtern coaſt, beſides the iſles on that coaſt: the ſheriffdom was hereditary in the family of Gordon, but now is in the gift of the king, and reduced to narrower limits. It contains that part of Murray-land which lies near the town of Inverneſs, together with Badanoch, Lochaber, and the ſouth and weſt parts of Roſſe, and the Iſle of Sky. It is about ſixty miles from eaſt to weſt, and fifty-five, where broadeſt, from north to ſouth. It has plenty of iron ore, ſome woods of fir ten miles long, and large woods of oak.

The county of Badenoch has part of Murray-land on the north, Lochaber on the weſt, Athol on the ſouth, and part of Murray-land and the Braes of Mar on the eaſt; and is thirty-three miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and twenty-ſeven miles from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt where broadeſt. This part abounds with deer.

That part of the ſhire called Lochaber has Badenoch on the north, Athol and part of Badenoch on the eaſt, Broadalbin on the ſouth, and a mountainous tract on the weſt towards the ſea coaſt. It is above twenty miles from eaſt to weſt, and near thirty from north to ſouth. The name in the old Scots language ſignifies

ſignifies the Mouth of the Lake; but Camden ſays it is ſo called becauſe it lies on the Lake Aber.

Lochaber abounds with paſturage, woods, goats, and deer, and has ſome veins of iron, but not much corn, it being reckoned one of the moſt barren counties in Scotland; yet it is very pleaſant, and for multitudes of fiſh, both ſalt and freſh, ſcarce any county in Scotland can compare with it. Badenoch, Lochaber, and Mar take up all the breadth of Scotland between the Deucaledonian Sea and the German Ocean.

One chief article of their food here, is kail, the planting of which the people are ſaid to have learned from Cromwell's ſoldiers, who alſo inſtructed them how to make ſhoes: however, they ſtill go barefoot, and young fellows, not otherwiſe meanly dreſſed, may be ſeen running about the ſtreets, and in the iſlands, without them; the ſons of gentlemen paſs ſeveral of their firſt years with naked feet.

Inverneſs, or *Innerneſ*, is the chief town of this ſhire, and from which it takes its name. It is ſituate at the bottom of the Firth of Murray, where it receives the river Neſs from Lochneſs. From that river, and from *Enner*, which, in the old Scots language ſignifies an harbour, the name of the town is derived. It is a royal burgh and a market town, the ſeat of a ſheriff and a preſbytery. It ſends a member to parliament jointly with Nairn, Forreſs, and Chaunery.

At this town Cromwell, when he ſubdued Scotland, ſtationed a garriſon, as the boundary of the Highlands; he likewiſe built a ſtrong citadel, in the form of a large pentagon, which was ſituated cloſe to the entrance of the river Neſs into the Murray Frith; but is now entirely in ruins, nothing but banks of earth and ditches remaining.

The number of Engliſh ſoldiers that ſettled here, when the troops came to be diſbanded, at the end of

thoſe

thoſe troubleſome times, were of great ſervice to this part of Scotland. They not only improved the inhabitants in Agriculture, but alſo left them the Engliſh accent upon their tongues. So that it is ſaid they now ſpeak as perfect Engliſh in the moſt ſouthern provinces as at London itſelf. The people are likewiſe now pretty well acquainted with the Engliſh manners, and have greatly thrown off that filthineſs and coarſeneſs in their houſes and at their tables which they were formerly ſo much remarked for, and have adapted not only the way of cooking and eating, but alſo their dreſs and behaviour is nearly the ſame as in England,

The town has a military governor, and the corporation a provoſt and four bailiffs, which differ but little from our mayor and aldermen. There is beſides a Dean of Guild, who preſides in matters of trade, and other borough affairs, as uſual in corporate towns.

Although Inverneſs is deemed the capital of the Highlands, yet the natives of the town do not call themſelves Highlanders, becauſe they ſpeak Engliſh. This rule of denomination they borrow from the kirk, which in all acts or ordinances diſtinguiſh the Lowlands from the Highlands, not by the ſituation but by the language of the inhabitants.

But though the inhabitants of Inverneſs ſpeak Engliſh, yet there are ſcarce any who do not underſtand the Erſe or Iriſh, which is abſolutely neceſſary to carry on their dealings with the neighbouring people; for within leſs than a mile of the town there are few who ſpeak Engliſh at all, except the gentry, who ſpeak it in the remoteſt parts.

The town conſiſts chiefly of four ſtreets, three of which concur at the croſs; but the fourth is ſomewhat irregular.

The caſtle ſtands upon a hill, which, though large, is very ſteep; it joins to the town on the ſouth-

ſouth-ſide, is of an irregular figure, and built with unhewn ſtone. It was completely repaired, to ſerve as part of the citadel of Fort St. George.

The caſtle is hereditarily kept by the Dukes of Gordon. It was formerly a royal palace, where Mary, the mother of James I. reſided, when ſhe thought it her intereſt to oblige the Highlanders; but, before it was repaired, it conſiſted only of ſix lodging-rooms, the offices below, and the gallery above. The gallery is taken down, and, each of the rooms being divided into two, there are now twelve apartments for officers. The deſcent of the Caſtle hill to the river Neſs is looſe gravel, and very ſteep, and the buildings on that ſide reach quite to the edge. While it was repairing the workmen had cut away ſome part of the foot of the declivity, to make the paſſage between the ſlope and the water ſomewhat wider; upon which the gravel immediately began to run, and the caſtle in a few hours muſt have followed the foundation on which it ſtood, if the town maſons and ſoldiers had not inſtantly run up a dry wall at the foot of the hill; and happy it was for them that ſtones in that country are every where at hand.

At the foot of this hill is a bridge near eighty yards over, conſiſting of ſeven arches well built with ſtone, and maintained by the toll of a bodle, or the ſixth part of a penny, for each foot-paſſenger with goods, and a penny for each loaded horſe: but ſuch is the indigence of theſe people, that even the women wade over with heavy loads at the hazard of their lives, the ſtones on which they ſtep being made ſlippery by the ſulphur, and the water, when loweſt, up to their middle, becauſe they cannot afford to pay the toll. By the ſide of this river, and indeed all over Scotland, are to be ſeen numbers of women with their coats tucked up, ſtamping in tubs upon linen, to waſh it, and, in this

place

place, not in ſummer only, but in the depth of winter; for the river never freezes, but, on the contrary, will diſſolve the icicles which hang at the feet of horſes that have paſſed through other waters.

The town-hall is a plain building of rubble, and there is one room in it where the magiſtrates meet upon the town buſineſs, which would be tolerable, but that the walls are rough, not being ſo much as plaiſtered, and the furniture only a table and ſome wretched chairs, all of them immoderately dirty.

The market-croſs is the exchange for merchants and other traders, who are frequently interrupted in their negotiations by horſes and carts.

Near the extreme part of the town, towards the north, are two churches, one for the Engliſh, and the other for the Iriſh tongue: both are execrably filthy, and much out of repair. At ſome diſtance from the churches is the church-yard, where, as is uſual in Scotland, the monuments (many of which are well executed, and coſtly) are placed againſt the wall, which incloſes it; for theſe pieces of ſculpture, if they were ſet up in the church, would, as ornaments, be deemed rank Popery.

The houſes of this town are ſo differently modelled, that they cannot be comprehended in any general deſcription; they are, however, moſtly low, becauſe the town is expoſed to ſudden and impetuous guſts of wind, which ruſh upon it through the openings of the adjacent mountains. The back-part, or one end of the houſe, is generally turned towards the ſtreet, and there is a ſhort alley which leads into a kind of yard, from whence the ſtairs aſcend that lead to the firſt floor; for the ground floor is generally a kind of ſhop or warehouſe, and has no communication with the reſt of the building.

The

The walls are built of ſtones that greatly differ both in ſize and ſhape; many of them are pebules, and, being almoſt round, there muſt neceſſarily be large gaps between, which on the outſide they fill up, by driving in flat ſtones of a ſmaller ſize, and afterwards face the work all over with mortar thrown againſt it with a trowel, which they call *harling*.

On the inſide the chaſms remain, and harbour an incredible number of rats, which are ſaid, in time of ſcarcity, to creep into the matted mains and tails of the horſes in order to be tranſported into other quarters. Before the union the houſes were neither ſaſhed nor ſlated, and, to this day, the cieling of one room is nothing more than the identical boards which ſerve for the floor of another; of the ſame kind are the partitions between rooms on the ſame floor, ſo that, as the planks dry, there is a chink between each, through which it is eaſy to ſee all that paſſes: but this is not all, for the floors are full of holes about an inch diameter. One of theſe holes is bored on each plank, at ſome diſtance from the end, when they are taken from the ſaw mill; and through theſe holes they put a cord, or, as they call it, a *woodie*, to keep them flat on the ſides of the horſes which drag them to the places where they are to be uſed with the corner of the other end on the ground.

Theſe holes indeed are filled up with pegs, when they are firſt laid; but, as the wood ſhrinks, the hole becomes wider, and the peg leſs, till it drops out, and is ſeldom afterwards reſtored. The windows that remain unſaſhed have two ſhutters for the lower half, and the upper half only is glazed; ſo that when it is neceſſary to keep out the weather, nothing can be ſeen in the ſtreet. This manner of conſtructing their windows is not altogether the effect of penury or parſimony; for, in the clan quarrels, many were ſhot from the oppoſite ſide of the way, who

who were diſcovered ſitting in their chambers through the glaſs. But though it was begun by danger, it was continued merely by habit; for theſe quarrels have not of late been carried to ſuch exceſs.

Such are the houſes in the principal ſtreets of Inverneſs: thoſe of the middling ſort are yet lower, and have generally a cloſe wooden ſtair-caſe before the front, which is lighted by ſmall round, or oval holes, juſt big enough for the head to come thro'; and in ſummer, or when any thing in the ſtreet excites the curioſity of thoſe without, they look like ſo many people with their heads in the pillory. The extreme parts of the town conſiſt of wretched hovels, faced and covered with turf, with a bottomleſs tub or baſket in the roof for a chimney.

Some of the houſes are marked on the outſide, over the uppermoſt window, with the firſt letters of the owner's name, and that of his wife, if he be a married man; for the woman writes her maiden name after marriage; and if ſhe be a widow who has had ſeveral huſbands, and does not chuſe her maiden name, ſhe is at liberty to take that of either of her deceaſed huſbands, which ſhe likes beſt.

As in London many petty retailers dignify their ſhops with the title of warehouſe, ſo the people beyond the Tweed aggrandize many things, in imitation of their antient allies, the French.

A pedling ſhop-keeper who ſells a pennyworth of thread, is called a *merchant*; the perſon who is ſent to buy that thread has *received a commiſſion*; and bringing it the ſender, is *making a report*. A bill to ſignify there is a ſingle room to lett, is called a *placard*; the door are called *ports*; an incloſure of two acres is called a *park*; the wife of a laird

of ſifteen pounds a year is a *lady*; and an alehouſe is called a *change*, becauſe their money is changed for liquor.

But, whatever be the affectation of theſe people, they appear to be extremely wretched. The women and maid-ſervants are ſeen in the ſtreets of Inverneſs, in the ſevereſt froſt, without either ſtockings or ſhoes, and here and there a man dragging along a half-ſtarved horſe, ſcarce bigger than an aſs, in a cart about the ſize of a wheel-barrow; the load is often not more than what might be carried under his arm, but he muſt not degrade himſelf by bearing a burden, though perhaps his wife is ſtooping under twice the weight; for the women carry fiſh and other heavy loads, as the pedlars carry their packs.

Some of theſe carters have ropes for harneſs and halters, made of the manes and tails of their horſes, which are ſhorn in the ſpring for that purpoſe; but in general they make uſe of birchen twigs, twiſted and knotted together, and it is from theſe bands that they have learned to call all ropes *woodies*.

The collar and crupper are of plaited ſtraw, and to ſave the horſe's back, they put a few old rags under the cart ſaddle. The beaſts are never either dreſſed or ſhod, and it is with great difficulty that they keep their footing, when the carter has occaſion to turn the carriage, which he does by taking it up, and carrying it quite round.

The wheels are made of three pieces of plank, pinned together at the edge, like the head of a butter-firkin; the axle-tree goes round with the wheels, which, when they are new, are about a foot or a foot and an half diameter, but are ſoon worn very ſmall, and, as part of the circumference is with the grain, and part againſt it, they wear

wear unequally, and in a little time become rather angular than round.

The traveller will always find that the cattle and the carts diminiſh in their ſize as he goes northward; and that the ſheep are not only gradually leſs, but that their wool is coarſer and coarſer, till at laſt, upon a tranſient view, it would be miſtaken for hair.

In ſummer, when the horſe has done his work, the driver attends him while he grazes by the ſides of the road, and the edges of the corn-fields, holding him all the while by an halter, leſt he ſhould incroach, for there are no incloſures; and in winter many of them are famiſhed to death, and, before they die, may be ſeen, from day to day, crawling along, hanging down their heads, and reeling with weakneſs, till they drop.

Hay was, even in the Lowlands, a ſcarce commodity; for as ſoon as the graſs was cut down, they brought it to town green for ſale; and at Edinburgh, the place allotted for this traffic is called the graſs-market. But things are now greatly altered; plenty of good hay may be met with in all parts of the Lowlands, and in the graſs-market at Edinburgh, only clover-graſs is ſold green, as it is in many parts of England.

In this place there are held every year five fairs; but it is impoſſible to conceive greater poverty and wretchedneſs, than appear among the people who keep theſe fairs

Thoſe who bring a ſmall roll of linen, or a piece of coarſe plaiding, under their arms, are the moſt conſiderable dealers: the reſt bring perhaps two cheeſes, each of which brings perhaps two or three pounds; a kid, which at the higheſt price is ſold for eight-pence, a ſmall quantity of butter in ſomething that looks like a bladder, and is ſometimes ſet down upon the dirt in the ſtreet; three or four goat-

goat-ſkins; a piece of wood for an axle-tree to one of the little carts, or ſome other trifle of yet leſs value. The money they receive is not, however, carried home, but generally laid out in a horn or wooden ſpoon, a knife, or a platter, and ſometimes a large onion or a carrot, which are dainties not to be procured in their own part of the country, and which they frequently eat raw upon the ſpot, without ſalt or bread.

The gentlemen, magiſtrates, merchants, and ſhop-keepers, are dreſſed after the Engliſh manner, and make a tolerable appearance. The undreſs of the ladies is a plaid, two breadths wide, and three yards long, which being brought over the head, may either hide or diſcover the face at pleaſure; it reaches to the waiſt behind; one corner falls as low as the ancle on one ſide, and the other part hangs down in folds on the oppoſite arm.

The female ſervants are quite uncovered to the mid-leg, and when they go abroad, wear a blanket over their heads, which is made part of their bedding at night. The working tradeſmen are indolent, and indeed have little excitement to induſtry; for if a bolt be wanting to a door, the owner ſupplies it himſelf with one of wood, and a thouſand ſhifts are made, rather than employ the carpenter or ſmith. The fiſhermen, indeed, are inexcuſable, for they might ſell much more than they do; but ſo long as any money remains of the laſt marketing, they will not provide for the next.

At low ebb, when their boats lie off at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſhore, the women tuck up their coats to an indecent height, and wade to the veſſels, where they receive their load of fiſh for ſale; and when they have landed the whole cargo, they take the fiſhermen upon their backs, and carry them on ſhore in the ſame manner.

There

There is, however, among theſe poor people a ſenſe of their dignity as human beings; for though they cannot decorate their hovels with any of the little ornaments that are to be found in the dwellings of ſome of our meaneſt cottagers, yet they diſdain to perform any ſervile office; and an Engliſh gentleman, who kept a pack of hounds, could not prevail upon any of them to take them to ſea, and dip them in ſalt water, when he ſuſpected they had the mange, though he offered more than they could get by a whole freight of fiſh.

There are ſalmon and trout in abundance; alſo hares, partridge, grouſt, plover, duck, mallard, woodcock and ſnipes; but after Chriſtmas, no mutton is to be procured till Auguſt, nor any beef till September, and then they may be bought for a penny a pound. A fowl, which they call a hen, may be purchaſed for two pence; and there is great plenty of roots and greens.

Swine are ſeldom ſeen about the Highlands; but pork is very common in the low countries, and in particular at Aberdeen, where great quantities, as has been ſaid, are pickled, and ſold to other parts for winter proviſion.

French claret is to be had in great perfection all over Scotland, except in the heart of the Highlands, and ſometimes even there; but the number of Engliſh have of late raiſed the price from 1s. 4d. to 2s. a bottle. French brandy is alſo to be purchaſed for 4s. a gallon, and lemons are ſeldom wanting.

In this place are ſix miniſters, three to the Engliſh, and three to the Iriſh church, who have each of them 100l. per annum, none having more than that ſtipend, nor any leſs than 50l. Their manner of preaching is with a whine, which they call the ſough, and, as they pray extempore, they are often betrayed into ridiculous abſurdities. They do not drink ſo much

much as a dram, without ſaying a long grace over it; and one of them was ſuſpended for riding on horſeback on the Sabbath, though it was occaſioned by his not being able to paſs a ford on Saturday evening, in his way to the kirk.

By the general tenor of their preaching, and their proceedings as a ſynod, a ſtranger would be inclined to think, that they held nothing to be a ſin but fornication, nor a virtue but keeping the Sabbath. The moſt zealous vigilance was continually uſed to diſcover all breaches of chaſtity, not only in the north, but in all parts of Scotland; ſo that at Edinburgh, the city-guard has beſet a houſe a whole night, upon information that a man and woman went in there, though in the day-time; and, in the Highlands there were a ſet of fellows, who, if they ſaw two perſons of different ſexes walk out to take the air, made it their buſineſs to dog them from place to place, ſtill keeping themſelves concealed; and if they ſaw any familiarity, walked up, and demanded money; upon a refuſal of which they would inform, and if they confirmed their information by an oath, the parties were forced either to quit the country, or do public penance.

Each church has but one bell to give notice of divine ſervice, but the muſic-bells produce fine harmony; they are played every day from eleven to twelve, upon keys, like an organ, and are heard all over the town.

In their marriages, they do not uſe the ring, as in England; but the bride, if ſhe is of the middle claſs, is conducted to church by two men who take her under the arms, and hurry the poor unwilling creature along the ſtreets, as a pick-pocket is dragged to a horſe-pond in London, having been attended the evening before by the bride-maids, who with great ceremony waſh her feet.

When

When a ſervant-maid has behaved well in a place, her maſter and miſtreſs frequently make what they call a penny-wedding for her when ſhe marries. They provide a dinner and ſupper, and invite all their relations and friends; and in the evening, when there is muſic and dancing, the bride muſt go round the room, and ſalute all the men, during which ceremony, every perſon in the company puts money into a diſh, according to their inclination and ability; and by this means the new-married couple often procure a ſum ſufficient to begin the world with very comfortably for perſons in their condition.

The moment a child is born, it is plunged into cold water, though it ſhould be neceſſary firſt to break the ice. At the chriſtening, the father holds it up before the pulpit, and receives a long extemporary admonition concerning its education.

The people are invited to ordinary burials by a man who goes about with a bell, and, at certain ſtations, declares aloud the death of the party, the name and place of abode; this bell is alſo tinkled before the funeral proceſſion. To the burial of perſons of higher rank an invitation is uſually given by a printed letter ſigned by the neareſt relation; but ſometimes it is general by beat of drum.

The company, which is always numerous, meet in the ſtreet at the door of the houſe; a convenient number of whom (ſtrangers are always the firſt) are then invited into the room, where there are pyramids of cake and ſweetmeats, to which ſome diſhes, with pipes and tobacco, are added, merely becauſe it is an old cuſtom; for it is rare to ſee any ſmoaking in Scotland.

Each of the neareſt relations preſent wine to every individual of the company, and, as it is expected the gueſt, when he has accepted the favour of one, ſhould not refuſe it to any of the reſt, he is

in

in danger of drinking more than he can conveniently carry. When one ſet has been thus treated, others are introduced, and, when all have had their turn, they accompany the corpſe to the grave, where it generally arrives about noon. The miniſter is always particularly invited, though he performs no kind of ſervice over the dead, of whatever fortune or rank. Part of the company is ſelected to return to the houſe, where wine is filled as faſt as it can be drank, till there is ſcarce a ſober perſon amongſt them. In the end, however, ſome ſweat-meats are put into their hats, or thruſt into their pockets, with which they afterwards compliment the women of their acquaintance. This ceremony they call the *dradgy*, which is perhaps a corruption of dirge.

No fees are paid to the miniſter or pariſh for either chriſtening, marrying, or burying.

Within a mile of Inverneſs the Highlands begin to riſe on the north-weſt; but, towards ſome other points, there are five or ſix miles of what the natives call a flat country.

Somewhat to the north-eaſt are the ruins of the fort, built by Cromwell, which commanded the town, the mouth of the river, and part of the flat country on the land-ſide. The rampart is not an unpleaſant ſummer's walk.

About a mile weſt is a very regular hill, riſing out of a perfect flat, which the natives call Tomahcurach: it is about four hundred miles long, and one hundred and fifty broad, at the baſe; it looks almoſt like a Thames wherry, with the keel upwards; and the inhabitants, who for that reaſon ſometimes call it Noah's Ark, ſuppoſe it to be the perpetual haunt of fairies and witches.

The greateſt ornament in all the adjacent country is an iſland, diſtant about a quarter of a mile: it is about ſix hundred yards long, ſurrounded by two branches of the Neſs, and well planted with trees.

trees. To this place the magiſtrates conduct the judges, when they are upon their circuit, in the beginning of May, and entertain them with ſalmon, which is boiled the moment it is taken out of the Cruives, and ſet upon a bank of turf ſurrounded by ſeats of the ſame; and the heart of the fiſh lies upon a plate in view, and keeps in a panting motion during the repaſt.

Not far from the town, large moor-ſtones, ſome of them ten feet high, are ſet up in regular circles, one within another: how long they have been there ranged, or for what purpoſe, cannot now be certainly known; but, if tradition is to be believed, they were ſet up by the Romans, either for temples in which they ſacrificed to their gods, or tribunals for the trials of criminal ſoldiers.

At the diſtance of about two miles is *Culloden-houſe*, a large ſtone building, with good gardens and a park. This place was beſieged by the rebels in 1715, when the laird was abſent in parliament; but the lady held it out againſt them, and obliged them to raiſe the ſiege.

At about the ſame diſtance from the town, on the contrary ſide, is another large old building, which belonged to the Lord-advocate, or Attorney-general; and near it a moſt romantic wood, diverſified with great heights and hollows, with ſprings of water interſperſed, that fall in numerous caſcades, and wind out among the bruſh-wood below.

By the ſmall proportion of arable land in theſe parts to the rocks and heaths, the moſt plentiful year ſcarce produces ſufficient to feed the inhabitants; and conſequently, in an unfavourable ſeaſon, they ſuffer extreme diſtreſs.

In *Lochaber*, which, though bordering upon the Weſtern Ocean, is yet within the ſhire of Inverneſs, ſtands *Fort William*, ſo named from King William,

in whoſe reign it was built, principally as a check upon the Camerons, a clan which at that time was greatly addicted to plunder and rebellion.

It ſtands in a very rocky and barren country, at the foot of a mountain called Benevis, and one face of the fortification is waſhed by a navigable arm of the ſea; on the land-ſide it is almoſt ſurrounded with rivers, which, though not broad, are rendered impaſſable by their depth and rapidity. There is alſo a town called *Maryburgh*, after the Queen, which was originally intended as a ſutlery to the garriſon, and afterwards erected into a barony, in favour of the governor of the fort. The houſes are all, by ſpecial appointment, built of timber and turf, that they may be eaſily and ſuddenly burnt up by the commandant when in danger of becoming a lodgement for an enemy.

Fort William, in a word, is ſo ſituated, that though indeed it may be blocked up by land, and diſtreſſed by a ſiege, yet as it is open to the ſea, it may conſtantly receive ſupplies by ſhipping. The rebels in 1745 laid ſiege to it; but were obliged to abandon their enterprize.

Near the foot of the bridge, at Inverneſs, upon a pleaſant hill, cloſe by the river ſide, was ſituated *Fort George*, which was a great ornament to the town, before the rebels in 1746 blew it up. It was not indeed a place of ſuch great ſtrength, as it was a beautiful barrack. Their chief engineer, who laid the train, was mounted up into the air by the blaſt, and killed: he had a dog which was blown up at the ſame time a great height, and thrown almoſt over the river; but, being not ſo miſchievous an one as his maſter, eſcaped with his life, though lamed.

Inverneſs has been of late years much improved, and is ſtill farther improving; for in the year 1718, an act paſſed for laying a duty of a ſixth of a penny

ſterling

ſterling on every pint of ale, &c. ſold within the town and its privileges, for building a church, and making an harbour there. The preamble to the act gives a deſcription of the place, and the reaſons of applying it; and it is to the following effect:

"That the town of Inverneſs is ſituate near the ſea, and very capable of improvements in its trade and commerce; and, having but a very ſmall public revenue, incumbered with debts, and thoſe increaſed by the expence the inhabitants were at in oppoſing the rebellion of 1715, and the church of the ſaid town, beſide being ruinous, was not large enough to contain the inhabitants; for effecting theſe good purpoſes, the ſaid act was paſſed."

This act was to be in force for nineteen years only; and the firſt five years it produced ſo well, that the magiſtrates of Inverneſs entered upon a deſign greatly to enlarge and improve their harbour; in order to which, they purchaſed grounds, rented quarries, built boats for tranſporting ſtone, deepened their harbour, erected bulwarks and quays; ſo that it was made much more commodious than ever: but, the next thirteen years, the produce of the duties was leſſened, occaſioned by the exceſſive uſe of run tea and brandy, which people could buy ſo cheap, that the conſumption of beer and ale was greatly leſſened; and they, having run much behind hand, were forced to apply for a further continuation of the act; and accordingly in the 11th year of King George II. an act paſſed for continuing the ſame for twenty-one years more, for paying the debts contracted, and effecting the other good purpoſes we have before mentioned.

We have at Inverneſs a quite Highland proſpect, and more eſpecially as we look towards Fort Auguſtus; for we ſee nothing but irregular mountains and

and vallies. There is a great ſalmon-fiſhery up the river Neſs.

The fiſhermen who drag the nets to catch the ſalmon are a ſort of amphibious creatures, being always almoſt up to their knees in the water in drawing their nets; they alſo make uſe of little flat-bottomed boats for this purpoſe, and harpoons, by which means they kill great numbers in wooden ſorts of cages (built in the water) where the fiſh run in with the ſtream, but cannot get back again. The fiſh thus caught are nothing near ſo good as thoſe caught with the drag-net, where they kill them immediately, by ſtriking them on the head with a ſtone, and ſo hinder their fluttering in the water, which ſpends their fat; for thoſe caught with the net, if dreſſed ſoon after, are found, when boiled, all over veined with an hard ſuety kind of ſubſtance, and eat quite firm, (and *caller*, as the people here call it, or in perfection;) but if kept a day or a night before dreſſed, this fat is all loſt, and the fiſh eats quite flabby and ſoft.

Near Inverneſs is a remarkable diffuſion of water, without iſlands. It is ſaid to be in ſome places an hundred and forty fathoms deep; and the water, which is extremely clear and pleaſant, is thought by the natives to be medicinal.

The following account of it is given by an officer who was ſome time at Inverneſs, in the year 1747:

"After two months ſtay at Inverneſs, I ſet out for Fort Auguſtus; in coming to which place I travelled along the banks of the river Neſs four miles, till I came to Lochneſs; from whence the river runs, and diſcharges itſelf into the Murray Frith at Inverneſs. Lochneſs is a moſt remarkable and beautiful loch, twenty-four miles long, and two broad, in ſome places. When we come to the head of the loch, the proſpect is moſt charming; we

we look ſtrait along the loch, and loſing our ſight in the water, on each ſide the loch is a ridge of moſt terrible barren woody mountains, which give great ſurprize to a ſtranger. We travel from the head of this great pool, along the banks (which make the foot of theſe mountains) for near twelve miles, and through a road made with the greateſt difficulty, by blowing up monſtrous rocks, which in many places hang ſtooping over paſſengers, and higher than houſes, ſo that it is a little frightful to paſs by them. We find many of theſe dreadful paſſes, with water dripping out of every part of the fractured rock. Theſe are intermixed with woods of oak, birch, white poplars, and nut-trees, with ſprings of water, and many curious plants, peculiar to theſe mountainous places. We then came to a ſmall and pitiful houſe of entertainment (yet the only one on the road) called the General's Hut; becauſe General Wade lived there, when he commanded the forces in making theſe ſurprizing and uſeful roads through the Highlands of Scotland.

" Before we came to this place, we had a view on the other ſide this loch, of the ruins of the famous caſtle of Urquhart, formerly conſiſting of ſeven great towers, ſaid to be built by the Cumins, and demoliſhed by King Edward I. about four miles to the weſtward of which caſtle, on the top of a very high hill, two miles perpendicular, is a lake of cold freſh water, about thirty fathoms in length and ſix in breadth; no ſtream running to it or from it. It could never yet be fathomed; and at all ſeaſons of the year it is equally full, and never freezes.

After we leave the General's Hut, we were ſurprized by a parcel of almoſt naked boys and girls, coming, upon ſight of us, down ſome craggy rocks of a mountain, to ſell us Whortle-berries, or the

Vaccinia

Vaccinia nigra of *Virgil*, which they gather in almoſt every part of theſe mountains in prodigious quantities. They ſold to every one of us near a mutchkin for a baubee (i. e. a pint for one halfpenny); and they chiefly live on the fruit, when they are gathering them on the mountains. By means of the great ſtain they give, their mouths and hands are dyed in a frightful manner. Theſe are agreeable fruit to the taſte, and are accounted very aſtringent by the country people; but the aſtringency lies all in the black ſkin, and not in the pulp. The King's ſoldiers ate them for the bloody-flux, when encamped at Fort Auguſtus in 1745.

"After a little way riding from this hut, we are preſented, on the right with a moſt remarkable cataract, or fall of water, more than twenty yards high: it being a ſmall river obſtructed by vaſt rocks on the edge of a mountain, and ſo letts itſelf into the loch, at the foot of this mountain.

"We leave the loch hereabouts on our right, and travel over continued mountains, covered with woods and rocks, and ſee Lochneſs no more, till we come to Fort Auguſtus; but paſs by ſeveral ſmaller lochs, that are ſeperated from the grand one by vaſt mountains; we alſo meet with ſeveral ſmall rivers (abounding more with rocks than water) which, together with the woods and high mountains, give great variety and entertainment to a contemplative traveller.

"Laſtly, when we have aſcended the higheſt mountains, and juſt going to deſcend, we are moſt ſuddenly and agreeably ſurprized with a valley, and the loch end, cloſe to which was a grand building, but now in ruins, called *Fort Auguſtus*; and within two or three ſtones throw, upon a riſing ground, is another large building, which was called the Old Bar-

Barracks, burnt by the rebels. The town of Kiliwhimen is only a few earthen miſerable huts, thatched with heath or heather, and is ſituated near the Old Barracks. Juſt by, and at the end of the loch, in a very large hollow, or ſort of amphitheatre, being chiefly ſurrounded with hills, is placed our camp, having a river winding through, and emptying itſelf into the loch; but the water is of a brown colour, as it is in the loch itſelf; it purges perſons not uſed to drink it, but, among the natives it is accounted the beſt of water, as is alſo the river Neſs, at Inverneſs: but our ſoldiers always complained of its giving them the flux, with which diſtemper we had great numbers afflicted here. Several curious people told me, that this loch (any more than the river Neſs) never freezes. They alſo informed me, that it abounded much in ſulphur, and was the lighteſt water in Scotland. The road from hence to Fort William is thirty miles, quite in a valley, as it is from Inverneſs to this place, and full of lochs all the way, from ſea to ſea, eaſt and weſt. This valley is ſuppoſed to be near twenty feet lower than the ſea; and there is not above eight miles of the way from Inverneſs to Fort William, but what is either lochs or rivers."

To this account it will be proper add the following brief hiſtory of the great work performed by the late General Wade, in relation to the new made roads into and through the Highlands of Scotland, which have ſo much altered, and will more and more alter for the better, the face of this part of the united kindom.

In the year 1724, General Wade, by commiſſion from his Majeſty King George I. proceeded to the Highlands, to inform himſelf of ſome irregularities then complained of. Theſe Highlands, as has been before obſerved, are more than one-half of Scotland, compoſed of mountains, which riſe one above

one above another, and extend from Dunbarton, near the mouth of the Clyde, to the north part of the iſland, above two hundred miles in length, and from fifty to more than an hundred in breadth. The little vallies between are divided from one another by barren rocks, bogs, and precipices. Hence the Highlanders, being much hindered from commerce and acquaintance with the more cultivated part of the country, were likely to continue for ever attached to their antient barbarous cuſtoms and manners, unleſs ſome expedient were found to introduce trade and induſtry among them.

The General travelled over the moſt difficult and dangerous paſſages in the mountains, and in his progreſs projected the bold undertaking of making ſmooth and ſpacious roads in that heap of confuſion. In 1726 he began the work, which he completed in 1737; employing therein only five hundred of the ſoldiers quartered in Scotland, in the ſummer ſeaſon, under officers properly appointed. Theſe roads are all now fit for wheel-carriages, or a train of artillery, being about two hundred and fifty miles in length, and from twenty to twenty-four feet in breadth, including aqueducts and ſide drains, that preſerve them from the injuries of violent rains ſo frequent among the mountains. Where the hills permit they run in right lines, notwithſtanding the rocks and bogs which often interpoſed. The huge ſtones, raiſed out of the ground by engines, are ſet up by the road's ſide, and ſerve as guides in deep ſnows; and at every five meaſured miles are pillars to inform the traveller how far he has proceeded. The roads enter the mountains at two different parts of the Low-country; one at Crief, fourteen miles north-weſt of Sterling, where the Romans left off their works, yet viſible, and the other at Dunkeld, ten miles north of Perth. The

firſt

firſt, eighty-five miles in length, leads to Fort Auguſtus, at the weſt end of Lochneſs, and proceeds to Glenalmond, where the hollow is ſo narrow, and the mountains on each ſide ſo high, that the ſun is ſeen but two or three hours in the longeſt day.

In this vale was diſcovered, upon the removal of a rock, a Roman urn, with aſhes and bones.

From Glenalmond the road continues to Abberfaldy, where, by a bridge, it croſſes the river Tay, on to Dalnachardock, and there falls in with the road which enters the hills of Dunkeld, and thence over the hills of Drummochter to Dalwhiney, where it branches into two; one to the north-weſt, through Garva-moor, and over the Coriarack mountains to Fort Auguſtus; the other due north to the barracks of Ruthven and Inverneſs. Fort Auguſtus ſtands in the very centre of the Highlands, half way between Fort William on the weſt coaſt, and Fort George at Inverneſs on the eaſt coaſt; and the road paſſes by the ſides of the lakes, Neſs, Oick, and Lochy, which divide the Northern from the Southern Highlands. From Inverneſs to Fort William is ſixty meaſured miles, good part cut through ſolid rock, but now the moſt beautiful road in the kingdom, and promotes a trade from Ireland to the eaſt and north of Scotland.

It would be needleſs to enumerate the various difficulties that occurred in the making of theſe roads; therefore we ſhall mention but two or three.

When the miners blaſted with gun-powder the black rock on the ſide of Lochneſs, they were obliged to hang by ropes till they bored into it. This lake is in itſelf a curioſity, being a beautiful natural canal, twenty-one miles in length, with the rocks and mountains riſing from the water's edge. In lies in a direct line, being above a mile

in breadth, an hundred and thirty fathoms deep, and was never known to freeze. For the ſpace of twelve miles, along the ſide of the lake, the road forms an agreeable terraſs, from whence the lake is ſeen to either end, and along the three lakes, Neſs, Oick, and Lochy, in ſeveral places, the road is ſecured from the precipices by walls two or three feet high.

The Laterfinlay road runs along the ſide of Lochy, for nine miles together, on rocks which project over the water formerly impaſſable, and brought to their preſent evenneſs chiefly by the force of gun-powder.

The road over the Coriarack mountain, which is above a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height, is carried on, upon the ſouth declivity, by ſeventeen windings, each about ſeventy or eighty yards in length, and all ſupported on the lower ſide, and at the turnings, with ſtone walls of ten or fifteen feet high; by which the aſcent is eaſier for wheel-carriages, than that of Highgate. The paſs of Snugburgh, on the north ſide of this mountain, is a deep bottom, between two ſteep hills exceeding high, joined by two dry arches, and a wall of ſupportment.

There are forty ſtone bridges built upon theſe roads; the moſt conſiderable are thoſe of Gary and Tumble, of ſingular arches, upwards of fifty feet ſpace, over rapid rivers, which in time of floods roll down ſtones of monſtrous ſize. Thoſe of Feicklaw and Ferrigig, over a great torrent, which forms the famous caſcade of Fyers, within a quarter of a mile of Lochneſs; theſe are both raiſed on ſingle arches, each upwards of forty feet ſpan; St. George's Bridge, at Garva Moor, over the river Spey, which has two arches, of forty feet each; the pier reſts upon an iſland, in the midſt of the river, and the whole length of the bridge is about an hundred

hundred and fifty feet; the high bridge over the river Spayer, which runs at the foot of two very ſteep hills, over ſurprizing rocks, where, at the loweſt, the water is eighteen feet deep, and in floods riſes to near fifty; it has three arches, the middlemoſt near fifty feet ſpan, founded upon rocks: from the top to the uſual level of the river, is ſeventy feet; the other arches are thirty feet each upon dry ground, at low water. The road deſcends a great way down in traverſes from each ſide of the river, and the bridge is two hundred feet in length, over a chaſm frightful to behold. Laſtly, Tay Bridge, the only one upon the river Tay: this is built of free-ſtone, and the work extremely well executed; it conſiſts of five arches; the middle one is ſixty feet ſpan; the piers are founded upon piles, and bound with ſtrong frames of oak. The whole length is three hundred and ſeventy feet, and, in the opinion of good judges, a moſt beautiful and uſeful ſtructure. It has this inſcription:

Mirare
Viam hanc Militarem
Ultra Romanos Terminos
M. Paſſuum CCL hac illac extenſam,
Teſquis & Paludibus inſultantem,
Per Rupes Monteſque patefactam,
Et indignanti Tavo,
Ut cernis, inſtratam:
Opus hoc arduum ſuâ Solertiâ,
Et decennali Militum Opera,
Anno Æræ Chriſtianæ 1738, perfecit G. WADE,
Copiarum in Scotiâ Præfectus.
Ecce quantum valeant
Regia Georgi Secundi Auſpicia.

In

In Engliſh thus:

Behold with wonder this Military Way, extended, by various paſſes, two hundred and fifty miles beyond the Roman limits; triumphing over fens and moraſſes; levelled through rocks and mountains; and carried on as you now ſee it, in ſpite of the river Tay. This arduous work, G. WADE, Commander of the forces in Scotland, brought to perfection, by his great judgment and ten years labour of his ſoldiers, in the year of our Lord 1738. Of ſuch mighty efficacy are the Royal Auſpices of Georges II.

The eaſe and convenience of theſe roads has induced ſeveral of the Highland gentlemen to make good ways, at their own expence, from their homes to the main road; and where there were nothing but turf-huts for an hundred miles together, there are now, at ten or twelve miles diſtance from each other, houſes of ſtone and lime, for the accommodation of travellers. The Engliſh drovers, who uſed to attend the fairs of cattle, on the borders of the Highlanders, now go into the heart of the country; and the ſoldiers, who were many of them huſbandmen, taught the inhabitants a better manner of tilling their ground; and many other advantages have accrued to the Highlanders, and the kingdom in general.

This work, though ſo ſtupendous and beneficial as might have well added luſtre to the Roman name, was effected by a handful of men, comparatively ſpeaking, and at a ſmall expence. Theſe men, who were ſoldiers, were commanded by their proper officers, and received ſixpence a day over and above their pay; a corporal had eight-pence, a ſerjeant one ſhilling, and a ſubaltern two ſhillings and ſixpence. With the ſame encouragement much might

might be done in ſouth Britain, where a thouſandth part of the labour is hardly wanting to make the roads complete; and the example here exhibited is a demonſtration, beyond a poſſibility of contradiction, of what might be effected, were the ſame means made uſe of under the like direction.

Dr. *Johnſon*, in his account of *Loughneſs*, makes a very judicious obſervation on the general opinion, that the waters of Loughneſs never freeze. "It was ſaid at Fort Auguſtus, (he writes) that *Lough Neſs* is open in the hardeſt winters, though a lake not far from it is covered with ice. In diſcuſſing theſe exceptions from the courſe of nature, the firſt queſtion is, Whether the fact is juſtly ſtated? That which is ſtrange is delightful, and a pleaſing error is not willingly detected. Accuracy of narration is not very common, and there are few ſo rigidly philoſophical as not to repreſent as perpetual, what is only frequent, or as conſtant, what is really caſual. If it be true that Loughneſs never freezes, it is either ſheltered by its high banks from the cold blaſts, and expoſed only to thoſe winds which have more power to agitate than congeal, or it is kept in perpetual motion by the ruſh of ſtreams from the rocks that incloſe it. Its profundity, though it ſhould be ſuch as is repreſented, can have little part in this exemption; for though deep wells are not frozen, becauſe their water is ſecluded from the external air, yet where a wide ſurface is expoſed to the full influence of a freezing atmoſphere, I know not why the depth ſhould keep it open.—Natural philoſophy is now one of the favourite ſtudies of the Scottiſh nation, and *Lough-Neſs* well deſerves to be diligently examined.

The Lough ends in a ſhallow and broad river, over which is a bridge for the greater convenience of

of paſſing when it is deeper. Beyond it is a valley inhabited by the *Macraes*, originally an indigent and ſubordinate clan, for the moſt part ſervants to the Maclellaws, who, in the war of Charles I. took arms at the call of Montroſe, and were in one of his battles almoſt all deſtroyed. The women thus deprived of their huſbands, married their ſervants, and the Macraes became a conſiderable race.

In this valley is a village called *Anknaſtreals*, in which is about twenty huts, built all of *dry-ſtone*, that is, ſtones piled up without mortar.

End of the Fifth Volume.

